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BIG WAVES.

When the great ocean is disturbed it forms surface waves, which are sometimes of great magnitude. In a gale, such waves have been measured and it is found that the extreme height from the top to the deepest depression of large storm waves, has been nearly 50 feet, their length being from four to six hundred yards, and their rate of motion through the water about half a mile a minute.

Such waves, breaking over an obstacle of any kind, or mingling strangely with the clouded atmosphere raging above, are the wildest, grandest, and most terrible phenomena of nature. They approach land, they break up in much smaller bodies of water, but these are often lifted by shoals and obstructed by rocks till they are thrown up in masses of many tons to a height of more than a hundred feet. The tidal wave is another phenomenon of water motion of a somewhat different kind, producing an alternate rise and fall of the water over all parts of the ocean every twelve hours. In addition to the true waves, there are also many definite streams or currents of water conveying large portions of the sea from one latitude to another, modifying the temperature of the adjacent land, and producing a mixture of water at the surface or at some depth which cannot but be extremely conducive to the general benefit of all living beings. Storm tides, or those waves which occasionally rush without any pause along the narrow and confined seas or up funnel-shaped inlets, have occasionally proved disastrous to a fearful extent. Thus it is recorded that upwards of one hundred thousand perished in the year 1232; and again in 1242, in this way, numerous complete villages and towns being washed away by a wave advancing from the North Sea over the low lands of Holland. Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the ordinary spring tide often rises to a height of a hundred feet, sweeping away the cattle feeding on the shore.

AGE OF CHIVALRY.—It was a tyrant custom that reigned; fight, if asked, or be eternally disgraced; so all yielded obedience. But though couriers were valiant for the ladies, they were not examplary for the honor of them in any other way. The mediæval age was a violent, uncouth period, and more remarkable for crime and outrage than respectful, consistent demeanor towards women. The same gallant who would, at the command of the fair, have battled with giants or scaled mountains, had no idea of ministering to their happiness by domestic comforts or elegancies of life. This failure of devotion was, however, rather the misfortune of the knight than their reproach. Generous natures had not rational sense, only courage or romantic gallantry to recommend them. Ignorant of letters, arts, sciences, and whatever tends to refine manners, they were unpolished diamonds the best of them. Their time was spent in war or the chase, tippling and idleness; in their hours of relaxation the society of women was little sought or suitable; the adventures and harbarisms of the field, or the wild riot and indecorum of the carousal, being the engrossing topics, their social meetings resembled less a *converzatone* than a festive gathering of fox hunters, horse-racers, or prize-fighters.—*Women, Past and Present.*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A CROCODILE.—John Petherick, Esq., an English traveler who has been traversing the wild districts of Egypt, gives the following description of the narrow escape of a native from the ravenous jaws of a crocodile: "He was an adventurous fellow, and while working at his 'shadoof,' a lever for raising water, he had been watched by a crocodile which suddenly darted at him from out the river, allowing him barely time to jump into the excavation in the embankment formed by the working of his lever. Singing out lustily for help, he was followed by the open-jawed reptile, the onslaught of which was so furious that it jammed its shoulders effectually between the sides of the pit—partially open toward the river side—that, notwithstanding all his efforts, it could neither advance to seize its prey nor retire. The position of the man, as he forced himself to the utmost limits of his small prison, roaring for assistance, and invoking the Prophets and saints; may be imagined; while the fearfully armed mouth of his enemy, threatening instant death, was extended within a span of his chest. His cries were unheard; but his comrades, attracted at length by the interruption of the water, came to his assistance, and spearing with a lance the helpless reptile, the fellah was released.

FLOWERS.—The cultivation of flowers is, of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected and approved, as one of the most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others; the employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but probably more good-will has arisen, and friendship been founded, by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit, than from any other whatever; the pleasures, the ecstacies of the horticulturist are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade become his triumph, which, tho' often obtained by chance, are secured alone by morning care, by evening caution and the vigilance of days; and employment, which in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent, nor the indigent, and teeming with boundless variety, affords an unceasing excitement to emulation without contention or ill-will.

LOG-Y.—A farmer living up on the Checkamas river, in Oregon, having no other means of getting his produce to market, constructed a log raft during the late freshet, and successfully navigated it to Portland with a load of fruit, vevetables and poultry.

☞ Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremast of a ship? Because it's a little forward of the main hatch.

☞ The man who shot Time on the wing has renewed his age.

Night Song.

I saw the smiling, golden sun,
Sink to his rest when day was done;
And this methought his parting strain,
"Loved friends, I greet you once again."

Then starry Evening floated down,
And spread her veil o'er field and town;
And when mild moonlight tipped the hill,
Noise fled away and all was still.

When moon and stars shed silvery light,
Burns not devotion's flame more bright?
Now solemn midnight reigns around:
Each living thing in sleep is bound;—
My neighbor's pale and feeble light
Hath ceased to cheer the lonely night;
Kind heaven has heard his evening prayer;
Now, worn with toil, he slumbers there.
The watchman still, with straining sight,
Stands gazing out upon the night.
'Tis vain, O watchman: home to sleep!
Does not our God a night-watch keep?

Here by the dim lamp's flickering beam,
All silent round me as a dream,
The noise and glare of daylight o'er,
Sweet Peace revisits me once more.
In God I trust, who e'er his sheep
A faithful watch will ever keep.
"Though mother's son forgotten be,"
He says "I still remember thee."
And now in sleep my eyes I close;
Fearless, on God my thoughts repose;
Beneath a watchful Father's sight,
I yield me to the arms of night.

LOVE—ITS PURITY AND POWER.

How bright and beautiful is love in its hour of innocence and purity — how mysteriously does it etheralize every feeling and concentrate every wild and bewildered impulse of the heart. Love, holy and mysterious love—it is the garland spring of life—the dream of the heart—the poetry of nature. Its song is heard in the rude hut of the poor as well as in the gorgeous palace of the rich—its flames embellish the solitudes of the forest, and the thronged haunts of busy life, and its light imparts a brilliancy to every heart, no matter what may be its condition.

Love,—pure, holy and devoted love—can never change. Friends may forsake us,—the riches of this world may sour away, but the heart that loves will cling closer, as louder roars the storm, amid the wreck of the tempest it will serve as a beacon to light us on to hops and happinness.

Love is the mystic and unseen spell that soothes the rugged tendencies of human nature—that lingers about the sanctity of the fireside, and unites in closer union the affections of society, and the soul *that loves truly will love forever.* Not like the waves of the ocean, nor traced in sand, is the image impressed upon a loving heart. No, no—but it will burn on, undefaced its lustre amid the quick rush of winds, and the warring of the tempest cloud, and when our fate seems dark and dreary, then will love seek shelter in her own hallowed temple, and offer up as a sacrifice, her vows and her affections.

GO TO WORK.

Sister Swisshelm is giving some advice to her female friends. She says:

"You, dear sir, and you madame, if you are anxious about the result of the war, go to work, not to drill, or to make flags, or scrape lint at least, not all of you; but to plant corn, potatoes, beans,—especially—the beans, plant roots to feed cattle and hogs. Take care of the poultry—raise all the calves—attend to the pigs—make plenty of butter and cheese. Look to the gooseberry bushes—See that the strawberry beds are in order. Do something to add to the general wealth of the country—to provide food for those who are risking their lives to fight your battles. See if you cannot raise a few bushels of beans, or corn, or oats—a few cans of preserved fruit, or some vegetables, butter or eggs to send to the army. It is well enough to sing about the "Red White and Blue," but it is a great deal better to add as much as possible to the green. Clothe the whole face of the country in an emerald of thriving crops. See that the resources of the country are not crippled by the withdrawal of so many from peaceful avocations. Go to work, every one of you, to supply the places of those who are gone. Plow, plant, dig, hoe—go to work, just where you are—at the nearest point where your labor may be turned to account. Mend fences, keep things tidy, and raise all you can."

OUR COUNTRY.—But yesterday twenty millions of people were quietly, cheerfully, prosperously, pursuing the avocations of life. At the plough, the bench, the loom, the office, the anvil, the wharf, they were plying their busy toils. Our Chief Magistrate sends a fact and a call from the nation's Capitol, along the trembling wires, and these twenty millions start to their feet. From Aroostook to the outer counties of famishing Kansas, hill and valley, city and hamlet, shop, office and farm, have become a camp, and seventy-five thousand men are falling into the line of march for the battle field. No Napoleon or Cæsar ever called so many to arms in so brief a week. No cause ever called so loudly for free men. For it is proposed, in open rebellion by a section of the country, to pause in a career of unparalleled prosperity, and throw upon the historic shores of centuries the greatest national wreck that the waters of time ever washed. The issue is forced upon those twenty millions by eight millions of their bretheren, or go to that great ballot-box of nations—the battle-field, and vote on the questions—government or anarchy; the rule of majorities or minorities; the Declaration of Independence, or the edicts of plantation life. Our fathers once voted upon these questions and settled them. The polls were opened at Lexington and closed at Yorktown. The vote, after eighty years standing, is doubted. Twenty millions are moving to reaffirm it over the negative of eight millions. There is a terrible logic in "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and our dearest rights must receive the usual crimson baptism. Well, it is of God's method that all the stepping stones of progress, shall be tinged and made slippery with human blood. Knowing the blessing, we accept the price. *Sicut parentibus, sit Deus nobis.—Boston Review for May.*

☞ "Dawcter," said an exquisite the other day, "I want you to tell me what I can put into my head to make it right?" "It wants nothing but brains," said the doctor.

NO GLOOM AT HOME.

Above all things there should be no gloom at home. The shadows of dark discontent and wasting fretfulness should never cross the threshold, throwing their large black shapes, like funeral palls over the happy young spirits there. If you will your home shall be heaven, and every inmate as an angel there. If you will, you shall sit on a throne, and be a presiding household deity. O! faithful wife, what privileges, what treasures greater than thine!

And let the husband strive to forget his care as he winds around the long narrow street, and behulds the soft light illuminate his little parlor, spreading its precious beams on the red pave before it. The night is cold and cheerless, perhaps, and the December gust battles with the worn skirts of his overcoat, and snatches with a rude hand and wailing cry at the rusty hat which has served him many a year. He has been harrassed, perplexed and persecuted. He has borne with many a cruel tone, many a cold word, and nerved himself up to energy so desperate that his frame and spirit are weakened and depressed, and now his limbs ache with weariness, his temples throb with the painbeat caused by too constant application, he scarcely knows how to meet his wife with a pleasant smile, or sit down cheerfully to their little meal which she has provided with so much care. But the door is opened, the overcoat thrown off. A sweet voice falls upon his ear like a winged angel, it flies right into his bosom, and nestles against his heart.

The latch is lifted, and the smiling face of his wife gives an earnest welcome. The shining hair smoothed over fair brow; indeed she stole a little coquettish glance at the mirror hanging in its narrow frame just to see if she looked neat and pretty before she came out. Her eyes beam with love, her dress is tasteful—and—what? Why, he forgets all the trials of the day, as he folds her in his arms and imprints a kiss upon her brow.

A home where gloom is banished, presided over by one who has learned to rule herself and her household. Christianity—oh! he is thrice consoled for all its trials.

He cannot be unhappy; that sweetest, best, dearest solace is his—a cheerful home. Do you wonder that the man is strengthened anew for to-morrow's cares.

HOW TO BATHE.

Bathing is now recognized as one of the great aids in preserving health; but the bath like many other things, must be modified to suit each individual case.

A feeble, nervous person, should use the warm or tepid bath, while a robust one should employ the cold bath.

Never remain in the water over five minutes; three minutes is generally sufficient.—Use plenty of soap. But after friction is truly indispensable. Rub the body with a linen towel or hair gloves until it is perfectly dry and all a-glow.

It is always best to bathe early in the morning, just as soon as you get up.

Wash the feet well every night before going to bed. This keeps the flesh and nails soft, prevents blisterings, chafings and corns. A valuable addition is, also, to rub the feet with a little oil, grease or soap.

A running stream, lake or large body, is best to bathe in; but let not the absence of these prove any excuse, for a person can take a good bath with a gallon of water.

Should the soldier be so situated that it is very inconvenient to take an entire body bath, let him wash his head, neck and shoulders, below the armpits, in the morning, and the feet and ankles at night.

Never be afraid of pure water. If a person can wash half a dozen times a day, all the better. It will secure him a higher enjoyment of health, and a greater immunity from disease.

Do not bathe when over-heated or in a state of perspiration—the sudden cooling off shocks the entire system.

WHAT MAKES A NATION GREAT.—It was a saying of Bonaparte's that "No nations, attached to its institutions and its rulers and its forms of government, could be conquered." We believe that to be so. We have an illustration to the history of our own struggle for independence, when a handful of our forefathers, poor as beggars in every resource of war except courage and will, finally triumphed over the most powerful nation on earth. History is full of such lessons.

Xerxes converted the whole civilized world into an army to invade and conquer the few little States of Greece, the whole of whose territory did not measure more than Manhattan Island, and yet these mighty hosts were unsuccessful against a few undisciplined volunteers of Sparta and the other Greek States. So, in more modern times, little Prussia, whose territory is less than one-half the size of the State of New York, successfully carried on a war against nearly the whole of Europe for seven years.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.—Whoever, goes to law, goes into a glass-house, where he understands little or nothing of what he is doing; where he sees a whole matter blown up into fifty times the size of its intrinsic contents, and through which, if he can perceive any other objects, he perceives them all discolored and distorted; where everything is too brittle to bear handling; where is an element of fire, he frets, fumes and is drained at every pore; and where, whatever he buys he buys out of the fire, and pays for according to its fictitious bulk. It had, perhaps been better for him to have been contented with an earthern vessel.

CAUTIOUS MEN.—Some men use words as riflemen do bullets. They say little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and glide with their eye and face, on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they lance out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their minds as rivers fall into a deep chasm, and are lost from sight by its depths and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words, that go right to the mark like gun shot, and then they are silent again, as if they were reloading.

THE PRUSSIAN GIRL.

DURING the seven year's war, the exertions of the Prussians in that critical moment to support the failing fortunes of their indefatigable monarch, were truly worthy of a luminous character; but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntarily made by individuals to repel the encroachments of the armies of France in the year of 1812. Each family contributed in different ways to the expenses of the wars, and even the poorest hordes gave in their mite for the general good, though it deprived their families of many a little luxury which they had before been used to.

In one of the romantic vallies of Silesia, lived a young girl of surpassing beauty, the pride and delight of her parents, whose only occupation was to attend to their flocks, and bear the scant produce of their little farm to a neighboring town. Ella, like a wild flower had grown and bloomed in obscurity, unadorned and beautified by the hand of nature. She had seen but little of the world until the trump of war sounded over the country, and echoed discordantly through the dark recesses of solitude; and when in consequence of her injuries, her father was obliged to tell her of the distracted state of her native land, the indignant blush and high heaving of her busom, proclaimed how much she felt for her enterprising sovereign and the brave people who were arrayed to defend his dominion.

"Heaven grant us victory!" exclaimed she, in the patriotic enthusiasm of her soul. "I would, father, that nature made woman strong enough to fight."

The old man smiled a reply, and kissing her rosy cheeks bade her to keep out of sight of the soldiers.

The caution was scarcely needed.

Ella knew where to find one on whom she might gaze upon for hours; and who though not dressed out in the trappings of the military, he was more to her than all the world beside. She was soon on the mountain slope watching her herds, and listening to the mellow notes as they flowed from the pipe of Adolph, a fine-featured young man, who sat at her feet, gazing tenderly upon her smiling face.

"That hair of yours, Ella, said he, laying down the instrument,—"I would give the world for one little lock; and he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.

"The world is not yours to give, Mr. Adolph," said she archly; but do you only love me for my curls, which you are always praising?"

"I love you for yourself, dear Ella; but these rich ringlets, which might grace a queen, I almost idolize them, and yet you refuse to bestow on me one little tress."

"Have I not a reason? Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again; for then you would have your idol by you, and I should be forgotten. No, Adolph, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall have not only a tress, but my hand to, if you deserve it."

"Tell me how to become worthy of so inestimable a gift," exclaimed the enraptured youth, "and I will follow the path which you point out."

"There it is," replied the maiden, pointing toward Breslau, and looking her lover fixedly in the face.

"And what am I to do at Breslau?"

"Join the brave men who are struggling for our liberties, and tenfold shall be the love of Ella."

A slight blush overspread the face of Adolph, he bade her farewell, and was soon lost among the deep recesses of the valley.

There was more courtliness in the last speech of Adolph than generally falls to the lot of the untutored and robust sons of Silesia, and Ella thought as he wended his way down the narrow defile, that there was more dignity in his mein than she had ever before observed. She scarcely dare ask herself who he was; for he had been a short time among the shepherds, and no one knew aught of his birth or profession; but every one loved him for his generosity and nobleness of spirit.

"My hair," said Ella to herself as the youth vanished from her sight, "I will dress it for his sake. They say it is rich and beautiful; ah! how freely would I destroy each ample tress and scatter it upon the winds, did he not love to smooth it with his fingers."

Months rolled away, and Ella watched her flocks alone and in sadness, for nothing was heard of Adolph, and the demon of war continued to spread his desolation over the land.

It was proposed to raise a sum by contribution among the inhabitants of the mountains, which should be placed in the general fund and appropriated to the use of the defenders of the king.

When the father of Ella was called upon for his proportion, he had nothing to give, and the noble-hearted girl then, for the first time felt the want of wealth.

"Father, let us sell our flocks," said she,—"we will be amply paid for the freedom we shall enjoy, and when peace comes again, I'm sure I can work for you."

"No, my daughter," answered the old man, "our country requires no such sacrifice; we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood."

Ella reflected for a long time and formed a thousand plans for raising a sum of money that was worthy being given in aid of the patriotic cause: but all her schemes were impracticable, and she even wept in solitude for her inability to serve her country.

"Would that those locks were wires of gold," exclaimed she running her fingers through the clustering tresses as they dallied with the wind; "I might give them for the general good. Can they not be sold; I will go to Breslau and offer them; they may not bring but a trifle, yet they are all I have to bestow. But Adolph—when he returns, and beholds me deprived of my greatest beauty—what will he say? Alas he will turn from me; he will love me no more. Well, be it so, I will sacrifice even his love in the cause of liberty." She accordingly proceeded to Breslau, and offered her hair for sale to the first frisseur in the city. The lovliness of the young girl, and novelty of the offer, caused the person to enquire why she robbed herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer, he was astonished at the extraordinary disinterested patriotism displayed by one so young and interesting.

"I will take the locks, my pretty girl," said he, admiring the softness of their texture; "and turn them into bracelets. Everybody will buy them when they know of whose hair they were made."

The delighted girl received the proffered sum, and fled to hand it to the general fund. The frisseur had predicted right; the story got wind, and the ladies and gentlemen flocked to his store to purchase the bracelets marked ELLA. Among others, a young officer of high rank, hearing the story, endeavored to obtain one of the articles.

The vender had but one left, and as he had already raised a considerable sum from their sale, he intended to keep that for himself.—The officer examined the color and texture of the hair, and when his eyes fell upon the the name of ELLA, a smile of pride and gratitude curled his lip and he uttered, "It must be her!" He emptied his purse upon the counter; and told the man to take it all for the bracelet, who being dazzled by the sight of so much gold, readily consented; the officer left the shop with the treasure pressed to his lips.

* * * * *

"Ella, said Adolph, as he sat by the side of the mountain maid, "where are the luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your neck? I went and I fought at your bidding, and now I come to claim my reward."

"Adolph," answered she, "I became jealous of my hair; your heart became entangled in its thick curls; the more I combed them the more they webbed around the heart; and so I cut them off. Do you love me without my locks?" "Love you, Ella?—Could I do less than worship you since you have so nobly marred your beauty for the benefit of your country?. Look at this bracelet—the hair is yours—the name is yours."

Thus caught the generous girl thought it useless to deny the facts here recorded.

She confessed it all, and shortly afterwards was the wife of the strange Adolph and the Countess of Rutland.

THE PRINTER'S DOLLARS.—The Printer's dollars! Where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, all over the country—miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The type founder has hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, and grocer, the tailor, and all his assistants in carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his scattered dollars something like the following: "Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manners of fractions into which ye are divided, collect yourselves and come home. Ye are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men, that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather in such force and demand with such good reason your appearance at his counter, that nothing short of a sight at you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, single you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in silent single file, that the printer may form you into battalion, and send you forth again to battle for him, and to vindicate his feeble credit." Reader, are you sure you havn't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes?

WOMEN AND DRESS.—Alphonse Karr writes of the ladies less poetically than Michelet; both seem to understand the sex pretty well, but their experiences may have been different. Karr says:

"In woman's life, everything leads to a new dress; everythings ends with a new dress; every circumstance is marked by a new dress, and the dress is the most important point. A girl is going to be married—a dress. For a moment her heart is filled with love, thoughts of an entirely new existence and of a long separation from her parents. Everything disappears before the all-absorbing question of the wedding dress. A relation dies—the grief of the ladies is violent: but it soon checked, for the *mourning* has to be thought of. What are the people wearing? What is the most fashionable mode of testifying one's sorrow? It is necessary to go to the linen draper's, to the dressmaker's, to the milliner's, and in a little while they are so thoroughly occupied that there is quite an end to lamentations, unless, however, the dress does not happen to fit, or the bonnet be too much or too little off the head. But if the dress is made of some new material, if the bonnet is becoming, then they experience an involuntary glow—then they are triumphant, they are very happy."

COLONEL BILLY WILSON'S gallant Zouaves are having all sorts of stories told about them. A correspondent of the sprightly Milwaukee Sentinel tells the following:

"Yesterday, a Methodist clergyman went down to exhort them. Billy Wilson drew up his men and called "Attention!" The parson then gave them a very edifying and appropriate discourse, to which, in obedience to the Colonel's commands, they listened attentively. When the parson had finished, Billy gave his "boys" a short talk somewhat in this wise:—

"Boys, I want you to remember what the minister has told you. It is all for your good; take his advice and follow it; for there is no knowing but in less than six months every d—d one of you will be in hell, and———"

Here a voice from the ranks called out "Three cheers for Hell!" and they were given with a will The parson, astonished and angry, asked what it meant.

"Oh,' says Billy, "the boys don't know much about Scripture. They think hell is somewhere between Montgomery and New Orleans, and they are d—d anxious to get down in that neighborhood."

NOTHING NEW.—There is a man down east whose name is New. He christened his oldest child Something, and his youngest Nothing.

☞ To be a merchant, the art consists more in getting paid than in making sales.

A FARMER'S LIFE.

It has generally been considered that a farmer's life possessed advantages over all other occupations, especially as it regards health and longevity. It is also acknowledged that the farm is the best place to discipline the physical, moral and intellectual qualities of a human being. But if the following from Hall's Journal of Health be true, it places agricultural life in another aspect. He says: "An extended series of observations seems to have warranted two conclusions: *First.* There are more persons in lunatic asylums from the country than from the town. *Second.* The average of human life is greater in the largest cities than in the country. Yet farmers eat plain, fresh food, take abundance of exercise, retire early, are up by daylight, breathing the pure out-door air for at least half their existence. On the other hand, citizens retire late, rise late, eat food and fruits one, two or a dozen day's old; are in-doors three-fourths if not nine tenths of the time, breathing air vitiated by furnace heat, and a variety of other causes, and take comparatively little exercise.

The principal reason given for the above conclusions is the concentration of thought upon one subject. He says "that the weather, the crops, the market is the idol-trinity of most farmers; in a wide sense they think, talk, dream about nothing else with any special interest; all besides is secondary, and if, by any novelty, the mind is forced out of its wonted track, it soon relapses into the old tread-mill circle, into the same rut of ages gone. To say nothing about the laws of Physiology, we think if the writer of that article would extend his "Series of Observations" a little further, he would arrive at a different conclusion.

Instead of finding the mind of the farmer concentrated upon *one* or *three* subjects, he would find no business, mercantile or mechanical furnishes such facilities for varied knowledge, when knowledge becomes a collateral pursuit, as the business of the farmer. There is nothing in or out of the earth, the atmosphere, or in the whole circuit of chemical science that does not in some way concern him. He is also deeply interested in the politics of the whole world; and this extensive information upon subjects so diverse, is essential to the farmer's success and prosperity. On the other hand, long confinement at precisely the same kind of work, manufacturing or mechanical, does not contribute to enlargment of views or nobleness of impulse. Men thus employed, if they do not enjoy some counteracting influence, become mere machines. Their feelings, if they have any, incline to the sensual. They are not accustomed to think deeply, but on the surface. Let us consider, also, that men's characters correspond in some measure with the nature of their occupation. Those engaged in mental labor, are affected by the nature of the subjects which demand their attention.

We conclude, then, that the writer must belong to that class who think that very little information is necessary to enable a man to conduct the business of a farmer.

New Braintree. J. B. B.

TROUBLESOME CHILDREN.

When you get tired of their noise, just think what the change would be should it come to a total silence. Nature makes a provision for strengthening children's lungs by exercise. Babies cannot laugh so as to get much exercise in that way, but we never heard of one who could not cry. Crying, shouting and screaming, are nature's long exercises, and if you do not wish for it in the parlor, pray have a place devoted to it, and do not debar the girls from it, with the notion that it is improper for them to laugh, cry, scream, jump and run races in the open air. After a while, one gets used to this juvenile music, and can even write and think more consecutively with than without it, provided it does not run into purgatory forms. We remember a boy who used to go to school past our study window, and he often made a continuous-stream of roar to the school-house. We supposed at first he had been nearly murdered by some one, and wasted considerable compassion on the wrongs of infant innocence; but, on enquiring into his ease, found him in perfectly good condition. The truth was, the poor little fellow had no mirthfulness in his composition, therefore couldn't laugh and shout, and so nature, in her wide compensations, had given him more largely the faculty of roaring. He seemed to thrive upon it, and we believe he is still doing well. Laughing and hallooing, however, are to be preferred, unless a child shows a decided incapacity for those exercises. Our eye alights just now upon the following touching little scrap, written by an English laborer, whose child had been killed by the falling of a beam:—

"Sweet, laughing child! the cottage door
Stands free and open now;
But oh! its sunshine gilds no more
The gladness of thy brow!
Thy merry step has passed away,
Thy laughing sport is hushed for aye.

Thy mother by the fireside sits
And listens for thy call;
And slowly—slowly as she knits,
Her quiet tears downfall;
Her "little hindering thing" is gone,
And undisturbed, she may work on."

EXACTLY THE WOMAN.—A waggish fellow was riding with one of the fair sex, "all of a summer day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things, are always in the way—dropped around her waist. No objection being made, the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it. But of a sudden—whether of a late recognition of the impropriety of the thing, or of the sight of another beau coming, never was clearly evident—the lady started with volcanic energy, and with flashing eyes exclaimed, "Mr. ——, I can support myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply, "you are just the girl I've been looking for these five years—will you marry me?"

LIFE should be forfeited by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.

☞ The misfortunes we bear with the greatest Christian resignation, are those of other people.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

General Impatience.

While our national army is under the guidance of a distinguished General, who never yet lost a battle, and who is acknowledged to be the ablest military commander on this Continent, if not in the world, the people of the country seem to put themselves under another commander by the name of General Impatience. Dissatisfied with the progress which our soldiers are making against rebellion, they allow themselves to be led into many absurd notions concerning the war. They believe that an army of seventy-five or a hundred thousand men can be immediately led against the enemy, overwhelming him with numbers, and crushing treason in its infancy. They would march to Richmond in less than a week, surround Jeff. Davis and his forces, take them all prisoners, and hang the ringleaders to the tallest pines in Virginia. They blame the tardiness of our army movements, they blame President Lincoln for not calling out a larger force, and they blame General Scott for not ordering forward the army. As an illustration of this, we copy the following standing notice from the New York Tribune :—

THE NATION'S WAR CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

Now all this sounds very energetic, very patriotic, but it goes to show how completely the people are under the control of General Impatience. They forget how necessary it is to initiate a hundred thousand new volunteers into military service, how much care it requires to provision such an army every day, or how difficult it is to arrange the machinery of war so that there will be no failure when the grand army is put in motion. Not one of the many loud declaimers against the slow progress of the war could manage it any better, or would be willing to try the experiment. To complain of the generalship of others, when we know nothing of their plans or policy, and offer advice when we are utterly incapable of giving it, is the highth of folly. Better wait hopefully till an experienced commander has had time to mature his plans and carry them into effect, before we complain of tardiness, or comdemn prematurely.

RUNAWAYS PICKED UP AT SEA.—Captain Filiberti, of the Italian brig Erichetti, at New York, reports, June 24, lat. 37 27, lon. 71 56, fell in with a yawl boat containing two men, who reported having ran away from Savannah to avoid being used by the secessionists. They left on the 8th inst., and when picked up were destitute of provisions and water. The names of the men are Robert F. Bunton and Frank Spear. These men report that they experienced some rough weather. They lost their water barrel, and suffered greatly for want of water.

A MEMBER of the Fifth Maine Regiment visited a rum den in Portland recently, got drunk, and was robbed of his watch and eight dollars in money. When he told his story, a company of forty men from the regiment marched to the den and completely gutted it. They were unable to find the proprietor, or he would have been summarily dealt with.

SAWDUST SHELLS.—Sawyer's cannon was used to fire shells charged with saw-dust at the Sewall's Point battery. Some scamp had substituted the harmless white dust for harming black dust, and so the rebels were not made to return to dust through the operations of the new gun, which is admitted to be one of the most effective weapons ever invented.

FORT ADAMS.—The Newport (R. I.) News, states that the mounting of the heavy barbette guns at Fort Adams is progressing with as much rapidity as consistent with the heavy character of the work and the smallness of the force employed, and in a few weeks, for the first time in its history, this fort will be put in fighting condition.

ORDERS FOR NAVY SHOES.—The contract to furnish the United States marine corps with six thousand pairs of sewed bootees, more or less, was awarded for the current year to Henry Newton of North Weymouth, Mass., at $1,87½ per pair. This rate was much less than that of last year, which was $2,30.

WANT OF OIL SOUTH.—There is apprehensions of the want of oil for railroads and machinery in the Southern States, and a Memphis paper recommends the appointment of scavengers to collect the grease in the camps, which would otherwise be lost. The want of oil will entail serious trouble.

DEATH OF CAPT. INGRAHAM.—Accounts from Charleston report the death, on the 16th ult., of Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, formerly of the U. S. Navy. He figured some years ago, in the famous case of Martin Kozsta. He deserted his flag recently, in its danger, tho' he declared he never would fight against it.

☞ A Virginian, recently appointed Paymaster in the army, says that the outrages committed upon the persons and property of Union men in the Old Dominion, are incredible. His own father, a man of 82 years of age, has been imprisoned because of his loyalty to the Union.

A HOAX.—The report of the New York Tribune that John M. Botts had arrived in Washington with great danger, and under cover of a disguise, is pronounced a hoax. Mr. Botts is not, and has not been recently seen in Washington.

THE MANCHESTER MILLS.—All the machinery in the Blackstone mills will be put in operation again on Monday. The wages are to be reduced, and the mills will run on half time for the present.

Skirmishes with the Rebels.

Skirmishing on a small scale goes on between the federal troops and the rebels. On Tuesday of last week, the steamer Freeborn, in charge of Capt. Ward, landed 30 men at Mathias Point, on the Potomac, and commenced throwing up bags of sand for breastworks. While in the act of retreating to the Freeborn, for the purpose of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of rebels, estimated at 800 to 1200, suddenly emerged from a thick wood and fired into the federal forces, who made a hasty retreat. Several swam to the Freeborn. Capt. Ward protected his men as far as possible with his guns, and had fired twelve or fifteen shot among the rebels, with what effect is not known, when he was struck in the breast by a bullet, while in the act of firing a gun, and died within an hour. Wm. J. Bess, a sailor, was wounded in four places, probably mortally; several others were wounded, among them Jack Williams, Coxswain, and the flag he carried was completely riddled. Capt. Ward's body was sent to Hartford for burial. He was a brave officer, and has been of great service to the Government.

A strong force from the division under Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, at an early hour Tuesday morning. Their advance was opposed by the rebels stationed at Martinsburg, and a sharp action ensued, in which some were killed and wounded on both sides. It is not stated how far the federal troops penetrated into Virginia. They behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy, within a distance of only 75 yards. Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualities of the conflict fell almost exclusively on the 1st Wisconsin and 11th Pennsylvania regiments. The whole of the rebel force at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one regiment horse, were engaged in the action. They had four pieces of artillery, part rifled cannon, commanded by Gen. Jackson.

The casualities on our side were two killed and several wounded. Several dead and wounded of the rebels were left on the field, in their hasty retreat. One or two were buried by our own men. The loss of life by the rebels is stated to be very heavy. In retreating the enemy threw away their knapsacks and canteens as incumberances.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Gen. Patterson again attacked the rebels on Tuesday morning, at Black River, near Martinsburg, routing ten thousand of them and taking possession of their camp. Gen. Patterson lost three men and had ten wounded.

Items of the War.

The cholera has made its appearance in camp Lee of the rebel force.

A gentleman from New Orleans reports that a British ship run the blockade, with several hundred tons of powder and twenty thousand stand of arms.

The Washington Star says the lately arrived troops have brought too much baggage—wagons are too numerous, and in case of active service, the vehicles will have to be abandoned or burned, as they cannot be taken care of.

The State Treasurer of Georgia gives notice that the interest on coupons and bonds of that State, payable in New York, must be redeemed in Savannah.

An advertisement announces the re-opening of the rebel loan at several places in Georgia, and says that only eleven millions of the fifteen is subscribed.

The best scouts in General Scott's service report that the whole number of armed confederate troops in Virginia, is not over 75,000 men, and 25,000 of them are in and around Manassas Junction.

The Nashville Union of the 28th, says Cols. Hardee and Magruder have been appointed Brigadier Generals in the rebel army.

The Nashville City Council have appropriated $75,000 for a residence for Jeff. Davis, as an inducement for him to remove the capitol of the Confederacy there.

A letter to the Times from St. Louis, says, Lieut. Col. White with six hundred men has gone to hold Lexington where a foundry has been making cannon and balls for the rebels.

The Mobile Register, of a late date, states that more than four millions in specie has been withdrawn from the city banks of Alabama, and buried.

A NEW STATE IN TEXAS.—Information has been received at Washington from Texas, to the effect that the Western frontier of that State was preparing to follow the example of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, by organizing a formidable movement against secession, and adhering to the Union, in the shape of a new State. Gen. Caspen has been nominated as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress. He has for some time been at the head of a body of Union men. It is said that with about 200 mounted Union men he recently routed more than twice that number of rebels.

KIT CARSON AND HIS MULE GET A FALL OF TWO HUNDRED FEET.—As Kit Carson, in April last, was crossing with a train a high mountain in Utah, one of the mules became unruly, and that gentleman undertook to manage it. The result was that the mule kept on being mulish, and reared and threw itself over a precipice, carrying Carson along with it, his foot having become entangled in the mule's lariat. They fell together, a distance of nearly two hundred feet, lighting finally in a deep snow bank, fortunately without injury, except the shock and a few bruises.

STEAM WAR VESSELS.—There are now 55 steam vessels of war in course of construction at the several dockyards belonging to the British Government. These do not include the large iron-plated frigates Warrior and Black Prince, which are being built by private firms. These 55 war vessels will average 1637 guns, and have engines of 12,000 nominal horse power.

TWO JIM'S APPOINTED.—The two "Jims" of Kansas—Jim Lane and Jim Montgomery—have received military appointments. The first is a Brigadier-General, and the other a Colonel. They are men of the times, and are now in their proper places.

A GOOD CHANGE.—The Baltimoreans have been transferred from the rule of Marshal Kane to the rule of Martial Law. They'll find the sword heavier than the Kane.

THE REBELS SEIZE A STEAMER BY STRATAGEM.—The steamer St. Nicholas has been seized by the rebels on the Potomac. A dispatch from Baltimore says when the steamer left there on Friday evening, she had on board about fifty secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to different points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. Hollins, late of the U. S. ship Susquehannah, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state-room immediately on going aboard. After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. Hollins threw off his disguise and with the aid of the passengers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across to Coney river, on the Virginia side. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise towards the Rappahannock river, capturing three vessels on her way laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which he made his way to Fredericksburg. The rebel papers at Baltimore publish accounts of this transaction, calling it a brilliant exploit. Some accounts say that 200 rebel troops were placed on the steamer at Coney.

A LIVE WHALE ON EXHIBITION.—Probably few of our readers will ever go on a whaling voyage, and most of them will live and die without gratifying their curiosity to see one of these monsters of the deep, unless they avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Aquarial Gardens at Boston, where a young whale is now on exhibition in a large glass tank of sea water. His whaleship is twelve feet long and weighs two tuns. At present he appears to be in good health, eating his bushels of smaller fish every day, and spouting water as easily as if in his native ocean. Thousands of people go daily to see this natural wonder, in many instances excursion parties coming from New Hampshire, Maine and other States. The Aquarial Gardens abound with other wonders in the departments of fish, fowl and beasts, affording instruction with amusement to those who visit the place.

ARREST OF A FEMALE SPY.—A young damsel of eighteen years, has been arrested by the Michigan Regiment near Washington. She gave her name as Alice Kingsbury, and said she was a native of Washington City. Upon her person was found an accurate diagram of the fortifications on Shorter's Hill, the position of the guns being marked, as well as the weak points. She had been permitted to remain in the vicinity for some days, but suspicion being aroused, was arrested. She is in close custody.

DRIVEN OUT.—The New Orleans Picayune now goes so far as to say that the North has driven the South out of the Union. If that be so of course it can drive it back. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways, Mr. Kendall, and unless your vile sheet is "driven" out of existence, as the natural result of the measures it now advocates, you may, ere many days, be "driven" into the support of the Union.

A SECESSION BISHOP MADE A MAJOR GENERAL.—The Richmond papers announce that Jeff. Davis has conferred a commission of Major General on Bishop Polk, of the diocese of Louisiana. Bishop Polk is a graduate of West Point, and was a cotemporary of Gens. Lee, Johnston, and other military characters. Davis has also bestowed a commission of Brigadier General on Colonel Magruder.

A REGIMENT OF DOCTORS.—A Mobile paper states that Dr. A. A. Terhune, of Georgia proposes to the one thousand doctors who have applied for surgeon's commissions in the Confederate army to form a regiment of doctors and tender their services to the Confederate President. We should not be so much afraid of their rifles as their pills.

CHICOPEE POST OFFICE ROBBED.—The Post Office at Chicopee was broken open on Friday night last week, and robbed of about $20—$15 in copper and the rest in postage stamps. The villains also rifled the box containing contributions for the Washington monument. The depot at Chicopee Falls was broken open the same night, and probably by the same gang.

JUNE BATTLES.—Among the important battles fought in the month of June are Mantinea, Cannæ, Pydna, Carrhæ, Pharsalia, Bannockburn, Morat, Naseby, Kolin, Plassey, Bunkerhill, Monmouth, Fleurus, Trebbia, Marengo, Friedland, Raab, Vittoria, Ligny, Quatra Bras, Waterloo, Dubba, Magenta, Melegnano, Solferino, and Big Bethel.

A SCALPING PARTY.—The Hessians, at Columbus, trampled and spit on our flag. This was an insult to us, and is our quarrel. Our brave Tennessee boys want the opportunity to attend to the vile Cairo cowards, when they return to make the people of Columbus rue their devotion to the secession cause. They will scalp every one of them if there is hair enough on their stupid pates to grab.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

TENNESSEE MANNERS.—A Mr. Brigham, a Kentuckian, suspected as a spy, was arrested and shot at three times by a mob, and was started for Union City, Tenn., to be tried for treason, but the mob afterwards desisted. The same day the coroner of the county was killed. The secessionists say every man must declare either for the North or the South, and Northerners must leave. The day after the election, the rebel rag was raised and General Prentiss invited to take it down.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS FOUND.—Leonard Chester of Norwich, Ct., in inspecting an old secretary, a few days since, found some secret drawers containing papers signed by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, and other valuable relics of the Revolution.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The express train from New York to Boston over the New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Saturday, crushed three boys who were on the track at the Depot in New Haven, so badly that two of them died.

RED HOT BALLS.—At Fort McHenry, opposite Baltimore, red hot cannon balls are in constant readiness to be hurled upon the city in case of rebellion there.

LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, July 1, 1861.

Sights around Worcester—Excursions—The 5th Regiment at Camp Scott—Camp Life—Wheels for Gun Carriages, etc.

There are opportunities for those out of business (and there are many such at present) to improve their time in seeing what is going on, and taking excursions to various places of interest. An excursion left this city to the forts in Boston harbor on Saturday. They visited Fort Independence, which is about three miles from the city, and Fort Warren, nearly as much further. The fare, including the boat ride, was $1,50. Another is advertised to leave the 8th inst., to Washington, stopping two days, including a sail on the Potomac, with a view of Fortress Monroe, Washington and Mt. Vernon—all for $20.

The fifteenth, regiment which is camped at Camp Scott, about a mile from the city, and is visited by great numbers daily, gives one an opportunity of seeing something of camp life.—Each company has its stove, and members are detailed to cook the messes. A view in rear of the tents will discover blazing fires with pots suspended over them, and men cooking soup, slicing potatoes, boiling rice, freshening salt beef &c. Did the rules admit ladies, camp life might have a shiny side. We concluded that some of the soldiers must fare pretty well judging from the names over the entrances—"United States," "Fifth Avenue Hotel," "National Hotel," &c. Many of the soldiers were "green" boys. At six o'clock yesterday divine service was performed by Rev. Dr. Hill. The twenty-first regiment of Mass. will probably be ordered into Camp Scott the present week.

Business continues dull except those who have government orders. All who have machinery for making fire arms are driving business hard. Every thing in the shape of a gun or pistol has been disposed of. It is said that one company had a large lot of worthless pistols, which would shoot at one end as well as the other, that they disposed of at the usual price of a good article. The wheel factory of S. G. & C. G. Reed of this city had a large order last week, for wheels for government wagons. It is said that the best wheels in the State are made at this shop. Many of the wheels, like many other articles manufactured for government didn't last long.

John M. Earle enters upon the duties of postmaster of this city to-day. J. B. B.

GOV. BANKS IN BALTIMORE.—The arrest of Marshal Kane, chief of the police in Baltimore, the appointment of a special police to take the place of those who have resigned, the arrest of the police commissioners and the flight of the mayor to evade arrest, have been exciting events in the history of the week in that city. Large quantities of arms and amunitions have been found secreted at the police stations, which go to confirm the rumors that the rebels intended to rise in the city at no distant day. Their plot was discovered just in season to spoil the fun of the secessionists.

A WONDER OF THE HEAVENS.—Unheralded by astronomers, a large, brilliant comet has suddenly made its appearance in the northern sky. It was first seen on Sunday night last, between the Dipper and North Star, its nucleus apparently being three or four times as large as Venus, having a train of reddish flame extending from 15 to 18 degrees towards the zenith. It is one of the rapid kind of comets and will not probably tarry with us many nights.

THE INQUIRING YANKEE MIND.—A party of the Massachusetts 1st, swam from their encampment across the Potomac the other day, with their clothes on their heads, and afterward wandered ten miles into the interior, discovering a rebel encampment, the flag of which they attempted to capture, but were prevented by the appearance of a body of cavalry. So says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA.—Lirlauslet Karner, formerly of Egremont, where he now has many friends, and recently an extensive farmer of Loudon, Va., was killed in his own house by a party of rebels, a few days since, and his dwelling and barns plundered by the murderers. His son-in-law, Joseph Millard, son of Josiah L. Millard of Egremont, is supposed to have been killed at the same time. Mr. Karner was 62 years of age.

HIS LAST LETTER.—Just before starting on the expedition to Big Bethel, Lieut. Greble wrote to his wife as follows: "May God bless you, my darling, and grant you a happy and peaceful life. May the good Father protect you and me, and grant that we may long live happily together. God give me strength, wisdom and courage. If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable man, let no stain of dishonor hang over me or you."

A FAT OFFICE.—Probably the best office in the United States about this time is that held by Auditor Dubois of Illinois. Presuming that all the banks in the State are wound up by the process of delivering the bonds to the holders of the notes, he will be entitled to no less than $60,000 in fees. If the same banks are wound up by a public sale of the bonds in New York, he will be entitled to not less than $120,000.

SINGULAR DISEASE.—A little boy, four years of age, son of George Lane of Skowhegan, Maine, met with a singular death recently. He was taken on Friday with a severe pain in one of his little toes. The next day a spot appeared upon the toe, which proved to be mortification; other spots soon appeared, and the child died on Sunday afternoon.

FULL AND GETTING READY TO START.—The Tenth Regiment on Hampden Park, Springfield, is now full and, will be ready to start for the seat of war in a week or two.—They are now waiting for tents and wagons.

A JAWBREAKER.—The Worcester Spy says some forty members of the Webster company have gone into camp on the shores of Lake Chaubunagungamaug.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

MONSON.—The question as to who shall be postmaster at Monson, has finally been settled by the appointment of E. B. Miles.

THREE RIVERS.—Otis F. Packard has been appointed postmaster at Three Rivers, in place of Asa Shumway, removed.

AMOS C. BILLINGS, formerly of Palmer, is appointed postmaster at Two Rivers, Wis. He made a good postmaster here, and will undoubtedly be a good one there.

VANDALISM.—Several young men visited the cemetery near Thorndike, on Monday, and destroyed many of the shrubs and flowers ornamenting family yards. They will be looked after.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—A trial of mowing machines will take place on C. P. Fay's farm, Monson, at 9 A. M. on Monday—unless it rains. The merits of the Buckeye and Woods machines will be tested.

BACK AGAIN.—W. W. Cross has returned to Palmer, having purchased the stock of goods in the store formerly occupied by him, and added largely to it a fresh stock from market. His "card" appears in another column.

NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.—Joshua Pearle, well known as a teacher of high schools in this section, and we believe a native of Ware, has been notified to leave Nashville, Tenn., where for many years he has been teaching, and at present is superintendent of public schools.

FROM A PALMER BOY.—John Waite, a Palmer boy, who went out as drummer in the First Regiment, writes home that he cannot get half enough to eat, and that the time hangs heavy on their hands. The Regiment is stationed at Georgetown, and all that it has accomplished since arriving there is the arrest of two or three secessionists.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—The examination and exhibition of this institution of learning took place last week. Thirty classes were examined in the various departments, giving unmistakable evidence of the thoroughness of their instruction. The annual address was delivered by Dr. E. O. Holden, editor of Zion's Herald. The new boarding house will be ready for occupancy at the next term. It will cost about $60,000.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—We have the finest specimen of strawberries that we have seen this year from the garden of David Parker, jr., of Brimfield, who has a peculiar faculty of raising that kind of fruit. One of them on our table measures 4 1-2 inches in circumference, and others make a mouthful singly.—They are not only large but sweet and luscious, rare qualities found in garden strawberries.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—Our Correspondent, the inimitable "Obediah," writes that the factories in South Wilbraham are all running on full time, and that Rev. Dr. Sroan from New London, has commenced a suit against Rev. L. R. S. Brewster of Wilbraham for damage in a horse trade. A hearing will be had in the police court at Springfield, July 24th. When clergymen get to cheating each other in horse trading, laymen should become honest.

THE FOURTH IN PALMER.—The day was celebrated in this town on a small scale, but with apparent enjoyment. The boys had their good time in exploding pistols and crackers, to the vexation of older people and consternation of horses. There was a picnic of little children in a grove in this village, another picnic at Three Rivers, and a picnic and clambake at Thorndike. A horse trot came off on the Park in the afternoon. Five horses took their places on the track, to compete for a purse of $100. "Honey," a white-faced mare, owned by E. B. Shaw, won the purse in three straight heats. In the evening there was quite a display of fireworks in this village.

PALMER VOLUNTEERS.—It is now quite uncertain as to the formation of a company of volunteers in Palmer. The requisite number was obtained, but on applying to head quarters for leave to organize, very little encouragement was offered that the company would be accepted. In fact it was very plainly intimated that no more companies would be taken. Discouraged with the prospect some of the members enlisted in other companies, and others abandoned the enterprise. A considerable number still hope to turn out at the tap of the drum at any moment. It is a pity that their desire to serve their country cannot be gratified.

AHEAD OF UNCLE SAM.—According to advices from Fortress Monroe, the rebels have adopted Tuttle's new invention for communication by night between the different posts of armies and the vessels of fleets, in advance of the General Government, to whom the invention was made known some time since.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.—The South, even after death, is still bitter upon Senator Douglas. The Richmond Examiner says that: "He is dead of political ambition. The wish to rule this country was a settled sentiment of his heart."

"LIME JUICERS" DESERTING.—The officers of English vessels-of-war at Halifax are troubled with an unusual number of desertions. It is stated that one hundred had taken place from the "St. George" alone.

GRAIN IN GEORGIA.—The Georgia papers report the most abundant wheat harvest that has been gathered there for years. Oats and corn are very promising.

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.—It is said that Government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes for the use of the army.

ONE MORE "UNFORTUNATE."—The Fall River Monitor, a sprightly paper that has lived to be thirty-five years old, closed its existence last week. So they go.

A REBEL PASS.—A northern citizen, who had occasion to be in Virginia on business, was detained some time at Manassas Junction before he could procure a pass from Gen. Beauregard. He had to take the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear, that in leaving the State of Virginia it is not my purpose to take up arms against the Confederate States, or any of them; nor will I in any manner wage war upon said Confederate States, or any of them, nor will I in any manner, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort to their enemies, by information or otherwise. So help me God. And if found in arms against said Confederate States, or any of them, or if guilty of a violation of any of the particulars aforesaid, the the penalty shall be death."

UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.—By advices received at Panama, it appears that the revolutionists of New Granada have been routed and defeated in every one of their attempts to overthrow the Government. Some apprehension was still felt at Panama that a raid would be made by the revolutionists upon that place. The commader of our Pacific squadron, fearing an attack might be made, had taken the precaution to concentrate our naval forces in that vicinity. The English have a pretty large naval force there, which will co-operate with our fleet to protect the interests of our citizens as well as theirs.

TAKING HIS OWN MEDICINE.—A fellow was arrested at Phillippi the other day for selling drugged liquor to the soldiers. Capt. Benham sat in judgment on his case, and pronounced a strictly military decision—"Make the scoundrel drink a pint of his own whiskey at once!" And the unfortunate liquor seller had to drink it, greatly to his disgust and discomfort. He will probably survive, but there is no probability that he will want to drug any more liquor for the troops.

A REBEL SCARE.—A horse strayed from one of the Connecticut camps a few nights since, and innocently approached the Rebel pickets, who apprehensive that a large force of the "Abolitionists" were approaching, from the amount of noise made by the truant quadruped, took to their heels and ran into camp, discharging their muskets as they ran.

SMALL ITEMS.—The new State of Western Virginia has seized $27,000 in specie belonging to the seceded government.——Large amounts of specie belonging to Georgia, deposited in the Philadelphia mint will not be given up till the State returns to her allegiance.——Maj. General Fremont is assigned the Southwest movement.——The seige of Fort Pickens has been raised.

☞ A female military company named the "Union Captivators," has been formed at Falmouth, Ky., and over thirty young ladies of the place have joined the organization. The uniform is an apron of the old fashion cut, made of red, white and blue—that part covering the bosom representing the stars, and the lower part the stripes.

NEW PAPER IN SPRINGFIELD.—Thos. W. Guerney, from Philadelphia, proposes to start a penny daily paper in Springfield, the present month. When papers are stopping for want of patronage in other places, it does not seem possible that Springfield offers such a promising field to newspaper publishers.

ARREST OF AN OFFICER.—Gen Butler has caused the arrest of Col. Allen, of the New York First Regiment, for ordering the burning of a wheat field, owned by Major Thompson of the rebel army. For doing this some of the New Yorkers insinuate against Gen. Butler's loyalty.

A POST OFFICE STRIKE.—The new postmaster at Greenfield brought the whole town about his ears last week, by doubling the price for boxes and drawers in the post office. The business men all agreed that they would take no boxes or drawers, and the postmaster was obliged to back down to the old figure.

FATAL TERMINATION.—On Wednesday Captain Barton's company in Hampden Park visited Indian Orchard, and while the agent of the mill, Mr. Brown, was in the act of presenting the captain with a sword, he fell down and died almost instantly. He was 55 years of age.

A DANGEROUS SPY ARRESTED.—A despatch from Washington states that a spy was arrested in the Rhode Island camp, and a quantity of arsenic found in his pockets. It was with much difficulty that the officers saved him from the summary vengeance of the the soldiers.

GIRL DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon last week, a party of two men and three girls, belonging in Boston, were out near Chelsea Beach in a small boat, when one of the girls, named Margaret Foley, fell overboard and was drowned.

THE WAGES OF PEACE.—Amos Tuck, Levi Chamberlain and Asa Fowler have been allowed $300 each by the New Hampshire Legislature, as compensation for their services as delegates to the peace conference at Washington last winter.

DEAR POSTAGE.—A Southern merchant arrived at Cincinnati from New Orleans the other day, bringing three letters for three Ohio merchants. He demanded ten dollars each for conveying the documents, and the money was "reluctantly paid."

TENNESSEE.—The latest accounts from the East Tennessee Convention show that a large portion of that body are for resisting the rebel government. A majority are in favor of a Provisional Government for East Tennessee.

DESERTERS.—A Washington letter-writer states that about twenty men of the Garibaldi Regiment have deserted and joined the rebels. The temptation was the promise of higher pay, and a dislike of their Colonel.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—At Island Pond, Vt., on Sunday night, the lightning struck a barn owned by Mr. Charles Winslow, which was entirely consumed, together with a cow, two hogs, hay, grain, and farming utensils.

Great Fire in Boston!—Another Reported in New York.

Fires broke out simultaneously at East Boston and Boston on Thursday evening, destroying property estimated at two millions of dollars. Ten or a dozen vessels at East Boston were destroyed, and in both cases five or six acres were burned over. The fire in Boston was in the vicinity of the Western railroad depot. It is believed that the fires were set by secession incendiaries. A report came through by telegraph that a large fire had also occurred in New York, on Broadway, burning a hundred stores, but this report was not credited when we went to press.

ANOTHER GREAT STEAMER.—Messrs. R. Napier & Sons of Glasgow, are now building the steamer Scotia, which is intended to be a consort to the Persia. It will, when finished, be the largest merchant steamship, next to the Great Eastern, in the world. Her length is 396 feet; breadth of beam 47½ feet; depth 33½ feet; tons burden, 4050. The engines will be nominally 883 horse power, but actually a great deal more. Her hull is of iron, like the Persia, which vessel she will exceed in capacity by 500 tons.

☞ There are four thousand blind women in Ireland, and nearly as many of the other sex. Dr. Wilde, the oculist, states that there is a greater portion of blind in Ireland than in any other country in Europe, except Norway. It appears from the poor-law inquiry, now in progress, that there are seventeen hundred blind paupers in the Irish workhouses.

SHARPE'S RIFLES.—The Sharpe's rifle company at Hartford are employing 325 men, and the machinery is run for sixteen hours daily. A double set of hands is soon to be employed, who will work ten hours each. The company have made about 3000 stand of arms in the last month, and have sold 2000 in the same time.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—An extra session of Congress assembled on Thursday, but owing to the Fourth of July no news came through yesterday in season for our paper.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.—We invite the attention of all our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Johns & Crosley, N. Y., in another column. Their "Cement Glue" will no doubt meet with a large sale, is a great saving to housekeepers, and within the reach of all. Only 25 cents per bottle, and for sale by druggists and storekeepers generally.

☞ Bread, biscuit, cakes and puddings, going through the process of baking, change all the substance of Herrick's Gold Medal Saleratus into carbonic acid gas, which then passes away, so that there is not a particle of it remaining in the food in which it is used, thereby making it perfectly wholesome and healthy, and peculiarly adapted to weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons. Grocers and druggists sell it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The greatest plague of life. Piles and Fistula. Tho' thousands are afflicted with these terrible scourges, few if any are acquainted with their cause or nature, and resign themselves to the belief that they are incurable—but an explanation of their character will satisfy any man of common sense that they are remediable. Piles and kindred diseases arise from costiveness, overstraining or neglected appeals of nature; by removing these we extinguish the exciting causes. Holloway's Pills renovate the stomach and invigorate the action of the bowels, and a few applications of the ointment to the seat of the disease will eradicate the piles forever. Try them and be convinced.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

YOUNG MAN, READ THIS.—Wise counsels for the Young can be had in "The Invalid's Medical Confidant," published by the undersigned for the benefit of persons who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of cure. Imprudent Maturity and Youthful indiscretions are summarily dispelled. Thousands have hailed this little work with delight, and date their restoration to usefulness in society from their first perusal of its interesting pages. Send your address for a copy with a three cent stamp for return postage to

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co.,
May 11.—2m Nos. 64 & 66 John st., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Receipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Receipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. B. B. HUTCHINGS. Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Palmer, July 4, 1861.

Bowen Miss EG	Hatch S S	Mc Glynn Wm
Brown C H	Kent Bela M	Redding MrsIM
Bacon Mrs HR	Kennedy I D	Redding John
Beach E D	King L M	Robinson MrsT
Jr Dinsmore T	King J E	Sibley Clara
Fisher Julia 2	Lphean D	Smith Charles
Field M D 2	Moore Clarissa	Shield Lucinda
Foster C C	Moody Emma C	

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

BORN.

In Palmer, June 29th, a son to C. H. BRAKENRIDGE.
In Ware, June 9, a son to H. P. LEMON.

MARRIED.

In Brimfield, June 24, by Rev. Jason Morse, T. D. MILLER of Norwich. N. Y., and SARAH F., daughter of Dea. C. R. Brown.

DIED.

At Belchertown, 29th ult., JERUSHA, wife of Rev. Wm. N. Fay.
In Wilbraham 1st, CHARLES D., 24, son of Dennis Knowlton.

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AND

BOUND TO SELL!

W. W. CROSS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their former friends and patrons that they are once more in the field and ready for action.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Goods recently in charge of J. F. Tobey, and having made large additions of our New Goods in every department which were bought for the cash, they are now ready to give their customers

☞ BETTER BARGAINS ☜
than ever before.

Hoping by strict attention to their business and the wants of customers to merit that share of patronage with which we have been favored in days gone by.

W. W. CROSS & CO.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS MUSLINS,

Plain and Figured at 5 cents the yard. Also,

DRESS BERAGES
and
BERAGE ROBES,

At half price at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

500 YARDS Extra Quality 4-4

STRAW MATTING,

At 12½ cents the yard, at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

WOOL CARPETING,

Cotton and Wool do.,
Hemp do.,
Stair do.,
At two-thirds the original cost, at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS, etc. etc.,

Selling at two-thirds the original cost at
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

DRESS GOODS

MARKED DOWN, Clear Down, Down,
At *W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.*

CROCKERY

AND GLASS WARE,

☞ Marked down at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A lot of Ladies'

SHOP WORN BOOTS & SHOES,

For 25 cents a pair at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

WINDING WAVE Boarding School.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 29, to continue fourteen weeks. For Circulars address Principals.

GILBERT PILLSBURY,
A. FRANCES PILLSBURY.
Ludlow, July 4, 2861.—2w

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.
Palmer, July 6.

GREY

DRESS GOODS!

OF Superior Quality, from 8½ to 18 cents per yard, just received by
July 1, 1861. *W. W. CROSS & Co.*

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of
W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Assignee of the estate of Cheney Allen, late of Palmer, an insolvent debtor, and that the first meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Insolvency Court Room, at the Court House in Springfield, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the creditors may be present and prove their claims.
L. S. HILLS, Assignee.
Palmer, June 25, 1861.

PROBATE BLANKS.—New and uniform Blanks for proceeding in Probate Court, have been adopted for all the counties, and are now mostly ready for use. Parties having business in Probate Court for Hampden County are requested to provide themselves with the new Blanks, as these only will be used after the first Tuesday in July, except in matters already pending and unfinished.

The blanks can be had upon application to the Register of Probate.

JOHN WELLS, Judge of Probate Court.
Springfield, July 1, 1861.—1w

NOTICE.—The assessors of the town of Palmer give notice that they have delivered to Royal S. Hastings, collector of taxes, a correct list of the taxes, together with a warrant in due form of law, for collecting the same, and that by a vote of the town, to all persons who shall voluntary pay the collector at his office, on or before the first day of August next, a discount will be made on their taxes of six per cent.

S. G. SHAW,
E. B. GATES,
GILBERT BARKER, } Assessors of Palmer.
Palmer, July 2, 1861.—2w

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Newman late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES G. ALLEN,
July 2, 1861. Public Administrator.

P. S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N, Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.
Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.,	Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestook, Hull & Co.,	Bush, Gale & Robinson,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.,	M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart,	McKisson & Robbins,
Hegaman & Co.,	D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co.,	F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller,	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
P. D. Orvis,	Hall, Dixon & Co.,
Penfold, Parker & Mower,	Tripp & Co.,
Dudley and Stafford,	Conrad Fox,

And others.
BOSTON, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.	Weeks and Potter,
M. S. Burr and Co.	Juo. Wilson, Jr.

and
All the Principal cities and towns in the UNITED STATES.

AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

DR. HOLBROOK, HIGGINS & ALLEN, } Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

☞ Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 28.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

Just received at the

NEW STORE.

CHOICE STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of

Fig'd and Chck'd Mohairs,
Ginseppina Plaids,
Challies, Lawns,
English and Am. Prints,
Ginghams, &c. &c.

I have a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Also of

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS.

Also, a good stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, &c.

All persons in quest of

GOOD GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES,

Will do well to examine

☞ MY STOCK OF GOODS, ☜

As I shall endeavor to keep in mind

the Old Motto, that

Small Profits make quick returns,

And sell my goods

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Palmer, June 8, 1861. J. H. GAMWELL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

IN all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt.
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
40 1y Albany, N. Y.

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand

FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

GOING BUT NOT GONE.

MR. WM. A. COOPER

Now takes this opportunity to inform the people of Palmer and vicinity that he is about to leave with his picture saloon,—and he would have all bear in mind that

☞ Now is the time to get a perfect Likeness ☜

of yourself and friends, that will be to you a joy forever, and a lasting credit to yourself and the artist, so do not put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day, for who knows what to-morrow may bring forth?

☞ Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

Particular attention given to taking likenesses of the sick at their residences. Copying done at short notice, and residences taken.

I now return my sincere thanks for past favors and hope to see you all

With rosy cheeks
As in by-gone days,
To secure the shadow
Ere the substance fades.
Ever Yours,
Palmer, June 29. W. A. COOPER, Artist.

RAN AWAY.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 20th inst., Charles Sion, a minor, and this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date.
SAMUEL A. HALL.
Palmer, June 24, 1861.—3w*

A Long March.—The march made by the Rhode Island First Regiment, under Col. Burnside, from Williamsport to Frederick, 33 or 24 miles in seventeen hours, is supposed to be the longest ever made by volunteer troops in this country, and has very rarely been surpassed by regulars.

January and May.—At Atalanta, Ga., a few weeks ago, there stood before the altar the Rev. Isaac Rosser, a pioneer Methodist minister, now in his eightieth year, and Miss Sarah Childs, aged nineteen years, who were then and there united in marriage.

A Good Thing.—Gen. Banks has arrested Geo. P. Kane, marshall of police at Baltimore, and sent him to Fort McHenry. Kane is a noted secessionist, and has used the police force of Baltimore in aid of the rebels at every opportunity.

Deserters.—It is reported that eight of the Bartlett Naval Brigade, at Fortress Monroe, all said to have served as gunners in the English army in the Crimean war, have deserted and gone over to the enemy.

Sergeant Harrington of the Burlington company, who has been selected as the standard bearer of the 2d Vermont regiment, stands six feet four and a half inches high. He will have no difficulty in showing his colors.

Has not been North.—The wife of Gen. Beauregard has not been at the North this summer. She is living upon her father's plantation in Louisiana,

Canker Worms.—The canker worms are doing much mischief to the apple trees in the vicinity of Newburyport. On some of the trees not a green leaf is left.

☞ The Raleigh Standard says the volunteer force of North Carolina is twenty thousand. About the same as that of the city of Chicago.

It is thought that about one-half of the three months' men in the Massachusetts regiments at Fortress Monroe will return home.

Good.—The soldiers quartered at the State House in Trenton, opened a Legislature of their own the other night. They voted themselves five millions of dollars, and each man two hundred dollars worth of postage stamps, besides an endless variety of stationery and penknives, baskets, etc. Undoubtedly they had as good a right to appropriate the people's money for this purpose as any other legislature.

HAYING TOOLS.

NOW in Store and for sale at lowest rates,
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes, ground to an edge.
Waters' Patent Rolled do do
Kimball's Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.
do do do to be used with wheels.
Hand and Drag Hay Rakes.
Eagle, Emery and Silver Grit Scythe Stones in great variety.
Granite and Emery Coated Scythe Rifles.
Frost, Burk & Co.'s Patent Scythe Snaths.
Hay Forks, 2 and 3 tined from best makers.
Grindstones with long arbors complete.
Palmer, June 25. By E. BROWN.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING.

PROPOSALS are invited for the building of 2 School Houses, of Wood or Brick, in School district No. 3 of Palmer, in accordance with the plans and specifications, now ready for examination at D. Granger's office, Palmer.

The following will be nearly the size of the buildings.—One 36 by 62 feet, two stories. The other—28 by 49 feet, one story.

Sealed proposals will be received to the 8th of next July inclusive by the building committee.

A. V. BLANCHARD,
CYRUS KNOX,
GEO. S. BOSWORTH, } Buiding and Financial Committee.
D. GRANGER
HENRY MOORE,

Palmer, June 21, 1861.

N O T I C E.

The undersigned, having bought out R. B. Caswell's

BLACKSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.—All work entrusted to his care will be done in a neat and thorough manner, and at remunerating prices, being confident from past experience that perfect satisfaction will be given.

Particular attention paid to interfering, overreaching, speed cutting, and all difficulties and unsoundness that should be looked after in shoeing a horse.

Wagons and Carriages painted, trimmed and repaired at short notice at the above establishment. W. WINTER.

Palmer, June 25.—3w

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.—Published by D. Appleton & Co., 346 & 318 Broadway, New York.

The following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:—The new American Cyclopædia: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Volumes One to Eleven are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3.50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4,50 each. The new American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment—to state just how it stands now. All the statistical knowledge is from the latest reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

Abridgement of the Debates of Congress:—Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Thomas H. Benton from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months. Cloth, $300; sheep, $3 50; half morocco, $4 00; half calf, $4 50 each.

A Way of Procuring the Cyclopædia or Debates.—Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

TO AGENTS.—No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents.

PETERSON'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW and good books by the best authors, published and for sale by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and sent free of postage to all to any place, on remitting us the price of the ones wished.

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The Languages without a Master. French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Italian without a Master. Complete in one large volume, cloth, 1,25

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The Memoirs of Vidocq. Written by himself. Complete in one volume cloth, price, 1,25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

Camille; or, the Camelia Lady. ("La Dame aux Camelias." The greatest book in the English language. A literal translation from the French of Alexander Dumas the Younger. One volume cloth, price $1,25; or in two vols., paper, cover, one dollar.

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Harry Coverdale's Courtship and Marriage.—By the author of Frank "Farleigh,," "Lewis Arundel," etc. One volume, 12mo., cloth, $1,25; or two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

Copies of any of the above books will be sent to any one, to any place, free of postage, on remitting the price in a letter to the publishers.

Address all orders and letters to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
And they will receive immediate attention.

"THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE."
Published at Washington, D. C.

The Chronicle is published on a large folio sheet, with new type, and contains:

1. A full weekly record of Military and Naval Movements in Washington and throughout the country.
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The object of the publishers of the Chronicle will ever be to render it a high-toned Metropolitan family paper. The subscription price by mail is $2 per annum, in advance, or $1 for six months. Specimen copies forwarded when desired. Address, enclosing subscription,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN & CO.,
Publishers, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,
One of the largest assortments of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

LOST.—On or about the 16th day of April last, a negotiable note for $59, dated April 1, 1861, payable to the order of the undersigned on demand, and signed J. B. Foster. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note, as the payment thereof has been stopped. The finder of the note will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscriber.
D. D. MOODY.
Monson, May 16, 1861.—3w*

SPRING STYLES of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,
Curtains, Cord Tassels and Fixtures,
A very large assortment just received at low prices, by G. K. CUTLER.
Ware, March 16, 1861.

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine, the most perfect yet invented, can be obtained of the Agent for Palmer and vicinity,
June 15, 1861. ELIJAH NICHOLS, Agt.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of F. M. Bardwell & Co., was dissolved Jan. 1, 1861, by mutual consent. John Ward is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN WARD,
June 1, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. — Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampden, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Van R. Shearer, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, and six months from the 11th inst., are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to the duties of their appointment at Samuel J. Bullock's hotel, in the village of Three Rivers, in said Palmer, on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock p. m., on each day.
DANIEL GRANGER, } Commissionerers
PHILIP P. POTTER, }
Palmer, June 20, 1861.—3w

NOTICE.—I hereby forbid all persons harboring, trusting or contracting with any person on my account. HERVEY SEDGWICK.
Palmer, June 25.—3w*

RICH FARMING LANDS

SEVERAL exceedingly valuable Tracts of
PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA,
The Queen State of the West, FOR SALE,
Situated in the most productive part of the State, and unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of surface and location.

These tracts being in flourishing Shire Towns on railroad lines, in excellent neighborhoods, where all the conveniences of living are to be obtained, are very desirable for investment or settlement.

For prices and other particulars, address,—
M. M. CONVERSE. Box, 471, Elmira, N. Y.
April 27.—3m

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)
And having Stocked the same with a
GOOD ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,
Would be happy to wait on his
FRIENDS and the PUBLIC.
Palmer, April 13, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership of M. W. French & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved this day. M. W. French is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
M. W. FRENCH,
JOHN H. GAMWELL.
Palmer March 23, 1861.

Persons indebted to M. W. French & Co., by note or account, will confer a favor by settling the same. M. W. FRENCH.

"CURE YOURSELF."

DR. GAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE is warranted to cure all complaints of the urinary organs. In most cases one bottle is sufficient to effect a cure; but when the case is very obstinate, it may require a second bottle to make the cure permanent. The price is only one dollar per bottle.

Dr. Gay's Specific Mixture is a purely vegetable compound, perfectly mild in its operation, and although a powerful medicine, the weakest invalid can take it with perfect safety.

Particular notice. The only place in Boston where my medicines can be obtained, is at the drug store of Granville M. Clark, 160 Hanover street, corner of Salem. Orders by mail or express, sent to the above address, promptly answered.

Spermatorrhœa Rings for seminal weakness, kept constantly on hand.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hill & Thompson will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 ly

ADAMS HOUSE,

Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,

Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

BAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY.
BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

CHARLES PHIPPS,

HAS made extensive arrangements for a Splendid Assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, from all the principal manufacturers, which he can supply to dealers or the public generally on better terms than can be procured elsewhere.

Old Pianos or Melodeons taken in Exchange for new. Payments can be made by instalments if preferred. Rents paid on instruments hired of him, will be deducted from the price, if purchased within one year. All instruments purchased of him are fully warranted.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS

For sale. Examinations are earnestly solicited.

All communications promptly attended to at WARE VILLAGE or WESTFIELD, Mass.
Oct. 27, 1860. tf.

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE.
Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN,
In Lawrence Block.
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

M A N H O O D.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published in a sealed envelope: On the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscriber has on hand a fine lot of
STANDARD & DWARF PEARS,
many of which are of bearing size. Also, Apple, Cherry, Grape the smaller fruits, and
Sixty Varieties
Of Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Peonies, five hundred beautiful Norway Spruce, and five hundred Horse Chestnut, for sale at his place in Thorndike, and upon the premises of Mrs. Jane Blanchard, Palmer. M. L. HITCHCOCK.
April 20.—tf

A. D. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets,.................$1,500,000.
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75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

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LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
Non Forfeiting Policies Issued.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

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Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.
HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic. Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—ly

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
W. E. WRIGHT,
Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of
WARE, AND VICINITY,
that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. Cantillon, and is now ready with a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
To do business as a
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.
A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS,
Gives me confidence that I shall
BE ABLE TO
SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.
W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS.
of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also. GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

THE BODUGGER.—This wonderful article, just patented, is something entirly new and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
Apr 16 ly.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Risks taken on the most Reasonable Terms
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

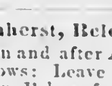
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 11tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.60 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

GARDINER'S'
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change indiet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. Smith, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. Ayres, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. Baxter, Dry Goods Dealer,
no. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
John A. Mondo, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. Hammond, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. Thompson, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
Fannie M. Thompson, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
Albert Smith,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, jr.,	50 So. Market St.,	Boston.
Henry A. Fuller,	18 " " "	"
W. H. Allen,		"
Elmer Townsend,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver,		"
Samuel Wales, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. Kirmes,	215 Washington st.,	"
Henry D. Gardiner,	Webstsr st.,	East Boston
Geo. H. Plummer,	1 Maverick Sq.,	" "
Abram Weeks,	Webster st.,	" "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER.

Agents.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village. Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Rout, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—ly

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

Fever & Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

Billious Fevers & Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrofula in its worst forms, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
12—ly For sale by all Druggists.

C O A L.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated
FRANKLIN COAL,
Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.
We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861. NUMBER 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

A RUNAWAY WIFE ARRESTED BY TELEGRAPH.—Mr. X. and his wife lived in Cincinnati. They were blessed with this world's goods, with a nice home, with a handsome little little son, and $10,000 in gold. But one unhappy day Mr. X. came home cross to dinner. He and his wife had some words; they quarreled; and they parted unhappily. Mrs. X. went to the bureau where the $10,000 in gold was. She took half of it, and said adieu to Cincinnati. She arrived in Chicago last Friday morning. A telegraphic message arrived about the same time, requesting her detention as a fugitive wife. She was detained and spent the day in tears at the police station. At 7 o'clock her husband arrived, in anxious expectation, on the express train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line. The twain met, looked at each other, cried, laughed, rushed into each other's arms, cried again, laughed again, kissed and made up.—They left for Porkopolis the same night, taking the sleeping car.

A PRETTY PICKPOCKET.—A pretty little woman named Sophia Levy alias Elkins, was arrested in Stewart's store in New York recently, for picking the pockets of lady customers there. She is young and handsome and extremely genteel, even distinguee in her dress and address, but the holdest and most adroit thief that ever wore petticoats. She has been repeatedly caught by ladies in attempting to steal from them, but has been let off with a reprimand only, so prepossessing were her repentant manners. It is stated that she has been for some time in the habit of frequenting the crowded retail stores on Broadway, to operate on the ladies, and her success has been wonderful. She has secured herself a handsome competence and placed her parents above want by her dexterous purloinings. Three lawyers were employed for her defence, but in vain, for the Judge sentenced her to two years hard labor in the State Prison.

ORDER.—Never leave things lying about—a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to a servant to set things to right. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbler etc., put them back in their place, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get out of much order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

SCOLDING.—If laughter begets fat, it is no less true that scolding is the mother of meagerness. Who ever saw a plump termigant? The virago is scraggy—scragginess is the badge of all her tribe. It would seem that the attrition of a fierce, exacting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as inevitably as a gritty grindstone puts a wiry edge on a broadaxe. Artists understand this fact, and govern themselves accordingly. They invariably represent ladies supposed to be given to "the rampage" as remarkably high in the bone. Shrews are thus depicted in comic valentines, and all the illustrators of "Curtain Lectures" have represented the "rib" of Mr. Caudle without a particle of fat. Lavater, referring to female fire-brands, says flatly to their faces, that their noses are sharp.

"THE GIRLS WE LEFT BEHIND US."—The State of Wisconsin recently passed a law for the benefit of her volunteers, allowing such of them as were married, $5 bounty money per month, in addition to their regular pay. This premium on Benedicks has not been without its effect. The army of young wives to be left behind has gone up amazingly.—The second regiment, now at Camp Randall, Madison, ordered to leave on Sunday, has given liberal employment to the marrying functionaries. Six went home last week from a single company and employed their furlough in brief honeymoons. Of these, five wedded each his "Annie Laurie," but one left the camp, and without previous expressed preference hunted himself up a wife, and left her to receive the monthly stipend.

A BRIEF LECTURE ON BUSINESS.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-possessed young lady in a village "Down East," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you were engaged to Dr. D. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them you think you don't know, and you are sure it's none of your business."

WOMAN KILLED BY HER SMOKING PIPE.—A difficulty having arisen in regard to a scraper belonging to several road districts in Ingham County, Mich., a number of persons went to the house of the man in whose possession it was at the time, and demanded admittance for the purpose of obtaining it.—This being refused, they burst the door open, and, in swinging it back, it struck a woman, driving a pipe which she was smoking into her mouth with such force as to penetrate the bone of the neck, causing her death in a few days.

☞ A lot of shoes belong to the rebel forces were captured at Phillippa. Our troops thought they had made a capital haul, and at once appropriated the much needed article. Scarcely a pair lasted a single day! The soles were made of wood, glued to the uppers, and covered with stained paper!

The Comet.

Yon ear of fire,—we watched its way,
Resplendent down the gleaming blue,
Since through the twilight's folding gray
The world-wide wonder flew.

Duly, in turn, each orb of light
From out the deepening concave broke;
First, eve's soft herald swam to sight,
'Till every star awoke.

The Lyre restrung its burning chords,
High flung the Cross its streaming ray,
Then rose Altair, more sweet than words
On music's soul could say.

They, from old time, in course the same,
Familiar set, familiar rise;
But what art thou, wild, lovely flame,
Athwart the startled skies?

Mysterious yet, as when it burst,
Through the vast void of nature hurled,
And shook their shrinking hearts at first,
The fathers of the world.

In vain the sage heaven's scroll unseals,
Vainly has baffled science striven—
We only know that there it wheels,
The miracle of heaven.

God's minister! We guess no more,
Of thee, thy frame, thy mission still,
Than he, who watched thy flight of yore,
On the Chaldean hill.

Yet spirit tidings from thy blaze
Transcendant touch this earthly clod—
Not e'en the fool on thee could gaze,
And say—"There is no God!"

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MOSES THE SASSY; OR THE DISGUISED DUKE.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

Chapter 1st. Elizy. My story opens in the classic presinks of Bostin. In the parler of a bloated aristocratic mansion on Bacon street sits a lovly young lady, whose hair is cuvered ore with the frosts of between seventeen Summers. She has just sat down to the piany, and is warbling the popular ballard called "Smells of the Notion," in which she tells how with pensiv thought, she wandered by a C beat shore. The Son is settin in its horizon, and its gorjus light pores in a golden mellar flud through the winders, and makes the young lady twice as beautiful nor what she was before, which is onnecessary. She is magnificently dressed up in a Berage hasque, with poplin trimmins, More Antique, Ball Morals and 3 ply carpetin. Her dress contains 16 flounders and her shoes is red morocker with gold spangles onto them. Presently she jumps up with a wild snort, and pressin her hands to her brow, she exclaims: "Methinks I see a voice!"

A noble youth of 27 summers enters. He is attired in a red shirt and black trowsis, which last air turned up over his boots; his hat, which it is a plug, bein cockt onto one side of his classical hed. In sooth, he was a heroic lookin person, with a fine shape. Grease in its barmiest days never produced a more hefty cavileer. Gazin upon him admiringly for a spell, Elizy (for that was her name) organized herself into a tabloo, and stated as follers:

"Ha! do me eyes deecive me earsight? Is it some dreams? No, I reckon not!—That frame! them store clothes! those nose! Yes, it is me own, me only Moses!"

He (Moses) folded her to his hart, with the remark that he was a "hunkey boy."

Chapter II. Was Moses of Noble Berth? Moses was foreman of Engine Co. No. 40. Forty's fellers had jest bin havin an annual re-union with Fifty's fellers, on the day I introjuce Moses to my readers, and Moses had his arms full of trofees, to wit: 4 scalps, 5 eyes, 3 fingers, 7 ears (which he had chawed off,) several half and quarter sections of noses. When the fair Elizy recovered from her delight at meetin Moses, she said, "How has the battle gonest? Tell me."

"We chawed 'em up—that's what we did!" said the bold Moses.

"I thank the Gods!" said the fair Elizy. "Thou didst excellent well. And Moses," she continued, laying her head confidingly agin his weskitt, "dost know I sumtimes think thou istest of noble berth?"

"No!" said he, wildly ketching hold of bisself. "You don't say so!"

"Indeed do I. Your dead grandfather's sperrit comest to me the tother night."

"Oh no, I guess it's a mistake," sed Moses.

"I'l bet two dollars and a quarter he did!" replied Elizy. "He said, 'Moses is a disguised Juke!'"

"You mean Duke," said Moses.

"Dost not the actors all call it Juke?" said she.

That settled the matter.

"I hev thought of this thing afore," sed Moses, abstractedly. "If it is so, then thus it must be! 2 B or not 2 B! Which? Sow sow! But enuff. O life! life! you're too much for me!" He tore out some of his pretty yeller hair, stampt on the floor sevril times, and was gone.

Chapter III. The Pirut Foiled. Sixteen long and weary years has elapst since the scens narrated in the last chapter took place. A noble ship, the Sary Jane, is a sailin from France to Ameriky via the Wabash canal. A pirut ship is in hot pursoot of the Sary Jane. The pirut captin isn't a man of much principle and intends to kill all the people on bored the Sary and confiiscate the the wallerbles. The capting of the S. J. is on the pint of givin in when a fine lookin feller in russet boots and a buffalo overcoat rushes forerd and obsarves:

"Old man! go down stairs! Retire to the starbud bulkhead! I'll take charge of this bote!"

"Owdashus cuss!" yelled the capting, "Away with thee, or I shall do mur-rer-der-r!"

"Skureely," obsarved the stranger, and he drew a diamond-hilted fish-knife and cut off the capting's hed. He expired shortly, his last words bein, "we are governed too much."

"People!" sed the stranger, "I'm the Juke d' Moses!"

"Old hoss!" said a passenger, "methinks thou art blowing!" whereupon the Juke cut orf his hed also.

"Oh that I should live to see myself a ded body!" screamed the unfortnit man. "But don't print any verses about my deth in the newspapers, for if you do I'll haunt ye!"

"People," sed the Juke, "I alone can save you from yon bloody pirut. Ho! a peck of oats!" The oats was brought, and the Juke, boldly mounting the jibpoop, throwed them onto the tow-path. The pirut rapidly approached, chucklin with fiendish delight at the idee of increasin his ill-gotten gains. But the leading horse of the pirut ship stopt sudden on coming to the oats, and commenst for to devour them. In vain the piruts swore and throwd stones and bottles at the hoss—he wouldn't budge an inch. Meanwhile the Sary Jane, her hosses on the jump, was fast leavin the pirut ship.

"Onet agin do I escape deth," sed the Juke between his clencht teeth, still on the jibpoop.

Chapter IV. The Wanderer's Return. The Juke was Moses the Moses. Yes, it was!

He had bin to France, and now he was home agin in Bostin, which gave birth to a Bunker Hill!! He had some trouble in gitting hisself acknowledged as Juke in France, as the Orleans Dienasty and Borebones were fernenst him, but he finally conkerd. Elizy knowd him right off, as one of his ears and a part of his nose had bin chawed off in his fights with opposition firemen durin boyhood's sunny hours. They lived to a green old age, beloved by all, both grate and small. Their children, of which they have numerous, often go onto the Common and see the Fountin squirt.

This is my 1st attempt at writing a Tail & it is far from bein perfeck, but if I have indoosed folks to see that in 9 cases out of 10 they can either make Life as barren as the Dessert of Sarah, or as joyous as a flower garding, my object will have been accomplished, and more too.—*Vanity Fair.*

COST AND FATILITY OF MODERN WARS.—Modern warfare is much more expensive, but much less fatal than that of the earlier ages. The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Aix-la-Chapelle, cost $270,000,000. The war of the Spanish succession cost $311,000,000. The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended in a bloody struggle, which cost $560,000,000. The war of American independence cost England and this country $930,000,000. The war of ten years, which is known as "the French revolution of 1793," cost $230,000,000. The war against the first Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary sum of $5,800,000,000. The Crimean war cost $84,000,000. The last Italian war—not including the hostilities between Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Bomba, etc.—cost $45,000,000. The last war in India cost England $38,000,000. A comparison of the losses in battle during the wars of Napoleon and the recent ones in Italy, proves that rille arms cause far less havoc than the old guns. At Austerlitz, the loss of the French was 0.14 (14 in 100) of their forces; that of the Russians 0.30, and of the Austrians 0.44. At Wagram, the French lost 0.13, the Austrians 014. At Moscow, the French had 0.37 killed, the Russians 0.44. At Bautzen, the deaths among the French was 0.13, among the Russians and Prussians 0.14. At Waterloo, the French lost 0.36, the Allies 0.31. Now, at Magenta, on the 4th of June, 1859, the French lost only 0.07, and the Austrians 0.08. And at Solferino, the French and Sardinian loss was 0.10, and the Austrian 0.08!

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—There have been ten specific attempts to defy the authority of the Federal Government since its formation.

The first was in 1782, and was a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the 13 States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington.

The second was in 1787, called "Shay's insurrection"

The third was in 1794, popularly called "the Whiskey Insurrection" of Pennsylvania.

The Fourth instance was in 1814 by the Hartford Convention Federalists.

The fifth, on which occasion the different sections of the Union came into collision, was in 1820, under the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union.

The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians.

The seventh was in 1820 with the Cherokees in Georgia.

The eighth was the memorable Nullifying Ordinance in 1832.

The ninth was in 1842, and occurred in Rhode Island between the "Suffrage Association" and the State authorities.

The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities.

A SNAKE STORY.—"During the Florida war," said the speaker, "I was in the American army. One day I shouldered my gun, and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp, I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying upon the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that I saw nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log and nothing else. You see I never heard of snakes growing to such dimensions, and the fact is, I never should have believed it if I had. Well, between me and the log, as I took it to be, was a miry place, which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of the gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on top of—what do you suppose?"

"A boa constrictor," said one.

"No."

"An anaconda," said another.

"No."

"What then could it have been?" said a third.

"Just what I supposed it to be—a log," said the wag.

☞ The Secessionists are making a superior article of rifle powder in Canada. The Union men are not allowed to get powder or arms in that country. That's neutrality, according to Bull, and a bull it is.

☞ The rebel officers are very clever at setting traps, and some of our officers are very stupid in getting into them. We suppose the traps are *steal* traps, as they are composed in part of stolen cannon.

THE BUSHMEN.

The Bushmen have no religion whatever; no form of marriage—any more than mating together like wild beasts; but they appear to have some regard for the memory of the dead, since they bury them—usually erecting a large pile of stones or "cairn" over the body.

They are far from being of melancholy mood. Though crouching in their dens and caves during the day, in dread of boers and other enemies, they come forth at night to chatter and make merry. During the fine moonlight nights they dance all night, keeping up the ball till morning; and in their kralls may be seen a circular spot—beaten hard and smooth with their feet—where these dances are performed.

They have no form of government—not so much as a head man or chief. Even the father of the family possesses no authority except such as superior strength may give him; and when his sons are grown up and become as strong as he is, this, of course, also ceases.

They have no tribal organization; the small communities in which they live being merely so many individuals accidentally brought together, often quarreling and separating from one another. These communities rarely number over a hundred individuals, since, from the nature of their country, a large number could not find subsistence in any place. It follows, therefore, that the Bushman race must ever remain widely scattered—so long as they pursue their present mode of life—and no influence has ever been able to win them from it. Missionary efforts made among them have all proved fruitless. The desert seems to have been made for them as they for the desert; and when transferred elsewhere, to dwell amidst scenes of civilized life, they always yearn to return to their wilderness home.

CAN THE REBELS EVER AGAIN BE TRUSTED?—Take the seceded States upon their own showing, and it is absurd to suppose that they can ever resume their former standing in the nation. Are there any stronger oaths than their generals have broken, any closer ties to honesty than their financiers have spurned, any deeds more damning than their legislatures have voted thanks for? No one supposes that the individual traitors can be restored to confidence, that Twiggs can redye his reputation, or any deeper sea-soundings fish up Maury's drowned honor. But the influence of the States is gone with that of their representatives. They may worship the graven image of President Lincoln in Mobile; they may do homage to the ample stuffed regiments of Gen. Butler in Charleston; but it will not make the nation forget. Could their whole delegation resume its seat in Congress to morrow, with the three-fifths representation intact, it would not help them. Can we ever trust them to build a ship or construct a rifle again? No time, no formal act can restore the past relations, so long as slavery shall live. It is easy for the Executive to pardon some convict from the penitentiary, but who can pardon him out of this stern prison of public distrust which closes its disembodied wall around him, moves with his motions, and never suffers him to walk unconscious of it again? Henceforth he dwells as under the shadow of swords, and holds intercourse with men only by courtesy, not by confidence. And so will they.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

ANCIENT MEMPHIS.—Granite pavements, as fresh as when first laid, basement walls of white marble, steps, doorways, pedestals, and fragments of pillars, glittered in the sun, which after the lapse of 2000 years beheld them again. I slid down to the side of the pit and walked in the streets of Memphis.—The pavement of bitumen, which once covered the granite, apparently to protect it and deaden the noise of horses and chariots, was entire in many places. Here a marble sphinx sat at the base of a temple and stared abstractedly before her. There a sculptured cornice, with heavy mouldings, leaned against the walls of the chamber into which it had fallen; and over all were scattered fragments of glazed and painted tiles and sculptured alabaster. The principal street was narrow, and was apparently occupied by private dwellings; but at its extremity were the basement walls of a spacious edifice. All the pits opened on pavements and walls, so fresh and cleanly cut, that they seemed rather the foundation of a new city, laid yesterday, than the remains of one of the oldest capitals of the world.

A CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—It is a very common thing to see mothers and servant girls pushing along over the sidewalks the little carriages in which they are giving their children an airing on pleasant days. The practice is a very dangerous one, and is liable to do great and permanent injury to the child.—We observe also that carriages are now so constructed that they may be pushed instead of drawn. The position of a child riding backwards instead of forward, is an unnatural one, and directly affects the brain. Some grown persons cannot even ride backwards in a railroad car without experiencing a sense of faintness, and to expect a child to do what a strong adult cannot is unreasonable, to say the least. It is believed by medical writers that infants have died from diseases produced by riding backwards. It is a law of nature always to move them forwards. We hope mothers will remember this, and impress it upon the minds of their servants. Check the first attempt to ride the little innocent backwards, and you will remove one of the causes of congestion and brain fever to which children are so liable.

BEAUTY.—No man or woman can appropriate beauty without paying for it—in endowments, in fortune, in position, in self-surrender, or other valuable stock; and there are a great many who are too poor, too ordinary, too busy, too proud, to pay any of these prices for it. So the unbeautiful get many more lovers than the beauties; only, as there are more of them, their lovers are spread thinner, and do not make so much show.

RATHER FUNNY.—If you throw a few grains of that wonderful substance called potassium on the surface of cold water in the evening, it will at once burst into a rose-colored flame, and skip from side to side of the vessel in a wonderful manner.

LOVE AND ARISTOCRACY IN COLORED CIRCLES.—Peter Boylston, of Brooklyn, is a well-to-do colored gentleman, and has a very pretty daughter, of the octoroon variety.—She had lent a favoring ear to the sweet voice of Thomas Barnwell, a colored youth, who has been passed through a collegiate mill in Connecticut. Mr. Boylston disapproved of the intimacy between the pair, and had forbidden the young exquisite to correspond with his daughter, as he thought he could find a more eligible match for her; but on his return recently to Brooklyn, Barnwell sent an anonymous communication to the young lady to meet him in Montague street. This came to the knowledge of her "stern parent," and he bade her send an answer, which lured the hopeless lover to a castigation from the hands of the old gentleman, who met him as he was coming out of the post-office with the letter, and with a cowhide commenced to belabor the youth. Barnswell preferred a complaint against the old man for assault and battery, to which he pleaded guilty, and was fined $10, which he paid.

THE FORCE OF LARGE GUNS.—In the experiment made with the Armstrong gun lately in England, a massive circular tower of brickwork, strengthened by a vault, about 48 feet in diameter, the walls being seven feet three inches thick, was the object. The forty and eighty-pounder guns, placed ten hundred and thirty-two yards distant, were successively fired, in order to learn their power of penetration on this, the strongest form of masonry.

The balls from the forty-pounder passed five feet into the solid masonry; those from the eighty-pounder went through the walls of seven feet, rendering the space within untenable. Successive discharges soon opened a wide breach, and shells soon demolished the structure, which was thirty feet high.

A land battery of such guns would sink any ship, by throwing balls through it below the water line, as the splintering of the opening made by the ball would prevent the usual protection of plugging.

THE LARGEST FORTRESS IN THE WORLD.—Eighteen miles from Warsaw stands the largest fortress in the world—a fortress with casemated and bomb-proof barracks for 40,000 men, and with a circumference of 11 miles. Whether this fact is generally known or not, it is certain that very few Englishmen—very few persons of any country but Russia—have been allowed the opportunity of inspecting this wondrous stronghold. Nor, I believe is our government at present in possession of any plan or sketch of the immediate works; and, as evidence of the jealousy with which it is hidden from the eyes of strangers, I may mention that special permission from the Czar is requisite to enable any foreigner to enter it. The fortress is called Modin, or the New Georgian; in Rusian, Novo-Giorgiewick.

A KIND PURPOSE INTERFERED WITH.—A few months ago, the ship Dashaway left Liverpool, England, with a cargo of railroad iron for Calcutta. Before reaching that port, however, Capt. Hill of the Dashaway, was made acquainted with the troubles existing in our country. The captain suddenly conceived the idea that he could settle the question by visiting this country and laying his plans before Government. He accordingly wore ship and actually brought his vessel into Baltimore. Immediately upon his arrival his friends removed him from his vessel, and have placed him in charge of a physician.—He still indulges in the idea, that he is the only person who can settle the difficulty.

A PHYSICIAN IN CANADA SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Dr. Jessie Patterson, of Clarenceville, Canada, had his trial last week, on a charge of murdering a girl in that town, in an attempt to hide her shame from the world. The Court in passing sentence of death, remarked on the deplorable state to which society would be reduced, if such crimes as the prisoner had committed were to become frequent, dwelling with strong effect on the wickedness of the man who, for thirty dollars had destroyed the lives of two human beings, and sent to the grave, hardened with ignominy, and pointed at with scorn, a young and beautiful girl. He is to be executed on Friday, Sept, 6th.

FATAL ROPE DANCING.—Three Polish rope dancers, performing at the hippodrome, Paris, were recently precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a rotten rope. The father and son were killed on the spot; the other son had his leg broken. The widows of the two men brought an action against the director for damages, and were allowed 26,000 francs. The director then turned upon the rope-maker, and obtained the same amount from him. The French laws are very stringent in regard to all accidents of this kind.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS IN THE CRIMEA.—The vicinity of the Redan, the Malakoff, the Garden Battery, the heights of the Alma, and other fortifications, are yet the scene of almost incessant labors on the part of the poor Jews and Tartars, who have dug to the depth of 25 feet below the forts in search of guns, and shot and shell, loads of which are being carted away. Of bones, too, although numerous cargoes have been brought over to England, the stock does not appear to be exhausted.

A COLORED VIEW OF THE WAR.—A young lady was sitting at a window in Camden, N. J., a few days since, when she observed a colored girl cutting up some antics, and she commenced laughing. The darkey observed it a moment, turned up her nose, and said:—"You white girls needn't laugh—you've got no beaux now—they're all gone South to fight for us niggers."

COL. COLT LOOKING TOWARDS TEXAS.—The Goliad, Texas, Messenger says: "We learn that Col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated revolver, has purchased the town of Lamar, on our Southern coast. He owned one-fourth interest before, and gave $18,000 for the other claim.

NOTHING STRANGE IN THAT.—O. W. Holmes says: A man always loves a woman, and a woman a man, unless some good reason exists to the contrary.

RIDING ON THE LOCOMOTIVE.

A late number of the American Review contains an article on locomotive engineers, in which the duties, perils, and the great responsibilities attached to this position on railroads, are explained and commented upon. We make the following extract:

Personally we know of no sensation in motion of machinery like that of a locomotive at full speed, and we have spent not a few midnight and morning watches with powerful engines at sea and ashore. On the rail, an engine fully up to the work, becomes instinct with a kind of animal life, and sweeps over the course with a spirit no race horse ever felt. And the care which it requires on the part of its keeper is of no ordinary kind. There must be the nicest attention inboard to the feed water, the steam-gauge the fire-box and the valve motion; and outboard to the oil-cups, the track and its structures, the stations and their signals, and the running time. Different states of track, different amounts of station passengers, different kinds of weather, of fuel, and other circumstances, rarely make the journey over the road twice alike; and to maintain the time table with the strictest economy of fuel, requires a constant exercise of judgment of no common order. And much of this is applicable also to freight engines.

The deck of the locomotive is a place of very different experience from the soft cushions of a passenger car. The furious whirl and throbbing of the driving wheels, the vibratory panting of the whole machine, the unobstructed view of the track ahead, which shows one that his thirty to forty mile movement depends entirely on the holding power on those slender rails which lay before him, the roaring fire box, the steam guages, the whistle and bell, combine in an effect which is calculated to test very severely the nerves of the neophyte, and to make all other systems of transit seem tame and dull. On a long tangent, to go through the process of meeting another train, is what Cooper's "Pathfinder" would call a "circumstance." Miles ahead you see its small, dark form, at first from apparent motion. As it approaches it begins to expand, and to show signs of life; for some time you are in doubt whether it is or not on your track instead of its own; but as it comes near enough to relieve this apprehension, it begins to assume all its majesty of motion, and then with the rush of a thunderbolt, carrying a whirlwind in its path, it sweeps past, within a few inches of your heads, with the fury of a demon. One must go through this to understand it. Sitting in the car you scarcely feel the hum of its flight, or notice the dark form glancing past, until all is over; but stand on the engine deck and see its awful coming, and you will have acquired a new sensation.

CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR.—Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French Medical and Surgical Gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even in the recent great improvement in fire-arms. The Austrian's fired eight million four hundred thousand rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was two thousand killed and ten thousand wounded. Each man hit cost seven hundred rounds, and every man killed cost four thousand two hundred ounces. The mean weight of a ball is one ounce; thus we find that it required on an average, 272 lbs. of lead to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military engagement they should feel great comfort in the fact that 700 shots may be fired at them before they are hit, and four thousand two hundred before they "shuffle off this mortal coil." *Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

AGES OF THE GENERALS.—Lieut. Gen. Scott is 75 year old; Gen. Wool is 73, Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Totten, head of the Engineer corps, 80; Thayer, of the Engineers, 80; Craig, head of the Ordnance Department, 96; Ripley, of the Ordnance, 70; Sumner, 65; Larned, Paymaster General, 70; Gibson, Commissary General, Churchill, Inspector General, and Thomas, Adjutant General, are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the preset century; Gibson in 1808 and Churchill in 1812. Gen. McClellan is not yet 35. Gen. Fremont is under 47. Gen. Lyon is is about 44. Gen. Butler 43; and Gen. Banks 44. Gen. McDowell is about 40.

FIGHTING IN THE DARK.—The subjoined extract will show that blunders in the dark are not confined to Yankee soldiers:

"In a night battle, fought during Bonaparte's Russian campaign, one of Davoust's regiments sought to take rank in the first line; owing to the darkness, it passed beyond it, and got into the midst of the Russian cuirassiers, who attacked it, threw it into disorder, took from it three pieces of cannon, and killed or took three hundred men. The rest immediately fell into platoons, forming a shapeless mass, but making so formidable resistance that the enemy could not break it; and this regiment finally, with diminished numbers, regained its place in the line of battle."

PRUDENT SOLDIERS.—The soldiers of the Connecticut regiment, at the seat of war, have sent home several thousand dollars of the money recently paid them by the State. Thus Yankee frugality and prudence sticks out even in war times. The Fourth New Jersey regiment, at Washington, were paid off last week; the men, instead of squandering their money in riot and licentiousness, sent it home to their families. It is said that no man sent less than fifteen dollars.

TRIUMPH OF THE STARS AND STRIPES IN WALES.—At a regatta which came off at Cardiff, Wales, on June 2d, the first prize, £4 was won by an American boat, pulled by an American crew, and commanded by a Portland boy. They came up to the Judge's stand with the old Stars and Stripes flying at the stern, amid the shouts of admiring spectators.

ON Friday night, a mammoth raft of logs for Norcross & Co., of Lowell, arrived in that city. The raft contained thirteen million feet of lumber, and employed 102 hardy lumber men nearly three months in getting it from the White Mountains down the Merrimack.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

Thirsting for Blood.

When Attila with the barbarous Huns invaded the Roman empire and fought the battle of Chalons, it is reported that a small rivulet, which ran through the memorable plain, was suddenly so swollen with blood that it became a rapid torrent, and the wounded soldiers, parched with thirst, swallowed with avidity the revolting mixture to which their own veins had contributed. Half the world were then said to have met to dispute for power, and two hundred thousand Huns shed their blood in that single contest. That bloody libation would have been a feast at the present day worthy the craving thirst which seems to prevail for human gore. We are told that the rebel army desire to shed the blood of every Northern abolitionist, believing that every man in the free States belongs to the abolition party. The slaughter, therefore, necessary to appease the rebel desire would depopulate the North and redden the waters of many a mountain rivulet.

On the other hand the loyal defenders of our Government anxiously await the time when they shall be led to imbrue their hands in the blood of those who seek to revolutionize the country. Like hungry wolves, panting for prey, they whet their passions for the life of their enemy. But the thirst for human blood is greatest with those, who in the back ground, complain of the slowness of the war. People who are terribly shocked at the loss of half a dozen lives by shipwreck, or the mutilation of limbs at a Fourth of July accident, are impatient to have a great battle take place—one that will leave the field covered with dead and dying, and fill the country with tears and sorrowing. The little skirmishes which occur from day to day, in which now and then a soldier is killed, are not enough to satisfy the greed for horrors. A battle a day would be none too much to meet their ideas of what the war should be, and unless the slain should be numbered by scores and hundreds, there would be complaint at that. In this love for slaughter very little is thought of the pains and suffering that must be felt by the poor soldiers. The glory to be won in the field does not soften the pangs of gun-shot wounds, or alleviate the suffering caused by bayonet thrusts or sabre cuts. We open our hearts with pity when a friend lies sick in our own household, yet in nine cases our of ten, the suffering of the wounded in battle is doubly severe. They can have, at the best, less than ordinary care, and few comforts; yet with all this suffering in view, the desire for some Alaric, Attila, or Mahomet to desolate the country with the sword seems to be uppermost. The philanthropist looks upon this state of things with sorrow, and more earnestly prays for the time promised when swords shall be beaten into plough-shares, and the nations shall learn war no more.

Cool Talk.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation forbidding the people of that State to hold communication with the people of any State or territory which aids in the war against the "Confederate States" during the continuance of the war. He charges them that it will be treasonable to pay any debts to the people of the United States during the war. He says that the United States are largely indebted to the State of Texas, and suggests that any debts due people in said United States be deposited in the State treasury, which will be received as so much paid to the State from the United States. Now this is pretty cool for this warm weather. The idea that the United States are indebted to Texas is really a novelty. The admission of Texas into the Union cost the latter the Mexican War, with millions of money and thousands of lives. At the same time the United States paid ten millions for land not belonging to her, and yearly since it has been drawing this money from the treasury. It would be a curiosity to know how the United States became indebted to Texas, but the Governor does not tell us, nor even hint at it. He also declares that no citizen of the United States shall be allowed to visit Texas during the war. All such will be arrested and treated as spies. In addition he warns the people that treason in the shape of free speech will not be tolerated. He lays it on pretty thick to begin with, making it anything but comfortable for loyally disposed persons residing in Texas.

The State of Arkansas has likewise fixed things so that it is a crime for slaveholders to pay an honest debt to a man in a free State. Its convention has passed an ordinance confiscating such debts, and obliging the debtor to pay the amount he may owe a Northern man into the State treasury. If he fails to do this he is to be punished with fine and imprisonment. Verily the Southern Confederacy is a model Government—for villains and rascals.

EDITORS IN A BALLOON.—Two balloons were sent up from Boston Common on the Fourth, in each of which was a member of the editorial corps of the Boston Herald. The first landed in the sea four or five miles from land, and Mr. Haskell of the Herald was in the water about three fourths of an hour before being rescued. The second passed over Point Shirley, first striking the water and giving the balloonists a good ducking. They all jumped out on the narrow point of land and thus saved themselves from a watery grave. The ascent is said to be delightful, but the descent, especially if it happens to be in salt water is not so agreeable.

FOR SECESSION.—The bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church who reside in the Southern States are nearly all secessionists. A convention is called to meet at Montgomery, to take steps towards the severance of the Church as well as of the State.

A LARGE HAUL.—Off Block Island, one day last week, 1370 blue fish were seined at one haul.

President's Message.

The President sent his message to the extra session of Congress on Friday. We give below the substance of the document, which was to the point, hinting at no compromise with traitors and recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The President opens with a succinct statement of the condition into which the country was thrown by the secessionists at the time of his accession to office. He avows that his policy then was, to exhaust all peaceful means before resorting to stronger, for restoring the the supremacy of the laws—postponing, so we construe his meaning, even the recovery of the stolen property of the Government to "time, discussion and the ballot box." But even this most lenient policy was frustrated in the case of Fort Sumter. The details of this affair, now first given by the President, should be carefully read in his own lucid and graphic words. It will be seen that the Administration, at one time, felt itself reduced to the extremity of giving its whole attention to the problem of getting the garrison safely out of Fort Sumter. But it clung to the idea of reinforcing Fort Pickens, in order that its policy might not be fatally misconstrued at home and abroad. But circumstances prevented this expedient, and so Fort Sumter was finally attacked on the distinct understanding that it was to prevent the starving garrison from being provisioned. The rest is before the world—but the unanimity among all right-minded men must now become even more complete in consequence of President Lincoln's exposition.

In detailing the subsequent progress of the rebellion, the President dwells upon the course of Virginia with refreshing plainness. He says the Government has no choice but to deal with the insurrection where it finds it, and that it is bound to recognize and protect the loyal citizens of Virginia as being the State. The so-called "neutrality" of some of the border States is arraigned in just and forcible terms; and we are confident that the public sentiment will ultimately give its complete sanction to the President's views.

The President next recurs to the steps he has necessarily taken, in the absence of Congress, to uphold the integrity of the republic, such as the calls for troops, the preparations for a blockade, the authorization of generals in command to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, &c. On the latter point he makes some brief but cogent remarks, and states that a fuller communication will be presented by the Attorney General. He submits the matter to the consideration of Congress. He announces that the attitude of all the foreign powers is now acceptable to the Government, which has the sympathy of the civilized world.

The President recommends that Congress supply "the means for making this contest a short and decisive one." The Government, therefore, should have at its disposal at least 400,000 men, and $400,000,000. The number of men is less than one-tenth of those, who, within the proper ages, are ready to serve, while six hundred millions of dollars would now be less per man than the establishment of our liberties cost our fathers. This part of the message is truly noble, for it is the reflex of the invincible spirit which sways the country. The Government shall have all the men and all the money it needs. That question is evidently settled—and that inevitably settles all the rest.

The closing argument of the President against the secessionists is comprehensive and unanswerable. It will nerve the people to a more vigorous maintenance of their sacred cause, and enable us all, in the final words of the message, to "renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

THE WEATHER.—The scholar in conjugating the weather during the past week would be apt to say, "Hot, hotter, hotterer, hotterest, hotentot, d——d hot," but as we never conjugate verbs in hot weather, we let mercury rise while we seek a draft of cool air and find refreshing inspiration in a cup of ice water or "suthin else" that "cheers but not inebriates." The sun has shone gloriously for haymakers, and most of them have improved the opportunity to "make hay while the sun shines." Others have fled to the mountains or the seashore, to see what may be seen and feel the cool breeze from the breast of the ocean. Blessed are such, for they know not how the poor laborer is fried and roasted in the burning rays of a summer sun. Others loll easily in cool parlors, complaining constantly of the intolerable heat, yet they manage to live through it without dissolving into a grease spot, as one might expect from the fuss they make about it. But he who takes the weather as it comes, heat and cold, rain or shine, making the best of it without complaining, is the truest philosopher and the most contented of all.

A GOOD IDEA.—Gen. Scott has prohibited the sending of any more dispatches from Washington to the newspapers, giving intelligence of any contemplated movement of troops. The ten thousand false rumors set on foot will consequently be cut down. When a battle has been fought the newspapers will be informed, but all speculations as to movements will be nothing but guess work. Gen. Scott sees the necessity of withholding his plans from the newspapers, as the rebels manage to get hold of them as soon as loyal people. Weekly papers will now have a chance to get hold of important news about as soon as the dailies.

LADIES AT PISTOL PRACTICE.— Captain Travis, the great pistol shot, who offered to perform William Tell's feat with a pistol, is at present engaged in giving lessons in the use of that weapon to the ladies of Vicksburg, Miss. He says that his class already exhibit a proficiency never excelled by any previous class, of either sex, under his instruction.

DAILY CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The California Mails are now forwarded daily by the overland route. No change has been made in the postage of letters and newspapers. The new arrangement is very satisfactory to the people of California, as they have long desired the increased postal facilities now afforded them.

DEATHS FROM A KEROSENE LAMP.—A man and his wife were burned to death on the night of the 4th of July, in Scranton, Pa., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp while they were filling it. Both were dreadfully burned, and survived their injuries only about two hours. They leave seven helpless children.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. Edwin A. Johnson, a citizen of New York, fell out of a hotel window in Paris recently, and was killed. It is supposed that he was seized with vertigo, to which he was subject.

Battles in Missouri.

By way of Kansas City, we have an exciting account, somewhat incoherent, of a battle which is said to have been fought on the 5th inst., at Carthage, Missouri, between the State troops under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains and the United States troops under Colonel Siegel. The number of the former is stated at 10,000; of the latter, 1,500. Carthage is the county seat of Jasper county, in the southwestern part of the State. The battle continued till nightfall, the National troops retreating slowly, and fighting desperately on the way. The loss on the part of the rebels was great, being put down at from 300 to 500. On our side it was comparatively slight. On the same night, according to the reports, an attack was made on Col. Siegel's force, and 400 were killed, while 600 were taken prisoners. Col. Sieger retreated toward Sarcoxie, where he expected re-enforcements. Another account of this night attack declares that his force was very badly cut up, the loss on his side being estimated at from 300 to 1000, while that of the rebels was from 1,000 to 2,000. Later reports from St. Louis say that these stories are greatly exaggerated.

Gov. Jackson announced his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage, and then wait for reenforcements.

Late advices say on Sunday morning an engagement took place between 500 Federals under Col. Wolff, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. Wolff occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreated to the woods, he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the number.

ANOTHER FIGHT.—On Wednesday afternoon brisk skirmishing was kept up near Laurel Hill in Western Virginia, between 1200 rebels and two Regiments of Ohio and Indiana troops. The rebels had the advantage of a wood, but were thoroughly routed, losing a number of men. The Federal loss was only one killed and three wounded. Gen. McClellan and Gen. Morris had got into the close vicinity of rebel troops and batteries, expecting a battle soon, if it has not already taken place. More skirmishing has taken place in Missouri. The rebels have burned the station house at Hannibal, and pulled up the rails. Col. Smith with 500 men was attacked by 1600 rebels, but they were repulsed. He was nearly surrounded at last accounts, and relief had been sent forward.

MEN AND MONEY PROVIDED FOR.—The bill to authorize the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and to make an appropriation of $600,000,000, for the purpose of suppressing the existing insurrection, passed the U. S. Senate on Wednesday. Mr. Saulsbury of Deleware desired to amend by inserting in the place of 500,000 men, 200,000; he desired peace, he said, and had faith in compromise measures. To him it was pertinently replied that 200,000 men were too many for peace and too few for war; and the amendment was rejected. The House has passed the bill to close the ports of the rebel states, and collect the revenue on shipboard. This changes the character of the blockade, and deprives foreign powers of all opportunity to interfere, on any pretence, whether the blockade is effected or not.

SAD AFFAIR.—A terrible tragedy occured at Utica, N. Y., recently. It appears that a young man named Cornell, nineteen years old, was engaged to a girl of seventeen. The friends of the parties objected to the marriage. Cornell invited his betrothed to ride, and on reaching a point beyond the city, he drew from his pocket a pistol and shot her, killing her instantly. Placing her body in the bottom of the carriage, he returned to the village, fastened the horse by the door of his house, proceeded to the inlet and threw himself in. He was subsequently taken out dead.

A MEAN TRICK.—Jeff. Davis resorts to all manner of tricks to gain intelligence of our forces. He has recently sent flags of truce when the object seemed to be nothing except to gain knowledge of our strength and position. Col. Taylor was recently sent with a flag of truce from Jeff. to President Lincoln with a message of no sort of account. The bearer was guarded well, but had a chance to see some of our fortifications. Spies and traitors of the meanest character beset our government on every hand.

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS.—A company of the Garibaldi Guards, 70 in number, mutinied on Monday night, on account of dissatisfaction with the muskets furnished them. They came from Alexandria to Washington, and encamped near the Smithsonian Institution. Captain Chambliss' company of cavalry arrested them without difficulty, and they are in custody. Seventy-one of Col. Blenker's Regiment also are in jail for a similar cause.

SPEEDY VENGEANCE.—At Washington on Friday night, last week, one of the New York Fire Zouaves was assassinated in a house of ill-fame, and the next day his comrades went to that house and so others of a similar character, drove the inmates out, smashed the furniture, set fire to the houses, and prevented the firemen from putting out the flames.

FIRES BY WHOLESALE.—The past week will long be remembered for the large amount of property that has been destroyed by fire. There were thirty-one alarms of fire in New York on the Fourth, and a majority of them were occasioned by crackers and other explosives falling on the roofs of buildings and setting the wood work on fire.

GOING.—The "Comic" which suddenly shot into the visible heavens a few nights ago, is now retreating among the northern constellations at the rate of 1,300,000 miles an hour, which is eighty times faster than electricity travels over a telegraph wire. "Comic," thou long-tailed wanderer, "adoo."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—By a sad accident which occurred Monday at Washington, two members of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment were killed, one seriously wounded, and two others slightly hurt. Some cartridges in an ammunition chest becoming ignited, scattered canister shot about, with the result stated.

BALTIMORE POLICE.—Col. Kenly, Provost Marshal of Baltimore, has enrolled six hundred good and true men to serve as policemen in that city. There are twelve hundred applications of respectable working men proffering their services in the new police, without pay or reward, as long as needed.

The War.

On Saturday night 45 men of the Third Ohio regiment fell in with an ambuscade of several hundred rebels at Middle York Bridge, twelve miles east of Buckhannon, Va. Being surrounded they fought desperately for some time, then cut their way through the enemy and retired, losing only one man, and having some wounded. On Sunday three regiments moved from Buckhannon and took possession of the bridge. It was expected that General McClellan, with a large force, would go to Laurel Hill next day, and a fight is confidently looked for in that direction.

We have, by way of Cincinnati, a report which needs confirmation, to the effect that Gov. Wise, with a body-guard of fifty men, had been attacked by Virginians in Sissonville, Va., and had been mortally wounded.

There had been, at the latest accounts, no movement of General Patterson or of General Johnson. On Sunday shots were exchanged between the pickets of the former's troops and a company of Rebels, who retreated, as usual. A false report of an advance by Gen. Johnson Monday caused the 8th, 9th, and 16th of Pennsylvania, the Scott Legion, and a company of the 2nd Cavalry to turn out and march two miles Southward. Gen. Cadwallader led in person. The report had only the result, however to show with what spirit and alacrity they could advance to meet the foe.

On Sunday night there was a skirmish between the pickets of the National troops, and some Virginians, near Great Falls. Two members of the German Turner Rifles were killed. On the side of the enemy it is supposed that a dozen were mortally hurt.

It is reported that four companies of the 19th Ohio Regiment were besieged at Glenville, Va., 40 miles south-west of Buckhannon, by a regiment of Virginians and 1,500 militia under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler, with the 7th Ohio Regiment from Weston, and Col. Lytle, with the 10th from Buckhannon, went to their relief.

The rebel troops in Virginia, exclusive of those at Norfolk and Richmond, is stated to be about 47,000. Travellers in the interior of the State declare that hardly a white man is to be seen, the male population having been pressed into the military service.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 horses are to be purchased for use at Washington, and several thousand for Fortress Monroe and Gen. Patterson's column.

GREAT FIRE AT ALBANY—LOSS UPWARDS OF $125,000.—At about 7 o'clock Friday morning, a fire broke out in the freight house at the Boston depot, in East Albany. Soon after the alarm was given the flames were seen bursting forth in large volumes and spreading rapidly until the whole line of the building was one sheet of fire. So fierce was the conflagration, that nothing could be saved from this side of the river. The sight was very grand. Five canal boats and steam dredges which were in the slip had no time to get afloat, and the persons in them barely escaped with their lives. The destruction of property embraces two large freight depots, the passenger depot, the ticket office, the elevator, fifty-four car-loads of live hogs, five canal boats, and one valuable freight bridge. The long passenger bridge was partially saved. The canal boats were all loaded with grain. The destruction of property cannot be less than from $125,000 to $150,000. There are rumors that some lives were lost. About 60 men were in one building that burned so rapidly as to render escape very difficult.

BACKING DOWN FROM A COMPROMISE PETITION.—A short time since a petition was started in New York asking Congress to compromise with the rebels in some way so as to restore peace. Now there is a backing down among the signers, who did not realize what they had been doing. Almost every person who has erased his name says that his signature was obtained under false pretences. One or two say that they were informed that it was a petition to the Common Council for an appropriation for the Central Park, and that it would afford an opportunity for the employment of laborers now out work! The majority of the names which appear on the list cannot be found in the City Directory.

THE New York Tribune calls Collector Goodrich of the Boston Custom House a stupid fellow for not notifying Government of a vessel with arms from England to the South, when that gentleman was requested to do so by a man who was in possession of the fact. Poor Goodrich gets kicks on every hand, even from the people of Berkshire who are charging him with being niggardly in not contributing anything to the volunteer fund of that section.

AN UNGRATEFUL CHILD.—Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, who is considered to be a secessionist, and was recently driven out of the camp of an Ohio regiment, has a poor old mother at Dayton, Ohio, who is supported by the charity of the church of which she is a member. A man in his circumstances, who will be guilty of such ingratitude will not hesitate to betray his country.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives was organized by choosing Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Speaker, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, Clerk. Both are excellent men and go the whole figure for the Union. It is expected that little will be done except to legalize the acts of the President and pass such appropriation and other bills as may be necessary to carry on the war.

☞ On Sunday morning a teamster named John Trappe, residing on South Dearborn street, Chicago, was killed by a blow on the head with a stone thrown by a neighbor with whom he had numerous petty quarrels. Deceased was a German, and about 25 years of age. The murderer, Peter May, escaped, but will undoubtedly be captured.

FIRE IN PITTSFIELD.—The large brick factory of D. H. Stearns was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000. It was insured for $5000 in the Western Massachusetts office at Pittsfield; $2500 each in the Ætna and Hartford offices at Hartford, Conn. The stone mill was uninjured.

FATAL RESULT.—A son of Blake Foss, of Tamworth, N. H., about eighteen years of age, slightly affected with insanity, has wandered into the mountains and been missing since Tuesday of last week. The citizens have searched for several days for him, but without success.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

JOHN SMITH of Ludlow, will find something at this office which interests him.

RE-APPOINTED.—Gamaliel Collins of Thorndike has been re-appointed Trial Justice for Hampden County.

WALES.—One of the woolen mills in Wales—that chiefly owned by Porter Wales—has stopped; having used up its stock, and having accumulated goods on hand.

TAXES.—Roswell R. Hastings has received the tax list for the present year, and is ready to take the money. All who pay before August 1st get a discount of 6 per cent.

NEW BUILDING.—F. J. Wassum, of this village, has purchased a building lot on Pleasant street, and will erect a dwelling house thereon the present season.

COOL OFF.—There is nothing better than a cool glass of soda, an ice cream, or something of that sort, to refresh the body this warm weather. The place to find these things is at Mason's, at the depot.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Prof. Clark of Amherst has presented Dr. Holbrook of this village, assistant surgeon in the Tenth Regiment, a saddle, bridle, and horse blanket, making an elegant outfit for a surgeon's horse. The Doctor expects to leave with the Tenth next week.

GEORGE H. BUGBEE, of Connecticut, but whose friends reside in Monson, and who was killed by a secession bullet and the telegraph, near Alexandria, is recovering, though dangerously wounded. The gun with which he was shot is at Windsor Locks.

MONSON ACADEMY.—The annual examination of Monson Academy will occur on Tuesday next. The public exhibition will take place on the following day a.m. Immediately following the exercises of the graduating class, Dr. Holland of the Springfield Republican will deliver a lecture on education.

ANOTHER HORSE TROT!—PURSE $200!—Next Thursday, at 3 P. M., the brown gelding, "Honey," owned by E. B. Shaw, of Palmer, will trot for a purse of $200 with "Hampshire Boy," owned by Mr. Cook of Amherst. "Honey" can go his mile in 2:40; so look out for smart trotting and a great rush on Palmer Park next Thursday.

DOWN BY THE RIVER.—Last Sabbath morning the rite of baptism, by immersion in the river at this place, was administered to two candidates for admission to the Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Smith performed the ceremony, and a large crowd of people assembled to witness the exercises in this modern Jordan.

STRAY BEES.—A swarm of bees have taken up their abode in the jet of Mr. Munger's store, and another swarm have done the same thing in McGilvray's block. Those owning bees in this vicinity have found great trouble in keeping young swarms, as they seem inclined to be off as soon as out. May *be* there'll *be* some honey in the woods next autumn.

QUEER ARRANGEMENT.—"W." from Belchertown, announces in the Hampshire Gazette that the Palmer and Shutesbury companies propose to unite with the remains of the Belchertown military company, and thus form a company for the 21st Regiment. Glad to learn that such is the case, but will "W." tell us where to find the "Palmer Company?"

THORNDIKE DIVISION.—The Sons of Temperance at Thorndike have recently elected the following officers: H. K. Packard, W. P.; W. H. F. Gerald, W. A.; T. F. Stever, R. S.; Geo. D. Moores, A.R.S.; G. O. Henry, F. S.; I. C. Trim, T.; W. A. Hastings, C.; H. M. Walker, A. C.; W. O. Cross, I. S.; F. M. Murdock, O. S.; F. W. Calkins, Chaplain.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—The committee in this district have received very few proposal for building the two school houses which are to be erected. There seems to be a suspicion among contractors that favoritism will control the action of the committee, regardless of any proposition they may make. The district has not decided whether to build the large school house of wood or brick, but estimates furnished are for wood. If the district is not able to build a brick house this year, we hope it will wait till it can afford to.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.—On Saturday last, an Irishman and woman entered the apothecary store of Dr. Holbrook, the woman making a small purchase, offering in payment a $20 bill. The clerk being absent Mrs. Holbrook thought the bill looked rather suspicious, and told her she must go somewhere and get it changed. The man did not seem to understand where he should go, when a young man who had entered about the same time they did, and who pretended to have a bad toothache, offered to take the bill into the next store for them. The bill was passed to him, and he did not return again. The Irishman and woman immediately claimed that Mrs. Holbrook sent the man out with the bill, and wanted her to give back the money. After repeated demands they were told that they had attempted to swindle, and that they would soon be taken care of, whereupon they left. People should have their eyes open for conspiracies of this nature when money is hard to get as at present.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM ITEMS.—Several young bloods from Longmeadow, whose names are withheld by request, visited South Wilbraham on Sunday, and after steaming up at the hotel there, drove through the streets in a noisy manner, disturbing the equanimity of the serious minded citizens of that place. Sheriff Chaffee, by request, seized them and locked them up till Monday morning, when they were arraigned before Justice Spellman, who imposed fine and costs to the amount of about $7 each, and they left for home lighter in pocket, if not wiser in head for their bitter experience.——Charles Ellis melted himself while haying on Monday, but is recovering.——On account of an absence of mint juleps, sherry cobblers, and ice cream, the thermometer indicated 108° in the shade last Monday, in consequence of which shirt collars wilted, and old ladies fanned themselves vehemently.——The Journal has reached its subscribers promptly for two weeks, restoring virtuous peace and good nature to those who have complained of the slowness of Uncle Sam's mail.

GOVERNOR ANDREW and three members of his staff, on their way from Commencement on Thursday, stopped at the Nassowanno House to tea, and took a ride around the village in the evening, calling at the State Alms house. They left on the night express train for Boston, three cheers being given by a crowd at the depot as the train moved off. Gilmore's brass band, on its return from Commencement exercises the same day, stopped at the Antique House till the night train for Boston, giving the people of the village a chance to hear specimens of excellent music.

THE FIRES AT EAST BOSTON AND BOSTON.—The fires spoken of in our last paper, as occurring at East Boston and Boston, on the night of the Fourth, were very destructive; indeed the largest that have for many years occurred in those cities. There were sixteen alarms that day. Fifteen to twenty buildings were burned on Hudson and Albany streets valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. At East Boston whole squares were burned over, covering over ten acres of land. From seventy to eighty buildings, including dwellings, stores, foundries, mechanics' shops, &c., were destroyed. Sectional dock and eight vessels were completely destroyed. Scores of families were rendered houseless, and hundreds of men thrown out of employment by this disaster.—The fires were the result of accident or carelessness—in some cases fires originated from lighted crackers thrown into combustible materials.

THE CAPE COD CANAL.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, stating that the legislative committee "have decided in favor of the route west of Sagamore Hill in West Sandwich, running near Herring Pond Indian village, thereby avoiding the deep, muddy marshes." The originator of the paragraph was mistaken, as the committee have not yet decided upon any route, and will not until the surveys are completed. A route "near Herring Pond Indian Village," would be like going by way of Albany to get from Boston to Springfield. The paragraph is also wrong in stating the canal will be walled the whole length. No such thing is proposed; on the contrary the engineers have designed that the sides should be sloped, or made in terraces where the banks are high.

THE "FRENCH LADY" CAUGHT.—Capt. Thomas, the "French Lady," who took so conspicuous a part in the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, a few days ago, was himself captured while on his way to Baltimore, with the intention probably, of attempting another enterprise of a similar character. The gallant captain hid himself in a bureau drawer, but after a long search he was found and taken to Fort McHenry with seven of his confederates.

KILLED BY HER PARAMOUR.—Mary Jones, alias Smith, who was stabbed on the 4th inst. by a knife in the hands of her paramour, Chas. Smith, at No. 19, Mulberry street, New York, died at the hospital on Sunday. Smith, it seems, was extremely jealous of the deceased, and while in a passion he gave her the fatal wound. He was arrested at the time.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One week ago last Wednesday a boy, the son of Mr. Joseph Hosmer, was firing at a mark on the common in the village of Bedford with a pistol when the ball struck a little boy nine years old, named Samuel Hervey, who was passing by, driving a cow to pasture. The little sufferer died the next day. This is a sad warning against the careless use of firearms.

A PRINTER HUNG AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The James McGaff, of Greencastle, Pa., reported to have been hung at Harper's Ferry, was James Gaff, a compositor in the Congressional Globe office, and a member of the Columbia Typographical Society. Mr. Gaff was employed in the Globe office the two last sessions of Congress. He leaves a wife and one child, who are at present residing in Greencastle.

TRYING TO PREVENT IT.—Our Congressman, Mr. Delano, is trying to prevent the appointment of Mr. Boltwood, announced as postmaster at Amherst, and secure the appointment of Mr. Carter, an old fogy whig. He has asked to have the commission to Mr. Boltwood withheld till he can be heard. It is a prevailing opinion that our congressmen have already had too much to do with appointments to office.

SUICIDE BY AN AFFLICTED WIFE.—Mrs. Betsey Mitchell, of Yarmouth, Me., committed suicide in her house in that town on Wednesday morning, by hanging herself. Her husband has been insane for some years, and attempted to commit suicide. Tuesday he was taken to Augusta, to the insane hospital.

FATAL BURNING.—The wife of Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, met with a fatal accident on Monday. In making wax seals for her children a lighted match set her clothes on fire, and she was so badly burned that she died next day. In attempting to put out the fire Mr. Longfellow's hands were badly burned.

THE NEW COMET PREDICTED.—Samuel Beswick, now of New York, claims to have predicted the return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556 in 1861, and quotes predictions to that effect, made by him in England in 1847 and 1848.

SO THEY GO.—Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, has been appointed a member of the confederate congress, in place of Judge Wrichers, resigned.

Mr. WASSON, car builder at Springfield, has received a large order for gun carriages, and advertises for seventy-five workmen, forty of whom to work on wood.

"CLARA'S" account of the celebration at Waterbury is quite interesting, but not of sufficient local interest to find a place in our columns. Try a hand at something else.

COMMENCEMENT at Amherst has occurred the present week. The war excitement and dull times served to dull the interest usually felt in such occasions by outsiders.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The grounds of the Capitol at Washington were thrown open to the public on Wednesday morning for the first time since the 19th of April. Not the slightest injury has been done by the soldiery to the shade trees and shrubbery. The walls of the Capitol have been whitewashed and the floors polished. The chambers are carpeted with a cool matting. Cane-bottomed chairs are substituted for the old carved top wooden ones in the House. The red in the walls of the hall of Representatives has been replaced by a drab with manifest improvement. The Senators who were in Washington Wednesday, selected their seats in the Senate Chamber.—Gen. Jim Lane of Kansas, possessed himself of the seat formerly occupied by Jeff. Davis.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—The Louisville Journal has a letter from a member of Col. Duncan's regiment, giving a distressing account of affairs in Virginia. He says the men are half fed, have no clothes except what they left Louisville with, and are treated like dogs, and if the men could exercise their will they would return to Kentucky. The Democrat has a statement to the same effect, made by a deserter who has reached there from the same regiment.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A CONVICT.—Edward C. Durant broke out of the Fitchburg jail on the 29th ult., and proceeded as far as Millbury, when he was arrested again, being found secreted at the house of his brother-in-law, under a bed in the attic.

ACCIDENT TO BARNUM.—The celebrated P. T. Barnum was thrown from his carriage one day last week, and received injuries which, it is feared, may prove fatal. The accident was caused by his horse becoming suddenly frightened at the blowing of a locomotive whistle.

LAST MAN WITH MAJOR WINTHROP.—John M. Stone is the name of the Vermont volunteer into whose arms Major Winthrop fell. He is a private in the Northfield company. Stone carried the Major as far as he could, and then remained with him until life was extinct.

DRIVEN BACK.—On the morning of the 23d ult., an unknown steamer came out of Savannah and opened fire on the U. S. steamer Flag, which was returned with shot and shell, causing the steamer to return quicker than she advanced.

A BURNING DRINK.—Sewall P. Burnham, a man of intemperate habits, was found dead in his house at Seitnate on Thursday. It is supposed his death was caused by drinking a quantity of burning fluid, in the absence of alcoholic liquors.

THE Charleston Courier says that "South Carolina is as true to the Southern Confederacy as flint is to steel." That is so, for South Carolina and the Southern Confederacy have done little but *steal* ever since they set up on their own *hook*.

NO TALKING IN THE RANKS.—A Zouave company of deaf mutes from the American Asylum in Hartford, Conn., has been formed.—They are handsomely uniformed, and attract much attention.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We learn by a letter from New Orleans, that the prospects for the cotton crop are very fine. The war, however, absorbed all interest and was the constant topic. There was no business doing, except fitting out military companies, which were leaving for poor "old Virginny" every day.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The fifty-ninth anniversary of this body was held in Ware village week before last. The exercises commenced on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the church of Rev. A. E. P. Perkins who called the delegates to order, and Rev. Charles Brooks of Byfield was chosen temporary scribe. Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Lowell was chosen moderator, and Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, secretary for the ensuing term of three years.

Committees were appointed as follows:—On credentials, Revs. E. Davis, D.D., C. Cushing and W. H. Beaman. On Arrangements Revs. A. E. P. Perkins, B. W. Alden and J. P. Kimball. On accounts, Revs. R. T. Robinson and S. W. Barnun. On delegates to corresponding bodies, Revs. B. F. Clark, H. W. Parker and S. S. Ashley.

In the evening a sermon was preached before the Home Missionary Society by Rev. Gordon Hall of Northampton, from Col. 3: 2.

WEDNESDAY.—In the morning a prayer meeting was held in the vestry, conducted by Rev. Horace James of Worcester. At nine o'clock the association was called to order by the Moderator. Last year the association appointed a committee to take into consideration the feasibility of introducing laymen as members of this body. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, chairman of that committee not being present, sent a report which was read, in which it was considered inexpedient to act upon this subject for the reasons that pastors will always need such an organization as the present: the formation of a General Conference supercedes the necessity for a lay delegation in this body; and it is difficult to decide how such an element could be introduced. The subject was discussed for a time and then referred to a special committee.

A committee was appointed of which Rev. Dr. Albro was chairman, to draft resolutions expressing the feelings of the association concerning the present condition of our country.

Delegates to corresponding bodies made their reports, who were Revs. S. J. Spalding, J. Vaill, D.D., C. W. Wood and J. J. Dana.

The salutations of corresponding bodies were presented by Dr. Nickels of Newark, N. J., Rev. L. Marsh, Scituate, R. I., Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicago, Ill., Rev. David Burt, of Minnesota, and letters from Rev. C. Packard, of Maine, and Rev. Chas. Hill of New Hampshire.

Rev. A. Quint, statistical secretary, made his report. Of the 488 churches in Massachusetts, 35 failed to report to the secretary. To the 453 churches reported there had been added during the year to their members by profession and letter 2,289; removals by death, dismissal and excommunications, 2,580, showing a total decrease of 291.

The question, "May improvements be made in the present method of sermonizing so as to better meet the present religious wants of the community?" was then discussed, which elicited from the clergymen present a diversity of opinion. (This should have been followed by discussing the best method of practicing that which is preached.

The subject of interesting the children of the church so as to influence them to remain with the church of their fathers was discussed.

THURSDAY.—A prayer meeting in the morning conducted by Rev. Mr. Jenkins of Lowell, continued an hour, and at 9 o'clock the business of the association was commenced. The committee to make appointments reported that the next meeting of the association will be held in New Bedford on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1862, and the preachers designated for that occasion.

The report of the special committee on lay delegation called out a spirited discussion. The subject was settled by postponing it one year, in the mean time the district associations will be called upon to express their opinion.

Delegates were appointed to corresponding bodies, and in the afternoon the association sermon was preached by Rev. A. M. Colton, of Easthampton, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Rev. Dr. Albro and Rev. Dr. Nickels of New Jersey; after which the resolutions reported by Rev. Mr. Albro, chairman of a special committee on the state of the country, were passed unanimously. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Our nation is at the present time in a war for the suppression of treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States:

Resolved, That we, the General Association of Massachusetts, devoutly recognize and acknowledge our dependence upon the God of our fathers for the success of our arms and the establishment of the laws.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the vigorous measures of the Government for the maintenance of the Constitution, and that we are ready to devote our property, our influence, and if need be our lives, to its vindication and support.

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire the return of peace to our divided country, we depreciate any concession or compromise which shall not secure the loyalty and obedience of all the States of the Union to the Federal Government, or which shall be inconsistent with the nationality of freedom.

Resolved, That believing that the institutinn of slavery to have been the fruitful source of the great trouble which is now upon us, we cannot but pray and hope that the present war may be overruled by Divine Providence for the ultimate removal of human bondage from our land.

The meeting closed with singing a hymn.

This meeting was throughout constantly increasing in interest, and the attendance was quite large, greater than is usual, and all seemed exceedingly gratified. Twenty-five district associations were represented by delegates, and two were unrepresented. There were a large number of clergymen in attendance who were not officially members of the body. Rev. Dr. Perkins, nearly thirty years a missionary in Persia, was present and offered interesting remarks. He also preached in the Congregational church last Sabbath.

☞ While congratulating those who have the good fortune to be born beautiful, we, on the other hand, pity the household who has not had the good fortune to obtain a paper of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Go immediately to your Grocer and get a paper, and, our word for it, you will never use any other. It has been analysed by one of the most distinguished chemists in the country, and pronounced perfectly harmless, and to produce one-eighth more bread or biscuit from the same barrel of flour than can be produced with any other; besides it only about one-half the quantity. Depot 112 Liberty street, Boston.

Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A word to Mothers.—The Beauty of Children.—Scald Head and Ringworm.—No object is more pleasant to look upon than a beautiful child, but unfortunately the freshness and natural bloom of childhood are often marred by disfiguring disorders—we refer to the blighting effects of ringworm and scald head. Mothers desirous of seeing the faces of their darlings unclouded, and their heads free from disgusting sores, will be glad to learn that Holloway's Ointment is a quick and effectual remedy for these and all other skin diseases, boils, blotches, pimples, &c. We feel perfectly satisfied that a fair trial of its merits will insure it a place in the nursery closet for all time to come. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Palmer, 8th, a daughter to WARREN DANE.
In Monson, 7th, a daughter to WILLIAM N. FLYNT.
In Wilbraham, June 7th, a son to FRANCIS E. CLARK.
In Monson, 7th, a son to MICHAEL LINES.
In Brimfield, 9th, a daughter to Rev. J. MORSE.
In Chicago, Ill., June 29th, a daughter to WARREN T. HECOX.

DIED.

In Holyoke, 7th, MARION E., 23, wife of George S. Bassett, and eldest daughter of Jonathan McElwain of Palmer.
At Ludlow, June 28, of consumption, LATHROP L. FULLER, 38.
In South Wilbraham, 9th, CORWIN H., 2, son of H. H. and Ellen F. Hendrick.
In Springfield, 9th, JOHN RICHARDS, 45, of the firm of J. D. Brewer & Co.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for *Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.*

Store removed to BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

200 PAIRS
BOYS' BROGANS,
200 PAIRS
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
BOOTEES,
SELLING FOR
☞ 33 1-3 CENTS A PAIR, ☜
—AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Horace Stutson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

PHILLIP P. POTTER, Administrator.
Wilbraham, July 2, 1861. 9*

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Collector of Taxes for the town of Palmer, hereby gives notice that he will be at the Town Clerk's Office, at Palmer Depot, on Thursday, July 25th; at the counting room at Three Rivers, on Friday, the 26th, and at the counting room at Duckville, Saturday, 27th, to receive the taxes assessed the current year.

All persons paying before the first of August will be entitled to a discount of 6 per cent.

ROSWELL S. HASTINGS, Collector.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. 2w*

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.
A NECESSITY in every Household.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

☞ The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N.Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.

Terms Cash.

☞ For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

GREAT
INDUCEMENT!
REDUCTION OF STOCK.
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS
WE SHALL SELL GOODS,
WITHOUT
☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜
OUR STOCK
IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,
And we shall offer it at prices
That cannot fail to meet
THE
APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.
JUST RECEIVED,
A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.
P. P. KELLOGG.
Palmer, July 6.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
GENTS' BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS, etc. etc.,
Selling at two-thirds the original cost at
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Return of the ÆTNA INSURACE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the first day of November, 1860. A. H. BULLOCK, General Agent.

Amount of Capital?	$1,500,000
Amount of Capital actually paid in?	1,500,000
Number of shares and par value of each? 15,000—$100	
Amount of fire risks outstanding?	131,391,854

Amount of United States, State and Bank Stock, owned by the Company.

	Par Val. Pr Share.	Mark. Val. Per Share.
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest,	$44,000	$44,000
Mortgage Bonds, 6 " " "	38,000	38,000
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi anual interest,	25,000	25,000
Hartford City Bonds 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest,	25,000	25,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	16,000	16,255
Milwaukie City Bonds, 10 per cent semi annual interest,	5,000	5,000
New York City Stock, 6 per cent quarterly interest,	50,000	51,510
United States Stock, 5 per cent semi-annual interest,	205,000	212,162 50
State of Kentucky Stock 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	10,000	10,400
State of Tennessee Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	30,000	27,330
State of New York Stock, 6 per cent quarterly interest,	25,000	28,000
State of Missouri Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	26,000	21,700
State of Ohio Stock, (1861) 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000
State of Ohio Stock (1886) 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	25,000	27,750
State of Indiana Stock, 2½ per cent semi-annual interest,	69,000	37,200
State of Michigan Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	26,000	26,012 50
Delaware and Hudson C. Co. bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	5,431 30	5,431 30
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock,	50,000	62,500
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Co. Stock,	25,000	20,500
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. stock,	10,700	11,550
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock,	5,000	1,250
50 shares Citizens' Bank, W. Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.,	5,000	5,250
50 shares Stafford Bank stock, Stafford, Conn.,	5,000	5,250
36 shares Eagle Bank stock, Providence, R. I.,	1,800	1,872
15 shares Mechanic and Traders' Bank stock, Jersey City, N. J.,	1,500	1,425
200 shares Revere Bank stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,800
100 shares Safety Fund Bank stock, Boston, Mass.,	10,000	10,500
100 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	10,000	10,500
200 shares State of Missouri Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	21,000
200 shares Mechanics Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	20,000
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock, Philadelphia, Pa.,	20,000	22,400
100 shares Ætna Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,800
100 shares Hartford County Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,000
100 shares Charter Oak bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,000
200 shares City bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	20,000	23,000
300 shares Exchange bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	15,000	15,600
400 do Farmers and Mechanics' bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	40,000	46,000
400 do Hartford bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	49,000	68,000
100 do Merchants and Manufacturers' bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,500
300 do Phœnix bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	30,000	30,000
240 do State Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	24,000	20,280
100 do Conn. River Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	7,500	9,750
400 do American Exchange Bank Stock, New York,	40,000	40,000
20 do North American " "	20,000	21,600
300 do America " "	30,000	33,000
200 do Republic " "	20,000	25,000
100 do Commonwealth " "	10,000	10,000
300 do New York " "	30,000	30,900
200 do Commerce " "	20,000	20,000
800 do Broadway " "	20,000	28,000
800 do Butchers and Drovers " "	20,000	24,000
190 do City " "	10,000	12,600
300 do Importers and Traders " "	30,000	33,000
200 do Market " "	20,000	20,400
1200 do Mechanics " "	20,000	36,000
200 do Merchants Exchange " "	10,000	10,000
400 do Metropolitan " "	40,000	45,600
820 do Merchants " "	41,000	43,840
300 do Nassau " "	30,000	30,600
400 do Manhattan " "	20,000	28,400
200 do North River " "	10,000	10,000
400 do Ocean " "	20,000	18,800
400 do Peoples " "	10,000	10,100
500 do Phœnix " "	10,000	10,800
400 do Union " "	20,000	20,600
100 do Hanover " "	10,000	9,000
100 do Mercantile " "	10,000	12,500
150 do New York Life Insurance and Trust Company stock, New York,	15,000	26,250
100 do United States Trust Company,	10,000	12,500
Bills Receivable,		6,596 22
Miscellaneous,		763 63
		$1,804,931 15
Cash value of real estate owned by the Company,		$77,500 56
Amount of cash on hand		119,180 43
Amount of cash in hands of agents,		255,753 65
Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate,		267 15
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid,		173,521 14
Amount of losses reported, upon which the liability of the Co. is not determined,		1,848,455 06
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks,		8,722 56
Amount of cash received for interest,		116,156 12
Amount of income received from all other sources,		1,199,648 24
Amount of fire losses paid last year,		165,000 00
Amount of dividends paid the last year		15,000 00
Amount paid for expenses of office,		392,891 21
Amount of other expenditures,		1,478 764 05
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated,		591,505 62
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks,		
Highest rate of interest received, 10 per cent.		757,632 94
Balance to credit of profit and loss account,		

E. G. RIPLEY, President. THOMAS K. BRACE, Secretary.
July 13, 1861—2w. RANDOLPH E. LADD, Agent, 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield.

BOUGHT FOR CASH
AND
BOUND TO SELL!

W. W. CROSS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their former friends and patrons that they are once more in the field and ready for action.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Goods recently in charge of J. F. Tobey, and having made large additions of our New Goods in every department which were bought for the cash, they are now ready to give their customers

☞ BETTER BARGAINS ☜
than ever before.

Hoping by strict attention to their business and the wants of customers to merit that share of patronage with which we have been favored in days gone by.

W. W. CROSS & CO.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

CROCKERY
AND GLASS WARE,
☞ Marked down at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of
W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

WOOL CARPETING,
Cotton and Wool do.,
Hemp do.,
Stair do.,
At two-thirds the original cost, at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

DRY GOODS
ARE NOT
WORTH MUCH
THESE DAYS,
AND
GROCERIES
ARE
VERY
CHEAP!
AT
M. W. FRENCH'S.

A lot of Ladies'
SHOP WORN BOOTS & SHOES,
For 25 cents a pair at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

WINDING WAVE Boarding School.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 29, to continue fourteen weeks. For Circulars address Principals.
GILBERT PILLSBURY,
A. FRANCES PILLSBURY.
Ludlow, July 4, 2861.—2w

A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS MUSLINS,
Plain and Figured at 5 cents the yard. Also,
DRESS BERAGES
and
BERAGE ROBES,
At half price at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

500 YARDS Extra Quality 4-4
STRAW MATTING,
At 12½ cents the yard, at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

DRESS GOODS
MARKED DOWN, Clear Down, Down,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

GREY
DRESS GOODS!
OF Superior Quality, from 3½ to 18 cents per yard, just received by
July 1, 1861. W. W. CROSS & Co.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. Jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.
Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

A Thunder-Storm.

The sky is changed!—and such a change! Oh night,
And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong,
Yet lovely in your strength, as in the light
Of a dark eye in woman! Far along,
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder! not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

And this is in the night—most glorious night!
Thou wert not sent for slumber! let me be
A sharer in thy fierce and far delight—
A portion of the tempest and of thee!
How the lit lake shines, a phosphoric sea,
And the big rain comes dancing to the earth!
And now again 'tis black—and now the glee
Of the loud rill shakes with its mountain-mirth,
As if they did rejoice o'er a young earthquake's birth.
—*Byron.*

Pompeii.—Many years of work lie before us; and many generations will visit Pompeii to witness excavations. At present, only a third of the city has been brought to light, and it has taken one hundred and twenty years to effect this; the operations, however, will now be carried on with much more spirit. On leaving this part of the city, I saw preparations being made for laying down a railway, by which to carry off the superincumbent soil to a place far beyond the amphitheatre. A railway through Pompeii! What would Diomede say? The rails were lying there, and the wagons too, and the work wou'd be commenced on the following day. But the shrill whistle of the signal-man announces that the train is coming up from Vietri, and it will require a run to be in time. Not all the doubtful luxuries of the Hotel Diomede, could tempt me to make a day of it; and a word in the ear of all travelers—I would recommend you to take a sandwich and a flask of wine, and thus be independent of the exortations of the landlord.

The Secret Spring.—Hume, the American "medium," who crazed half Paris, is exposed a trickster. It seems that a shoe of very singular construction, containing springs and other mechanical contrivances, was found after the medium's third visit, in the room in the Tuileries in which he had shown off his wonder. Nobody about the Palace knowing anything of this remarkable shoe, the inference that it had served the "medium" in the production of his "phenomena," and had been inadvertantly left behind by him on his departure seemed unavoidable.

Letters to the South.—The Adams Express company have received permission from the Post Office Department to carry letters into the Southern States. They must be inclosed in government envelopes, equal to three cents for each half ounce, and thirty-five cents additional must be paid, out of which the express companies pay the Confederate postage. All letters must be pre-paid.

A Trial Balance.—The editor, it is said, keeps the world's day book; the historian the ledger. History will experience some difficulty in balancing the accounts sent by telegraph.

☞ Some of the men who are now in the Southern army have said, when questioned as to their opinion of secession, that it was the "rankest treason."

New Summer Goods

Just received at the

NEW STORE.

CHOICE STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of

Fig'd and Chck'd Mohairs,
Ginseppina Plaids,
Challies, Lawns,
English and Am. Prints,
Ginghams, &c. &c.

I have a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Also of

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS.

Also, a good stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, &c.

All persons in quest of

GOOD GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES,

Will do well to examine

☞ MY STOCK OF GOODS, ☜

As I shall endeavor to keep in mind the Old Motto, that

Small Profits make quick returns,

And sell my goods

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Palmer, June 8, 1861. J. H. GAMWELL.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 2½—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Assignee of the estate of Cheney Allen, of Palmer, an insolvent debtor, and that the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Insolvency Court Room, at the Court House in Springfield, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the creditors may be present and prove their claims.
L. S. HILLS, Assignee.
Palmer, June 25, 1861.

NOTICE.—The assessors of the town of Palmer give notice that they have delivered to Royal S. Hastings, collector of taxes, a correct list of the taxes, together with a warrant in due form of law, for collecting the same, and that by a vote of the town, to all persons who shall voluntary pay the collector at his office, on or before the first day of August next, a discount will be made on their taxes of six per cent.
S. G. SHAW, E. B. GATES, GILBERT BARKER, } Assessors of Palmer.
Palmer, July 2, 1861.—2w

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Newman late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES G. ALLEN,
July 2, 1861. Public Administrator.

P. S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

GOING BUT NOT GONE.

MR. WM. A. COOPER

Now takes this opportunity to inform the people of Palmer and vicinity that he is about to leave with his picture saloon,—and he would have all bear in mind that

☞ Now is the time to get a perfect Likeness ☜ of yourself and friends, that will be to you a joy forever, and a lasting credit to yourself and the artist, so do not put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day, for who knows what to-morrow may bring forth?

☞ Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

Particular attention given to taking likenesses of the sick at their residences. Copying done at short notice, and residences taken.

I now return my sincere thanks for past favors and hope to see you all
With rosy cheeks
As in by-gone days,
To secure the shadow
Ere the substance fades.
Ever Yours,
Palmer, June 29. W. A. COOPER, Artist.

RAN AWAY.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 20th inst., Charles Sion, a minor, and this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date.
SAMUEL A. HALL.
Palmer, June 24, 1861.—3w*

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having bought out R. B. Caswell's

BLACKSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.—All work entrusted to his care will be done in a neat and thorough manner, and at remunerating prices, being confident from past experience that perfect satisfaction will be given.

Particular attention paid to interfering, overreaching, speed cutting, and all difficulties and unsoundness that should be looked after in shoeing a horse.

Wagons and Carriages painted, trimmed and repaired at short notice at the above establishment. W. WINTER.
Palmer, June 25.—3w

RICH FARMING LANDS

SEVERAL exceedingly valuable Tracts of

PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA,

The Queen State of the West, FOR SALE, Situated in the most productive part of the State, and unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of surface and location.

These tracts being in flourishing Shire Towns on railroad lines, in excellent neighborhoods, where all the conveniences of living are to be obtained, are very desirable for investment or settlement.

For prices and other particulars, address,—
M. M. CONVERSE. Box, 474, Elmira, N. Y.
April 27.—3m

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. — Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampden, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Van R. Shearer, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, and six months from the 11th inst., are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to the duties of their appointment at Samuel J. Bullock's hotel, in the village of Three Rivers, in said Palmer, on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock p. m., on each day.
DANIEL GRANGER, PHILIP P. POTTER, } Commissionerers
Palmer, June 20, 1861.—3w

HAYING TOOLS.

NOW in Store and for sale at lowest rates,
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes, ground to an edge.
Waters' Patent Rolled do do
Kimball's Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.
do do do to be used with wheels.
Hand and Drag Hay Rakes.
Eagle, Emery and Silver Grit Scythe Stones in great variety.
Granite and Emery Coated Scythe Rifles.
Frost, Burk & Co.'s Patent Scythe Snaths.
Hay Forks, 2 and 3 tined from best makers.
Grindstones with long arbors complete.
Palmer, June 25. By E. BROWN.

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,) And having Stocked the same with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT

—of—

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

FANCY GOODS,

Would be happy to wait on his

FRIENDS and the PUBLIC.

Palmer, April 13, 1861.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

SPRING STYLES of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,
Curtains, Cord Tassels and Fixtures,
A very large assortment just received at low prices, by G. K. CUTLER.
Ware, March 16, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphilis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hill & Thompson will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 ly

ADAMS HOUSE,

Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,

Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 400 guests.
DAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY.
BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

CHARLES PHIPPS,

HAS made extensive arrangements for a Splendid Assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, from all the principal manufacturers, which he can supply to dealers or the public generally on better terms than can be procured elsewhere.

Old Pianos or Melodeons taken in Exchange for new. Payments can be made by instalments if preferred. Rents paid on instruments hired of him, will be deducted from the price, if purchased within one year. All instruments purchased of him are fully warranted.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS

For sale. Examinations are earnestly solicited.

All communications promptly attended to at WARE VILLAGE or WESTFIELD, Mass.
Oct. 27, 1860. tf.

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE. Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN,
In Lawrence Block.
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published in a sealed envelope: On the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bongies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post office box 4,586. aply

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—ly

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ... $1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
Non Forfeiting Policies Issued.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.
HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. Cantillon, and is now ready with a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,

in all

DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its details, Gives me confidence that I shall be able to

SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.

ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.

April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, and WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished.
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DeWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most Reasonable Terms
Ware, Feb. 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine, the most perfect yet invented, can be obtained of the Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
June 15, 1861. ELIJAH NICHOLS, Agt.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. Smith, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. Ayres, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. Baxter, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
John A. Mordo, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. Hammond, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. Thompson, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
Fannie M. Thompson, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
Albert Smith,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, jr.,	59 So. Market St., Boston.	
Henry A. Fuller,	18 " " "	"
W. H. Allen,		"
Elmer Townsend,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver,		"
Samuel Wales, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. Kimmes,	215 Washington st.,	"
Henry D. Gardiner,	Webster st., East Boston	
Geo. H. Plummer,	1 Maverick Sq., "	"
Abram Weeks,	Webster st., "	"

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co. 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

Agents.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Sheppard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—ly

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

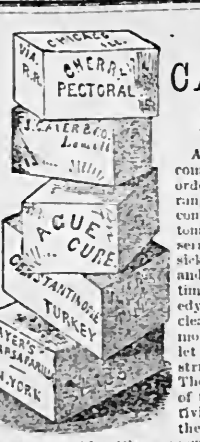
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

Fever & Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

Billious Fevers & Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrofula in its worst forms, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.
Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
12—ly For sale by all Druggists.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Billious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14t5.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A. M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861. NUMBER 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

It is unwise to hope for domestic happiness in possession of a single trait of character; it is better to look for a combination, and they are to be most congratulated who can discern and woo and win the possessor of the largest number of good points. First of all the man whom you love, the woman whom you adore, should possess a high sense of right and wrong; next bodily health, and thirdly, moral bravery, a courage to be industrious, economical and self denying. With these three traits, principle, health, and a soul that can do and dare all that one ought to, domestic felicity will abide. None ought to marry who cannot command the means of enabling them to live in comfort according to their station in life, without grinding economies.

It is useless to talk about love in a cottage. The little rascal always runs away when there is no bread and butter on the table. There is more love in a full flour barrel than in all the roses and posies and woodbines that ever grew. No mechanic should marry until he is master of his trade; nor professional man, until his income is adequate to the style of life which he determines upon; nor the merchant, until his clear annual gains are equal to his domestic expenditures, unles indeed there are, in either case, independent and unconditional sources of income. No man has a right to marry who has to work like a horse from morning till night to supply family necessrries, whether it be by brain or body; for if the body is thus made drudge of, it perpetuates impaired power to the race; while if the brain is overwrought its effects will be seen in children of feeble intellect, if indeed they are not demented. To calculate, therefore on a reasonable share of domestic enjoyment, the parties most interested should aim to find in each other as great an amount as may be of high moral principle, of bodily health, and either the actual possession of a suitable maintenance, or an individual ability to secure it without peradventure.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross, and this practice, having formerly been followed by kings and nobles,is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance; anciently the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write.

In those times, if a man could write, or ever read, his knowledge was considered proof positive, presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word clericus or clerk was synonymous with penman, and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal, alike by those who could, or in point of fact by those who could not write it; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account, Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakespeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or four more times in the plays of Shakspeare, but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

SALT AND ALUM FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—An exchange gives the following: "My dear friend," said H., "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes. "How? how?" I inquired. "Do it in pity.', "Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?" "Yes." "Bring it and some common salt." They were produced.—My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth. "There," said he, "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible." It was as he predicted.—On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, and with it—the alum and salt—I cured the torment of the toothache.

THE COMPROMISE RUMORS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that he has "traced the compromise story of the sensation reporters to its source. Confidential messengers have brought communications from the Governor of Virginia to the Government here, and the Administration has really sent back confidential messengers to the capital of Virginia, to negotiate with the Governor of that State. So far the story is true; but it happens that it is Governor Pierpont, at Wheeling, and not Mr. Jeff. Davis nor Mr. John Letcher, at Richmond, with whom these communications have been held."

THE GREAT GUNS.—The Navy Department has borrowed of the War Department the 15 inch Rodman gun at Fort Monroe,and are preparing a vessel to receive it for operations near the Fortress, and especially upon Sewall's Point. This is the monster gun which will throw a shot seven miles. The great Union gun, the largest rifled gun in the world, being seventeen feet in length, five feet three inches in diameter at the breech, and weighing 52,-005 pounds, has been received at the Fortress, and is being mounted near the water's edge.

AFFECTIONATE.—A young lady of extraordinary capacity recently addressed the following letter to her cousin:—

DEER KUZZIN.—The wether whar we is are kold and I suppose whar you is it are kolder. We are all well, and mothers gnt the his Teraix, brother Tom has got the Hupin Kaugh, and sister Suzings got a babee, and hope these lines will find you the same. Rite sune. Your aphfectionate Kuzzen.

Mary O'Conner, the Volunteer's Wife.

An' shure I was tould to come here to yer honor,
To see if you'd write a few words to me Pat:
He's gone for a soger is mister O'Conner,
Wid a stripe on his arm and a band to his hat.

An' what'll you tell him? it ought to be aisy
For such as your honor to speak wid the pen,
An' say I'm all right, and that mavourneen Daisy
(The baby your honor) is betther agen.

For when he went off, it's so sick was the childer,
She never held up her blue eyes to his face,
And whin I'd be crying, he'd look but the wilder,
And say would I wish for the country's disgrace?

So he left her in danger, and me sorely greeting,
And followed the flag wid an Irishman's joy,
O! its often I drame of the great drums a beating,
And a bullet gone straight to the heart of me boy.

And say will he send me a bit of his money,
For the rint and the doctor's bill, due in a week;
Well surely there's tears on your eyelashes, honey,
Ah! faith I've no right wid such freedom to speak.

You're overmuch trifling,—I'll not give you trouble;
I'll find some one willin';—oh! what can it be?
What's that in the newspaper folded up double?
Yer honor—don't hide it—but read it to me.

What! Patrick O'Conner?—no, no, it's some other;
Dead! dead!—no not him, 'tis a week scarce gone by;
Dead! dead! why the kiss on the cheek of his mother—
It hasn't had time, yet, your honor, to dry.

Don't tell me—it's not him—O God! am I crazy?
Shot dead!—oh! for love of sweet heaven say no;
An, what'll I do in the world wid poor Daisy?
O! how will I live, and O! where will I go?

The room is so dark—I'm not seein', your honor;
I—think—I'll go home;—and a sob, quick and dry
Came sharp from the bosom of Mary O'Conner,
But never a tear-drop welled up to her eye.

Macdonald's Charge at Wagram.

In the battle of Wagram, Napoleon sent Marshal Davoust with fifty thousand men to make a circuit, and attack the Austrians on the farther side of Neusidel. As soon as Davoust appeared on the plateau of Wagram and opened his artillery on the exposed ranks of the enemy, Napoleon ordered Marshal Macdonald, with eight battalions, to march straight on the enemy's centre and pierce it. This charge formed the crisis of the battle, and no sooner did the Archduke see the movement of this terrible column of eight battalions, composed of sixteen thousand men, upon his centre, than he knew that the hour of Europe's destiny and his own army had arrived. He immediately doubled the lines at the threatened point, and brought up the reserve cavalry, while two hundred cannon were wheeled around the spot on which such destinies hung, and opened a steady fire upon the approaching column. Macdonald immediately ordered n hundred cannon to precede him, and answer the Austrian batteries, that swept every inch of ground like a storm of sleet. The cannoniers mounted on their horses, and starting on a rapid trot with their hundred pieces, approaching to within n half cannon shot, and then opened on the enemy's ranks. The column marched up to the battery, and with it at its head, belching forth fire like some huge monster, steadily advanced. The Austrians fell back, nnd closed in on each other, knowing that the final struggle had come. At this crisis of the battle, nothing could exceed the sublimity and terror of the scene. The whole interest of the armies was concentrated here, where the incessant and rapid roll of cannon told how desperate was the conflict. Still Macdonald slowly advanced, though his numbers were diminishing, and the fierce battery at his head was gradually becoming silent. Enveloped in the fire of its antagonist, the guns had one by one been dismounted, and at the distance of a mile and a half from the spot where he started on his awful mission, Macdonald found himself without a protecting battery, and the centre still unbroken. Marching over the wreck of his guns, and pushing the naked head of his column into the open field, and into the devouring cross fire of the Austrian artillery, he continued to advance. The carnage then became terrible. At every discharge the head of that column disppeared, as if it sank into the earth, while the outer ranks, on either side, melted away like snow-wreaths on the river's brink. No pen can describe the intense anxiety with which Napoleon watched its progress. On just such a charge rested his empire at Waterloo, and in its failure his doom was sealed. But all the lion in Macdonald's nature was roused, and he had fully resolved to execute the dread task given him or fall on the field. Still he towered unhurt amid his falling guard, and with his eye fixed steadily on the enemy's centre, moved sternly on. At the close and fierce discharges of those cross batteries on its mangled head, that column would sometimes stop and stagger back, like a strong ship when smitten by a wave. The next moment the drums would beat their hurried charge, the calm, steady voice of Macdonald ring back through his exhausted ranks, nerving them to the desperate valor that filled his own spirit. Never before was such a charge made, and it seemed at every moment that the torn and mangled mass must break and fly.

The Austrian cannon are gradually wheeled around till they stretch away in parallel lines like two walls of fire on each side of this band of heroes, and hurl an incessant tempest of lead against their bosoms. But the stern warriors close in and fill up the frightful gaps made at every discharge, and still press forward. Macdonald has communicated his own settled purpose, to conquer or die, to his devoted followers. There is no excitement—no enthusiasm such as Murat was wont to infuse into his men when pouring on the foe his terrible cavalry. No cries of "Vive l'Empereur," are heard along the lines; but in their place is an unalterable resolution that nothing but annihilation can shake. The eyes of the army and the world are on them, and they carry Napoleon's fate as they go. But human strength has its limits, and human effort the spot where it ceases forever. No living man could have carried that column to where it stands but the iron-hearted leader at its head. But now he halts and casts his eye over his little surviving band that stands all alone in the midst of the enemy. He looks back on his path, and as far as the eye can reach, he sees the course of his heroes by the black swath of dead men that stretches like a huge serpent over the plain. Out of the sixteen thousand men with whom he started, but fifteen hundred are left beside him. Ten out of every eleven have fallen, and here at length the tired hero pauses, and surveys with a stern and anxious eye his few remaining followers. The heart of Napoleon stops beating at the sight, and well it may, for his throne is where Macdonald stands. He bears the Empire on his single brave heart—he is the Empire. Shall he turn at last and sound the retreat? The fate of nations waver to and fro, for, like a speck in the distance, Macdonald is seen still to pause, while the cannon are piling the dead in heaps around him. "Will he turn and fly?" is the secret and agonizing question Napoleon puts to himself. No! he is worthy of the mighty trust committed to him. The Empire stands or falls with him, but shall stand while he stands. Looking away to where his Emperor sits, he sees the dark masses of the Old Guard in motion, and the shinning helmets of the brave cuirassiers sweeping to his relief. "Forward!" breaks from his iron lips. The roll of drums nnd the pealing of trumpets answer the volley that smites that exhausted column, and the next moment it is seen piercing the Austrian centre. The day is won—the Empire saved—and the whole Austrian army is in full retreat.

Such was the battle of Wagram, and such the charge of Macdonald. I know of nothing equal to it, except Ney's charge at Waterloo, and that was not equal, because it failed.

On riding over the victorious field, Bonaparte came to where Macdonald stood amid his troops. As his eye fell on the calm and collected hero, he stopped, and holding out his hand, said, "Shake hands, Macdonald—no more hatred between us—we must henceforth be friends, and as a pledge of my sincerity, I will send your marshal's staff, which you have gloriously earned." The frankness and kindness of Napoleon effected what all his neglect and coldness had failed to do—subdued him. Grasping his hand, and with a voice choked with emotion, which the wildest uproar of battle could never agitate, he replied, "Ah! sire, with us it is henceforth for life and death." Noble man, kindness could overcome him in a moment. It is no wonder that Bonaparte felt at last that he had not known Macdonald's true worth.

SINGULAR SUPERSTITION.

We hear of a case which is now being developed in the upper part of the city, which shows that the days of belief in witchcraft and other superstitions are not wholly a thing of the past. A German family living near the 5th Ward school house, has a little boy which a short time ago was taken sick with fits or some similar strange complaint. A neighbor suggested that the child was bewitched, and pointed out a single individual as the one most likely from his knowledge to detect the witch and heal the child. Accordingly he was sent for, and after an examination, coincided in the belief that the child was bewitched and agreed for [illegible] to find the witch and cure the victim. This was readily agreed to, and the magician proceeded with his tests. He took three pieces of cloth—of the kind used most frequently in the nursery—and put upon them a small piece of red flannel. After some conjurations he hung the piece of cloth outside, and said that the first woman who stopped to look at the red piece of cloth would be the witch. Sure enough an old Teutonic granny stopped soon after to gaze on the red cloth, and she was at once pronounced the Hecate. Watching his opportunity, the modern Cotton Mather took a cat belonging to n child's family and exchanged it for a grimalkin belonging to the old woman—the exchange of mousers being made during the temporary absence of the broomstick equestriene. The next step in the exorcism was to burn the cat obtained from the witch, and this completed the performance. Whether he first let out Pussy's soul before laying her on the coals—or whether he fired her, soul, body, squallings, spittings nnd all, we did not learn. At any rate, alive or dead, Grimalkin went into the flames and issued therefrom in no condition for mice-hunting or night rambles in company with some amorous Thomas Cat—but she came out a small pile of ashes.

We are are assured since the cremation of the cat, the child is rapidly recovering. People may deem this an absurd fiction—but it is an exact fact, as many in that neighborhood can testify. We can furnish the names of all the parties if desired.—*Dubuque (Io.) Herald.*

DIED IN HER 105TH YEAR.—On the 14th of June, Mrs. Hannah Cleveland died at Skeneateles, N. Y., at the age of 104 years and 7 months. The aggregate age of Mrs. Cleveland and her two sisters was over 300 years. She was born in Northampton, Mass., on the 14th of November, 1756, during the reign of George II. She was married in 1781, and lived with her husband 62 years. She was a church member over 80 years.—After she had passed her 103d year, she retained a large share of activity, both of body and mind. The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Auburn preached her funeral sermon. Mrs. Cleveland was three years old when the great battle was fought under the walls of Quebec, which transferred the sovereignty of Canada from France to England. The year before her birth occurred that well known episode of that great struggle, Braddock's defeat, when George Washington, then a young man, 23 years of age, a Major of the Continental troops, first attracted the general attention of his countrymen, ns one whom Providence appeared to have raised up and preserved for some future signal services to his native land.

☞ "The times are hard wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water." "You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy.

GLAD HE WAS BORN.—A man in Fall River recently startled the town by a salute of thirty-five guns from a brass cannon. In reply to inquiries, he said he was celebrating his thirty-fifth birth day.

AS IS OUR DAY, SO IS OUR STRENGTH.

Yes, it is wonderful what people can go through, wonderful what people can get reconciled to. I dare say my friend Smith,when his hair began to fall off, made frantic efforts to keep it on. I have no doubt he anxiously tried all the vile concoctions which quackery advertises in the newspapers, for the advantage of those who wish for luxuriant locks. I dare say for awhile it really lay on his mind and disturbed his quiet, that he was getting bald. But now he has quite reconciled himself to his lot; and with a head smooth and sheeny as the egg of the ostrich, Smith goes on through life, and feels no pang at the remembrance of the ambrosial curls of his youth. Most young people I dare say, think it is a dreadful thing to grow old: a girl of eighteen thinks it must be an awful thing to be thirty. Believe me, not all. You are brought to it bit by bit; and when you reach the spot, you rather like the view. And it is so, too, with graver things. We grow able to do and bear that which it is needful we should do and bear. As the day is, so the strength proves to be. And you have heard people tell you truly, that they have been enabled to bear what they never thought they could have come through with their reason or their life. I have no fear for the Christian man, so he keeps to the path of duty.—Straining up the steep hill, his heart will grow stout in just proportion to its steepness. Yes, and if the call to martyrdom came, I should nct despair of finding men who would show themselves equal to it, even in this commonplace age, and who wear Highland cloaks and knickerbockers. The martyr's strength would come with the martyr's day. It is because there is no call for it, that people look so little like it.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A USEFUL PARODY.—Let everybody read and inwardly digest the following:

Intemperance.—This is the fire Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking.—This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Rum Selling.—This is the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The Love of Money.—This is the stone that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Public Opinion.—This is the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

A Temperance Meeting.—This is one of the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The Temperance Movement.—This is the smith that works with a will, to give force to the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Eternal Truth.—This is the spirit, so gentle and still, that nerves the smith to work with a will, to give strength to the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

GREAT INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS.—The man who wrote the four simple lines beginning with "Now I lay me down to sleep," seemed to do a very small thing. He wrote four lines for his little child. His name has not come down to us, but he has done more for the good of his race than if he had commanded the victorious armies at Waterloo.—The little fires which the good man kindles here and there, on the shores of time, never go out; but ever and anon they flame up and throw a light on the pilgrim's. There is hardly anything so fearful to my mind, as the mind reaching down into the coming ages, and writing itself upon the minds of unborn generations. We know not what hand held the pen that wrote the Arabian Nights; but what a book! How few are the children that have not sat spell-bound at the feet of that enchanter!—*Dr. Toad.*

A NEW COMBINATON FOR GUNPOWDER.—A new gunpowder has been discovered, which has more efficiency than the old, and all the cleanliness of gun-cotton. Its composition is twenty-eight parts of ferrocyanide of potassium, cane sugar twenty-three parts, and chloride of potash forty-nine. Its explosive gases are twice in volume those of common gunpowder.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY WHO ESCAPED FROM ST. DOMINGO IN 1804.—Mrs. Sanguey de la Bossiere, died on Friday at Baltimore, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. She was one of the few who escaped from the horrors of the massacre in St. Domingo, in 1804. Her husband was a distinguished lawyer in St. Domingo, and was attorney general of the colony, while it was under the rule of France.

UP THE GREAT RIVER.—Admiral Hope of the British Navy, has succeeded in ascending the great river of China, Yang-tse, to a distance of 570 nautical miles from its mouth without any accident, and it was stated that it was navigable for 157 miles further up, making in all 727 nautical, or about 842 statute miles from the sea.

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Captain Simpson, of the brig Bird of the Wave, which recently arrived at Boston from Port au Prince, states that on the 18th ult., in lat. 20 59, lon. 72 51, saw a floating island twenty feet high, with a number of trees on it. He passed within 200 feet of it.

IN GOOD BUSINESS.—A man in St. Louis out of love to the benighted men of the South, takes all the Northern papers he can get, puts them into bottles with a little flag in the cork, and sends them down the river to be picked up and read by the rebels below. He calls this his floating telegraph.

☞ Among the projectiles fired at our troops at the battle of Great Bethel, was a large shell of a new pattern, which did not explode. It was sent to Troy, where the arsenal employes dissected it and found that it was filled with rice.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE VIRGINIA SEAL.—The seal adopted by the State of Virginia, under the new organization, retains the old mottoes, and has added thereto the words, "Liberty and Union."

ROMANCE OF AN OLD COUPLE.

The following somewhat remarkable narrative is related by a Western lady, now on a visit to this city from Marisopa. She is herself n character. She has crossed the plains twice—first in 1849, during which her husband perished—and is the first American lady who returned to the East by way of the Isthmus of Panama. She is a genuine heroine—a fine specimen of stout-hearted Western womanhood—and her adventures in the wilds of the unpeopled West have been numerous and exciting. If the good folks of Marisopa have missed a lady from their neighborhood, they are hereby apprised that she is comfortably located at the boarding-house of Mrs. Nisbet, on the corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, and will not return to the mountains until Holmes, of the Gazette, ceases to harrow the hearts of Marisopa mothers by calling their little babies "brats."

Well, while the train of which this lady was a member was encamped at a point on the Humboldt, where the Lassen trail intersects the Carson track of travel, she visited the tent of a family, consisting of an elderly couple, and one child—a daughter of fourteen or fifteen years. The old lady wns sitting on a pile of blankets, under the canvass, encouraging a most determined attack of the "sulks," while the masculine head of affairs had planted himself on his wagon tongue, and was sucking his pipe as leisurely as though he expected to remain there forever. A single glance dveloped the fact that there was a difficulty in that little train of one wagon and three persons, and that it had attained a point of quiet desperation beyond the reach of peaceable adjustment. Three days before, they had pitched their tent at the forks of the road, and as they could not agree upon the route by which to enter California, there they had remained. The husband expressed a preference for the Carson road—the wife of the Lassen—and neither would yield. The wife declared she would remain there all winter the husband said he should be pleased to lengthen the sojourn through the summer following.

On the morning of the fourth day, the wife broke a sullen silence of thirty-six hours by proposing a division of the property, which consisted of two yoke of cattle, one wagon, camp furniture, a small quantity of provisions, and twelve dollars in silver. The proposal was accepted, and forthwith the "plunder" was divided, leaving the wagon to the old man and the daughter to the mother. The latter exchanged with a neighboring train the cattle belonging to her for a pony and pack saddle, and piling the daughter nnd her portion of the divided spoil upon the animal, she resolutely started across the desert by the Lassen trail, while the old man silently yoked the cattle and took the other route! Singular as this may seem, it is nevertheless true. It is among the many actual occurrences of life stranger than fiction.

Of course both parties reached California in safety. We say "of course," for it is scarcely possible that any obstacle, death included, could have seriously interfered with the progress of stubbornness so sublime. Arriving nt Sacramento with the daughter, the old lady readily found employment—for [illegible] than now—and subsequently opened a boarding-[illegible] a few years amassed a handsome fortune. Two years ago she went to San Francisco, and the daughter, whose education had not been neglected, was married to one of our most substantial citizens.

And what became of the old man? The wife had not seen or heard of him since they parted on the Humboldt. They had lived happily together as man and wife for years, and she sometimes reproached herself for the wilfulness that separated them after so long a pilgrimage through this rough life together. But he was not dead. We cannot trace his career in California, however. All we know of it is that fortune had not smiled upon him, and that for years he had toiled without hope. Finally, feeling scarcely able to longer wield the pick and shovel, he visited San Francisco in the hope of obtaining employment better adapted to his wasted strength. For three months he remained idle, after arriving here, and then for want of occupation became the humble retailer of peanuts and oranges, with his entire stock of traffic in a basket upon his arm. This was about six months ago. A few weeks since, in passing the open door of a cottage in the southern part of the city, he observed a lady in the hall, nnd stopped to offer his merchandize. As he stepped upon the threshold, the lady approached, nnd the old man raised his eyes and dropped the basket. And no wonder, either—for she was his wife—his "old woman!"

She recognized him, and throwing up her arms in amazement, exclaimed: "Great God! John, is this you?"

"All that is left of me," replied the old man.

With extended arms they approached. Suddenly the old lady's countenance changed, and she stepped back.

"John," said she with a look which might have been construed into earnestness, "how did you find the Carson road?"

"Miserable, Sukey—miserable!" replied the old man; "full of sand and alkali!"

"Then I was right, John?" she continued, inquiringly, claimer of the observation.

"That's enough!" said she, throwing her arms around the old man's neck; "that's enough, John," and the old couple, so strangely sundered, were again united. Both are living with their daughter on Second street.—*S. F. Mirror.*

A MODERN AMAZON.—There is an alarming report of a female warrior who had gone off to the wars with the Rome Light Guard of Georgia. She is the wife of Capt. Magruder of New Orleans, and was armed to the teeth, carrying in a belt around her waist a very formidable bowie knife and pistol, which she declared would be used whenever occasion offered, and that she felt herself able to use them most effectually. We hope Madame Magruder will deal gently with the Pet Lambs if any of them shall fall in her way.

HARD ON GEN. BUTLER.—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier vents his spite upon Gen. Butler in the following chaste and appropriate style:

"The squint-eyed old wretch has tyranny enough in his composition to furnish half a dozen modern Neros with a full stock in trade."

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

Patience is a plaster for all sores.

Praise the sea, but keep on land.

A man may be said to be in a stew when you make his blood boil.

The orator who deals largely in quotations, speaks volumes.

Why is a retreating German like a phantom? Because he is a flying Dutchman.

It is a good deal better to speak by the card than to play by it.

Undoubtedly women are natural, for with them art is nature.

No—n fallacious monosyllable, used by women when they mean yes.

Why is a tete-a-tete between lovers criminal? Because it's a paracide (pair-a-side.)

We are afraid that most of the milk now-a-days, although "pumped," won't answer.

Kindness is a language which the dumb can speak, and the deaf understand.

Surgeons are waggish fellows; they live by running saws on their patients.

Life is a beautiful night, in which, as some stars go down, others rise.

You can't rail sin nnd ignorance out of the world, but it is easy enough to *rail* cattle out of a field.

Many a man has the public ear, who has forfeited the right to wear his own.

If you are too fat, and would like to fall off, mount a vicious horse.

The most disagreeable way to ring a belle—Marry her.

It is not singular that young women should be devoted to the *beau monde.*

Can a man who visits his house by a rear entrance, be called an aligator (ally-gater)?

Some men inherit wealth from their ancestors; a thief, if he gets rich, does it on his own *hook.*

Why is the indulgence in cigars useless? Because it all ends in smoke.

What vegetable does a half-strangled painter resemble? Art-i-choke.

Temperance, employment, and a cheerful spirit, are the great preservers of health.

The lovliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye, and half with the fancy.

Diseases are merciful enough to come upon us singly. Outward calamities generally come in throngs.

When "Hamlet" harped, as old "Poloninis" said, on his daughter, we hope he did not find her a lyre.

When we have been long accustomed to do anything, we never do it consciously, for the last time, without sadness of heart.

To a lover, there are but two places in all the world—one where his sweet-heart is, and the other where she isn't.

The leaves die of chills and fevers generally—sometimes it is the scarlet fever, and sometimes, and more generally, the yellow fever.

Look well to your daughters; sparks falling upon the house are often less dangerous than those coming into it.

[illegible] folks dine?" "Soon as you go way—that's [illegible]ders."

To smash a troublesome creditor's nose is the easiest mode of effecting the settlement of his hill.

If Necessity, the mother of Invention, is also the mother of inventors, she has a large family of starving children.

A young mother, jubilant over first-born son, reads Keats' line:

"A thing of beauty, is a boy forever."

Though naturalists do not mention it, we have reason to believe camels unamiable, because they always have their backs up.

"Confound all opposition," as the owner of a watering machine said when a heavy shower came on.

Men under the influence of wine are said to be half-shot—they must be grape-shot.

Love-sickness may be a common complaint, but it attacks fools only, and is never dangerous even to them.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire.

The crime which bankrupts men and States is job-work; declining from their main design to serve a turn here and there.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not a mark of weakness but of power! They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

PRETTY GOOD.—An illustrated paper printed at Leipsic, Germany, compares the North and South in this forcible way:—"What the South lacks—Money, men and the favor of God. What the South has—Niggers, yellow fever, and the alliance of Satan. What the North has—Money, men, a righteous cause, and the sympathy of humanity. What the North lacks—Pirates and thieves."

OLD MAIDS VS. WAR.—An old maid who has an eye a little side ways on matrimony, says, "the curses of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and know how to do it, and therefore modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

☞ When Heaven chastises us we should kiss the rod. When a beautiful lady's eye looks reprovingly at us, we should kiss the lash.

☞ It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by 'pill-lage.'

☞ A hungry man does right well to eat the egg, for he might starve before it got to be a pullet.

☞ What's the difference between one who walks and one who looks up a flight of stairs? One steps up stairs and the other stares up.

☞ There are two things which people should not be angry at,—what they can help and what they cannot help.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

Forward Movement of the Grand Army!

At length the grand movement of the federal army has commenced. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon fifty-five regiments, amounting to 55,000 men, took up the line of march into Virginia, under the lead of Gen. McDowell. They are bound to Richmond, by way of Manassas Junction! At sunrise Wednesday morning the army entered Fairfax Court House, which has been occupied by rebel troops, but they took to their heels before the troops arrived. They have seized guns and immense supplies of ammunition. The entry of the federal army into Fairfax was magnificent. The main street was filled as far as the eye could reach.

The column of our extreme right is commanded by Col. Hunter, the right center by Gen. Tyler, and consists of the following: Maine 1st and 2d, Connecticut 2nd and 3d regiments, under Col. Keyes; New York 2d, Ohio 1st and 2d, under Brig. Gen. Schenck; and New York 13th, 69th, and 79th, and 1st Wisconsin, under Col. Corcoran, probably with Sherman's battery and six pieces of the New York 8th, also a detachment of the 2nd regular cavalry, under Capt. Harris and Lieut. Tompkins.

Col. Miles of the regular army commands our left center column, and among his troops has more than 2500 regulars. He probably moved up by way of Little river turnpike Tuesday afternoon, to join within five miles of the court house, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours in passing Bailey's Crossroads, Tuesday afternoon, to the intersection of the Columbia road with the Little river turnpike.

A courier from Gen. McDowell's headquarters has arrived at Washington. He reports that the army marched early Tuesday morning for Centerville. A strong guard was left at Fairfax. Gen. McDowell said that he believed the rebels would fight at Centerville. Others think they will retreat to Manassas. It is reported that the rebels under Gen. Johnston are endeavoring to effect a junction with Beauregard.

Our troops marched from Fairfax Court House and appeared before Centerville about 10 o'clock Thursday morning. They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments and formed a line of battle, expecting a conflict. The scene was grand and imposing. Instead of the smoke of battle for which they were earnestly looking, they suddenly saw the national flag hoisted in the town, and a solitary man running down the line, announcing that the enemy had fled. Soon the bands of music played "The Star Spangled Banner," amid the cheering of the federal troops."

The federal army was to march on Manassas Junction Thursday afternoon.

Significant Text.

"We should prepare for defeat," says the South Carolina Courier of a recent date. This is a sudden change of tone from what we have long heard from Palmettodom. The cry has always been: "South Carolina against the Union! South Carolina against the world!" One would suppose that the South Carolinians could never be defeated by any force that the civilized world could bring against them.—Those men, who have boasted that one sprig of chivalry could whip eight northern Yankees—that the northern host would melt away like snow in the sunshine before the valor of the South, must feel humiliated in the confession that they are weak and "should prepare for defeat." But how will they prepare for defeat? Why, by planning the best way they can get back into the Union and save their own[illegible] leaders must be restored to confidence in the government, the traitorous congressmen must have seats again at the Capitol, the resigned army and navy officers must be restored to places, and the rebels must be treated as though they had been loyal citizens. This is the preparation necessary for defeat, and it will not be long before we shall have all sorts of propositions for a reconstruction of the Union.

We trust our members of Congress or the Lincoln Administration will not be caught napping. The danger now is in letting off the traitors too easy. After all their high-handed crimes nothing short of unconditional submission to the laws should be listened to for a moment. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people and secure quiet to the country in the future. The rebels must prepare for defeat as conquered enemies of the government.—Their leaders must be imprisoned or banished for life and their property confiscated. Their deluded followers in arms must surrender and take an oath of allegiance to the government. All who refuse this should be followed with punishment justly due all enemies to the country. The unconquerable kingdom of the South sounds the note of retreat, and now for the preparation. What is it?

THE THREE DIVISIONS.—Gen. McDowell, who leads the grand army to Richmond, has over 50,000 men in his column; Gen. Patterson has 25,000; Gen. McClellan not less than 30,000. These three divisions are expected to unite or approach Richmond at three different points. At the same time Gen. Mansfield has 40,0000 men at the Capitol.

THE "QUEEN OF THE TURF" BEATEN.—The trotting match between Ethan Allen and his running mate, and Flora Temple, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, came off over the Union Course, L. I., the other day, and resulted in the defeat of Flora in three straight heats. The time was the best ever made on the turf, viz: 2.22½, 2.22, 2.23¾.

FOR UNION.—A large number of the young and prettiest ladies of Baltimore now wear the Union rosette, while others have a neat little bow of red, white and blue ribbon attached to the ends of their lace collars. The young ladies have caught the Union fever tremendously.

ANTI-AMALGAMATION.—A bill "to prevent amalgamation of the different races of men," has lately been passed by the California Legislature. The bill makes it a penal offence for any white person to intermarry with any "colored person," whether of the African or Asiatic races.

Little Men in Great Places.

The present rebellion has opened a wide door for aspiring men. The chances to become a great General, a brave Colonel or a distinguished Captain seem to be numerous, and every man who belongs to a military organization, and has worn brass buttons and carried a sword imagines that he is fitted to fill some important place in the grand army of the Union. Peter Simple belongs to the Home Light Guard; he has been private, lieutenant, and was once a candidate for captain. He knows the whole form of training-day drill, and can pitch a tent on a holiday muster field. He is great at log-rolling at political conventions, and by his service to the party he is entitled to consideration. This argument, and the same kind of log-rolling which has won success in political conventions, secures him a place and he gets an officer's berth in one of the regiments. Simple is now a great man. He revolves in his mind what great deeds of valor he will perform—how he will astonish his friends and the country by some feat of strategy or bold enterprise, and he looks forward to the time when he shall return from the wars covered with glory and crowned with laurel and flowers by the young virgins of his native village. It is a splendid air castle for Captain Simple, and he goes to battle with the beautiful image pictured in the sky above him. But the first skirmish with the enemy dissipates all his beautiful visions. He has never seen the strife of war before, nor heard the whistle of bullets about his ears. His courage forsakes him and he retreats. He has found himself unequal to the occasion and wishes himself at home pegging shoes or hoeing potatoes on his farm. So perishes the greatness of Captain Simple.

The history of Captain Simple will be that of many who have imbibed the fallacious notion that they are intended to become famous in the present war. Many small men will get large places, and as Cicero remarks, will resemble small statues placed on great pedestals, or as somebody has well said, they will be like men on very high places, where everybody below looks small to them, and they look very small to everybody. The idea of becoming a great military man is no doubt very pleasing. To be a Bonaparte, a Wellington, a Garibaldi or Scott, is worth something to one's country and one's reputation. But Pope tells us that "Some are and must be greater than the rest," and common observation establishes the truth of the assertion. Among all the Generals, Colonels and Captains of the grand army a very few will distinguish themselves by acts that will live in history and fame. The large crowd of others will only be remembered as serving in the war, with a title as empty of honor as a brass kettle. Men are usually born great, and it is impossible to make a great military hero out of a pettifogging politician as to make a mountain out of a mole hill. Deserving merit does not secure promotion by intriguing, plotting or favoritism. It rises of its own nature, as rarified air rises above the memphitic vapors of the lower strata. Rome sought Cincinnatus at the plow, Washington was invited to lead the heroic army of the Revolution, Garibaldi was the unanimous choice of the Italians, and we have yet to learn that any man has made himself great by worming into position which does not become him. The jackass in the lion's skin is a pretty fair illustration of such men, who were never so plenty as at present. A few years hence, when the rebellion shall have been crushed, and the roll of heroes shall be called, small indeed will be the list of those who have demonstrated their ability to lead an army or regiment to victory.

THE CONFEDERATE PIRATES DO A BIG BUSINESS.—The privateer Jeff. Davis, has been cruising in the vicinity of Nantucket, where she captured three American vessels. She boarded a British vessel and put on board the captains of three vessels. The Jeff. Davis is a full rigged brig, mounting four guns in the waist, and a pivot gun. Several war vessels have gone in pursuit of her. A letter from Havana says that the Sumter of the Confederate States has made capture of eight American vessels on the South side of Cuba in the last ten days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one which was burned at sea. The ship Golden Rocket, from Havana for Cienfuegos, was taken and burned near the Isle of Pines, and the officers and crew landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos.—The prizes have all been recovered, as the Spanish authorities would not allow the Sumter to remain in her ports, or to dispose of the prizes. The Niagara and other steamers have gone in search of the Sumter.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Brig. Gen. Isaac Staat, late of Newport, R. I., had twenty-two children, sixteen of whom were boys and nine of them are in the naval and military service. Four of them are in the Rhode Island Regiment, four in the Massachusetts, and one in the New York. The father was in the Mexican war, and died in 1851, leaving one hundred and twenty descendants.

DISCIPLES OF THE QUILL UNDER ARREST.—Gen. Patterson has put two reporters into the guard house for appearing in his camp. Gen. Butler will not allow newspaper correspondents at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Scott is opposed to their being within the Federal lines. The poor reporters stand little better chance than the rebels at the seat of war.

THE STATE LOAN.—The whole of the State Loan of One Million Dollars, advertised for, has been taken up. The minimum rate of the bids accepted was 1½ per cent. premium.

☞ The British Consul at New Orleans says there have been about sixty cases reported at his office where British subjects have been impressed into the Confederate army.

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional announces that the United States postage stamps are still taken at that office for subscriptions.

MAJOR GENERAL PATTERSON was born in Ireland in 1792, and emigrated to this country when quite young.

More Battles! More Victories!

GEN. McCLELLAN has been winning laurels in Western Virginia for the past week. On the 11th a column of McClellan's army marched some eight miles through the mountains and reached the turnpike in the rear of the enemy under Col. Pegram. The advance rebel guard was defeated, losing two guns. The enemy escaped through the woods, pursued by our troops, who captured the whole camp equipage, and took many prisoners. The federal loss was 20 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was 150. The next day Col. Pegram made overtures for the surrender of his troops, stating that they were anxious to throw up their arms in favor of the government.

ON Sunday after a hot and most fatiguing pursuit of the retreating enemy, Gen. Morris' column came up with them at Carrack's ford, near St. George. There a fight, short and sharp, took place. The rebels were completely routed, and made to fly in utter confusion: 200 of them have been killed, including their General, Garnet, who fell while attempting to rally his panic stricken forces; 1000 prisoners have been taken, and all the baggage and camp equipage have fallen into our hands. Upon the side of the national troops, the loss was 13 killed and 40 wounded. The defeated Rebels comprised the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans, and South Carolinians. It is believed that Gen. Hill, who holds a position along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, will cut off the disordered remnant of the Rebels, thus closing the account of secession in that part of the State. Gen. Robert Selden Garnet, who was killed as above narrated, was a Cadet of 1837; Brevet 2d Lieut. in 4th Artillery in 1841; assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Military Academy, from July, 1843, to Oct. 1844; Aid to Gen. Wool to Sept., 1845; was distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; made 1st Lieutenant in August, '46; Aid to Gen. Taylor from '46 to '49; made Brevet-Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, and subsequently Brevet-Major for similar good behaviour in the battle of Buena Vista; transferred to the 7th infantry, and made a Captain in March, 1851; some time after made a Major, and resigned April 30, 1661.

The loss to the national troops in the battle at Carthage was 10 killed and 43 wounded.—Of the rebels according to their own story, there were 700 killed. One hundred and fifty men, whom Col. Siegel left at Neosho, Mo., were captured by the rebels. A proposition was made to shoot them, but they were released on taking an oath not to fight against the Confederate traitors.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter from Bunker Hill, Va., announcing the advance of Gen. Patterson to that point on Monday. Tompkin's Rhode Island battery led the van. Six hundred rebel cavalry, under Col. Stewart, charged the 23d Pennsylvania regiment, not seeing the batterry, which suddenly opened on them, breaking the charge. The flying rebels were pursued by Col. Thomas, of our regular cavalry, who captured one captain and a private.

On Wednesday morning, 800 federal troops came up ahead of the passenger train as far as Millville, 30 miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri railroad, where the track was torn up and the troops fired at. An engagement ensued, in which seven rebels were killed and several taken prisoners. One traitor was caught with a gun in his hand and immediately hung. Another attempted to escape and his body was riddled with balls. The fighting continued when the passenger train came up. The federals lost three killed and several wounded. Thirty horses were captured from the rebels.

CAMP EXPERIENCE.—A young man from this vicinity, who is attached to one of the regiments at Hampton, Va., writes home a letter from which we extract the following:—"We are in sight of the rebels on Sewell's Point, and the woods about 2 miles from here are full of them. I hear that we are to move farther down, and we expect to have a brush with them soon. It is very warm here, and as I write the sweat runs off me in streams. We had a severe rain last night, and the water was eight inches deep in my tent before morning. I got up wet through, put on my overcoat, put my arms around the tent pole and was soon fast asleep, standing up with the water half up to my knees. For food we have dry pilot bread, about as good as so many chips, and coffee, with a little tough meat now and then. Two men have been shot since we came here, one last night. It appears to be a fine country here, though the land is run out. Our camp is on a field of oats, and the land was all planted with corn and potatoes Of course they are ruined. We have at this moment had orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice with loaded guns. I do not know what for."

HON. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, whose recent visit to Richmond has been the cause of so much comment, has returned home indisposed. He is impressed with the belief that the government of the Confederate States will accept of no compromise which has not for its basis the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Lee is at Richmond, holding a high military command.

THIRTY-FOUR STARS.—According to an act of Congress a star shall be added to our flag on the fourth of July following the admission of a State into the Union; accordingly another star was added for Kansas on the recent fourth, making now a constellation of thirty-four stars on our national banner.

SECESSION FROM SECESSION NOT ALLOWED.—The Tennessee Legislature have refused to take any action upon the memorial from East Tennessee, asking a separation from the rest of the State. They think that would be carrying the doctrine of secession too far.

INDIGNANT CONSTITUENTS.—The constituents of Ben Wood are about to hold an indignation meeting, for the purpose of expressing their disgust at his traitorous course in Congress during the past session.

WHALES OUT OF THEIR LATITUDE.—The English papers report that one hundred and fifty-nine whales were stranded near North Uist, an island of the outer Hebrides, Scotland, on the 6th of June.

DEATH OF GOV. ELLIS OF N. C.—It is reported that John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, on the 7th inst. He had gone there for his health.

War Items.

From Fortress Monroe we hear that 45 of Col. Bendix's men, on Saturday, left Newport News, without orders, and were attacked by a body of rebels. One of them was killed and several wounded. Some were also taken prisoners, and on returning to camp twelve were missing. Seven companies of the 7th New York regiment were sent out in search of the rebels, but the result is not known.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation requiring the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, Fauquier, Orange, Stafford, Culpepper, and Rappahannock to furnish and equip 1,000 men within two days, threatening to draft the required number.

From Richmond we learn that Jeff. Davis has ordered Col. Bowman and another prisoner into close custody, threatening to hang them in case any of his pirates are dealt with as they deserve.

Measles are very plenty among the rebel troops in all parts of the South. The Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin says that the soldiers in Camp Cheatham, near Nashville, are terribly afflicted with the disorder, and many deaths have occurred.

Gen. Pattersons's force at Martinsburg consisted, at last accounts, of 23,000 men, with twelve 6 pounders, three 24 pounders, and one 12 pound howitzer—six of the small guns, and one of the large ones being rifled. This force, it was supposed, is amply sufficient to overpower any resistance that can be offered by the rebels who were at Winchester.

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops concentrated at Neosho.

Col. Pinckney, with one hundred men, went on Sunday from Baltimore to Cambridge, Md., where Gov. Hicks was said to have been assassinated. The Governor was alive and in good health. The report of his death arose from a fight which took place there the day before, in which he was rudely handled.

The 1st artillery and part of the Fort Sumter garrison have gone to the seat of war, taking their Sumter flag with them.

Hon. Dexter F. Parker, of Worcester, has decided not to accept the office of a Captainey in the regular army.

There is an extensive movement of arms from the Arsenal at Pittsburgh and other points east, toward Cairo and St. Louis.

THE GREAT BORE.—Owing to a misunderstanding between the State engineers and the contractors of the Hoosac Tunnel, the work on the latter has been suspended. It appears that the engineer wants the work done according to the letter of the law, while the contractors are not so particular about it. The question will make another great fight in the legislature. It would be well for the State to abandon the enterprise.

STRANGE ELOPEMENT.—A woman aged fifty years, and the mother of five children, recently eloped from Iowa, with the nephew of her husband. The couple went to Peoria, looked around town a little, and finally took up their abode on the opposite side of the river, the woman writing to her friends to direct her letters to the Peoria Post Office. Some of her relations have since visited her, endeavoring to prevail upon her to go back, but at last accounts she would not be prevailed.

A CART STAKE THROUGH THE THROAT AND JAW.—Dea. Leander Maynard of Shrewsbury slipped from a load of hay on Saturday afternoon last, and fell upon a cart stake, which entered his throat and protruded through his jaw, breaking off there. The piece of stake was extracted, and the injured man is doing well.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Home Fire Insurance Company of New York have issued a "Bird's Eye View" of the seat of War, which is very intelligible and convenient for reference at this time. It is distributed gratis to all patrons of the company. J. G. Allen of Palmer and F. DeWitt of Ware have them for distribution.

SOUTHERN MAIL COST.—The report of the Postmaster-General sent to Congress, respecting the discontinuance of the mails in the rebel States, shows that the net proceeds of the service there were $830,378 89. The costs, $2,096,806 13, making a net loss of $3,006,427 24. So much saved to the revenue.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—The 3d and 4th Massachusetts Regiments, (3 months volunteer) left Fortress Monroe by steamers the present week, and either arrived at Boston yesterday or this morning. Brigadier General Pierce of Great Bethel notoriety comes with them.

REIGN OF TERROR.—In Loudon Co., Va., the reign of terror is at its height. Every man has been ordered into the militia, and all Union men were fleeing as rapidly as possible.—They ford rivers in the night in their efforts to escape.

FIFTY MOUNTAINS OF ICE.—Capt. Meyer of the bark Donaw, at New York, from Hamburgh, reports that when in lat. 49, long. 48, he was surrounded by nearly fifty mountains of ice.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—His Excellency Gov. John A. Andrew, and Judge Reuben A. Chapman of Springfield of the Supreme Court, were made Doctors of Laws at the recent Commencement at Amherst College.

A HEAVY TENT CONTRACT.—W. S. Cochran, of Rockland, Me., has obtained a contract from the United States Government for the manufacture of army tents to the value of $60,000 or $70,000.

TORNADO.—A terrific tornado occurred at Londonderry, N. H., on Friday, last week, demolishing buildings, tearing up and twisting off trees in some instances three feet in diameter. The noise equalled the roaring of the sea.

SCALDED TO DEATH IN A KETTLE.—Edward Wood, employed as a salt boiler in Syracuse, fell into a kettle of boiling salt water, on the 4th inst., and was scalded to death.

THE PRIZE NATIONAL HYMN.—Of the fifteen hundred contributions for the prize of $500, only fifteen have been reserved for consideration.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

PROF. CLARK of Amherst has sold to Dr. Holbrook of this village his saddle horse for $200. The horse is trained to leap ditches and fences, and will be a useful animal to the Doctor while in his country's service.

ANOTHER PALMER BOY OFF TO THE WARS.—Frank Winter, well known as clerk in Mr. Kellogg's store, and a young man of amiable qualities, has gone with Dr. Holbrook in the Tenth Regiment as his assistant. The ladies of this village presented him with a purse of money before leaving.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "Obediah" made you say that that the "Rev. Dr. Sloan" had commenced a suite against Rev. Mr. Brewster. It should be *Rev. Dr. Swan* of New London, Ct., who is the great revival preacher in the Baptist denomination. There is no little feeling here about the matter, as deception in horse trading has heretofore been confined to the horse jockies. But since the clergy have stolen the thunder of the jocky, much anxiety is felt to know who is the greatest sinner. I will inform you when it is decided.——The fellows from Longmeadow, arraigned before Justice Spellman last week for disturbing the peace on the Sabbath, were Charles H. Bly, Hillard Porter, and Dwight Shepard. They have concluded to behave better in future. C.

POLICE—*Assault on a Picture Maker.*—James Kane, a poor stick, entered Mr. Cooper's picture gallery, in elevated spirits, and demanded that he should take his picture, although it was near sundown. The man of iodyne and sunshine told him it was an impossibility to do it at that hour, but Kane insisted and commenced an assault upon him when Cooper drew an unloaded pistol, which put secession feet upon the intruder. He was arraigned for the assault and paid $8,15 for this bit of adventure.

The Price of a Drunk.—James McGrath of Thorndike, mixed too much bad rum with his water and sugar, on the 9th, in consequence of which he "tore round" considerably, if not more, and it became necessary for officer Hills to take him before Judge Allen, who administered a remedy in the form of a fine, which he could not pay, and he was sent to Bush's hotel at Springfield.

SWORD PRESENTATION—On Sabbath evening there was a gathering in the parlors of the Nassowanno House to witness the presentation of a sword by the ladies of this village to Dr. Holbrook, who accompanies the Tenth Regiment as Assistant Surgeon. Miss Mary Foster made a neat presentation speech in behalf of the ladies, and Dr. Holbrook replied in an appropriate and feeling manner. Rev. Dr. Vaill then made a few remarks suitable to the occasion, and offered prayer. Members of the choir, of which Dr. Holbrook is leader, then sung "My Country 'tis of thee," and afterwards Old Hundred was sung by the entire company, the exercises closing with a benediction. On the scabbard of the sword is this inscription:

DR. WILLIAM HOLBROOK.
From the Ladies of Palmer.
July, 1861.

The sword is a very pretty one, costing with the belt $20.

HEAVY GRASS.—Taking up a California paper a short time ago, we noticed that the paragraph published by us a year since concerning Major Morgan's farm in this place, had traveled into the golden State, and was quoted to show that Mr. Morgan has the best grass farm in the United States. We took a ride into a sixty-six acre field of his grass, the other day, and undertook to calculate how much milk the hay to be gathered would make, but our calculations got tangled in the stout grass and the task was given up. The grass is a mixture of herdsgrass, red-top and clover, and there is not a lock of poor hay on the farm. It is breast high and as dense as grass can grow. Mr. Morgan has put a Buckeye machine in his field this year, but it requires three horses to take it through the heaviest grass. Those who take a look at his fields, will adopt the opinion of our California exchange that he has the best hay and grass farm in the United States.

PASSAGE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT.—A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the depot on Tuesday afternoon to see the Tenth Regiment as it passed through on its way to Medford. The village cannon was drawn out in front of the platform, and the Hibernian artillery company of boys from the State Almshouse came down with their field piece and drew up in double line in the rear of the crowd. The train, however, did not stop, but moved slowly past, allowing those on the platform to exchange salutes with many of their friends in the regiment. A salute was fired by the cannon as the train passed. It was a great disappointment to the ladies that the train did not stop. Mothers were there to give a parting blessing to their sons, sisters were there awaiting a parting kiss from brothers, and a long row of fair hands held up boquets, most of them containing little notes with words of kindness for the soldiers. Some of them fell under the cars, while others were caught by those leaning from the car windows. One large boquet, containing the following, was secured and presented to Col. Briggs:

"I cannot see this brave regiment go forth to the field of battle without giving you my parting sympathies and best wishes. While we of the weaker sex remain at home, in quiet New England, far remote from the din of battle, think not, brave men, that you can take one step in the noble cause you have espoused, without carrying with you the earnest prayers and wishes of success to your every effort in this glorious cause, from the daughters of the Old Bay State. At 'dewy morn and starry eve' your names will be on our lips, and our hearts will throb in sympathy with you, and our prayers go up constantly to the God of Battles to protect you.

Farewell, but may it be only for a few months, when, God grant we may again assemble to greet you home, with the laurel wreath of victory twined round every brow."

ANNIVERSARY OF MONSON ACADEMY.—Mr. EDITOR:—This somewhat ancient Academy still lives to do its work, and repeat its annual treat of exhibition and festivity. May Heaven continue to smile upon it in future, as in the past. As it has been reported that the Academy was waning, and might, at no distant day, be compelled to close its doors, it was peculiarly gratifying to be disabused of this idea, as was most effectually done, by what the writer witnessed at the examination and exhibition of the present week. The former was well sustained, and furnished abundant evidence of thorough training and excellent scholarship. The latter was in good taste, many of the orations being of a high order, as emanating from the intellect of young men scarcely as yet out of their teens.

There was one feature of the exhibition exceedingly creditable to it—its freedom from low and vulgar farcical interminglings.

The colloquy, which the last year was in exceedingly bad taste, was wholly omitted, and instead of anything of the billingsgate, the young gentlemen appeard before us with dignity and manliness, and did honor to themselves, and credit to the taste of their instructors.

The culminating point in the public exercises, was Dr. Holland's address, which well sustained the reputation of this popular lecturer. It was rich throughout. An attempt to give an analysis of it would swell this article to a length to exclude it from your columns, at least for the present week. The subject of the address was "Self Help." The Dr. attempted to show the difference between *self-made* men and *college-made* men, and also the importance of every man undertaking to do what he was self-adapted to do, rather than to essay to move in a sphere for which God and nature never designed him.

This was a bright thought, and it was well and even humorously illustrated. Everybody, I believe, thought the Dr. had found his appropriate niche in creation, in devoting himself to the work of popular lecturing. At any rate, he does this to admirable advantage.

The Academy will open again on the 4th Wednesday in August, under the preceptorship of Rev. Henry M. Grout, aided by highly qualified instructors in all the branches of education that have ever received attention at Monson Academy, and we think that it was never in a better condition to afford facilities for thorough academic training than at the present time. SPECTATOR.

HORSE TROTTING.—On Thursday afternoon there was a trotting match on the Park between "Honey," owned by E. B. Shaw of Palmer, and "Hampshire Boy" owned by Mr. Cook of Amherst, purse $200. "Hampshire Boy" won the first heat in 2.51, but "Honey" won the next three heats in 3, 2.58½ and 3. Considerable money changed hands outside the track on the result.

THE ladies of this village are about organizing a society to furnish articles for soldiers in the army hospitals. An excellent idea.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have permission of copying the following letter from a Palmer boy, written to his friends in this vicinity. It will be seen that he is after the "Fleet Footed Virginians."

ARLINGTON HIGHTS,
Near Washington.

DEAR FRIENDS: Of course you have heard that I am in the army. Our regiment has been here two weeks. We have just received orders to march with five days rations. Our destination is Richmond. I think our division will consist of 40,000 troops, under Gen. McDowell, headed by Sherman's celebrated battery, that won such renown in Mexico. Our boys are all pleased with the prospect of a fight. They are a tough lot. I trust you will hear a good report of them. I belong to Company D., Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. We are all enlisted for three years, or during the war. I have just come from the New York 13th Regiment, which is encamped near us. Alanson Pepper, of Belchertown, is in that regiment. The Connecticut 3d Regiment are also near us. There are lots of New London boys whom I know.

Soldiering is hard work and poor feed. I could stand it much better if the Northern abolitionists and Southern fire-eaters had to help fight it out. I believe the Southerners are all cowards; so far they have proved to be. My health has been very good so far. You had better believe it looks warlike around here. There are in and around Washington nearly 100,000 troops. You cannot see anything but soldiers in these parts. I can hear at evening parade about twenty bands of music, and splendid ones too. The drum is sounding for drill, so I must bid you good-bye for the present—perhaps forever, but I trust not. If I die it will be in a good cause. I will write often, and should like very much to hear from Palmer.

Give my regards to all. Good bye.

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

"NOT A DAY!"—A flag of truce came into the camp of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment on Satuaday, bearing a request from the rebels for an armistice of ten days, in which to make up their minds whether to fight or retreat. Gen. Patterson replied, "Not a day." The enemy had then retreated fifteen miles toward Richmond.

A FRENCH PRINCE IN THE REBEL ARMY.—The Richmond people are rejoicing over the accession to their ranks of Prince Camille de Polignac, who has come to join their forces. Prince Polignac served with much gallantry in the Crimea, and is unquestionably well acquainted with the organization and discipline of the French army.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—The production of rifled muskets at this armory has been increased to 3500 per month, which is more than were ever produced in the same time at Harper's Ferry and Springfield together; and in less than three months the manufacture will be carried up to 5000 per month.

A SNAKE FOR A GARTER.—A lady at Colebrook, Conn., while out strawberrying one day last week, was attacked by a black snake, some eight feet in length. The hideous reptile coiled itself around one of her legs, and did considerable squirming, but no injury beyond a severe fright to the lady.

A SIEGE BATTERY.—Captain Seymour is preparing a siege-battery, which is to consist of enormous rifled cannon. This will be in the column—probably the centre—designed to operate upon the fortifications of Manasas Junction—if they should be held when it reaches them.

A SECESSIONIST ON THE REVOLUTION OF 1775.—Pierre Soule delivered the Fourth of July oration at Camp Lewis, near New Orleans. He consented to undertake the oration because, as he said, it was the "anniversary of the most glorious revolution that ever sealed a nation's independence."

MILITARY.—At last advices, Gordon's Regiment, in which are most of the Ware volunteers, was at Martinsburgh, Va., having joined Gen. Patterson's command, and reported "all well." Some generous and patriotic individuals in Boston have prepared for this Regiment ten sets of maps of Virginia, ten in a set, one set for each company. These maps are copies of an authorized survey of the State in 1859, and correctly delineate the rivers, creeks, valleys hills, mountains and roads, with their depths, elevations, and directions. These will be a valuable acquisition to the regiment, and of great service at the present time.

THE SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD.—While several persons were standing on the steamboat wharf at New London, awaiting the arrival of the Massachusetts 2d Regiment, the body of a man suddenly arose upright in the water, the head coming at least a foot above the surface. The body was at once secured, and found to be that of a fine looking young man in uniform. It is supposed to be the body of a member of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, who embarked at that point on the 23d ult.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The Lawrence Journal states that Capt. Daniel Noyes of Byfield lost a cow by sickness, on Monday, and a second on Tuesday, while two others were sick in the field. Another cow in the neighborhood has also been sick for some days. It is not known whether the animals died from poison or disease.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—A London letter in the national Intelligencer says that the last news from China asserts that the revolution there had lately assumed most threatening proportions. The rebels are marching on Pekin, and the Emperor is said to have fled.

A TRAITOR'S HEAD WANTED.—The Worcester Transcript states that a wealthy gentlemen of that city, who has a nephew in the rebel army at Sewall's Point, has mailed a letter to Gen. Butler, offering $500 for the head of his traitor relative.

A REEF OF BONES.—Two revenue cutters laid off the Battery at New York so long that complaint has been made to the Harbor Commissioners that quite considerable shoals have been made from the beef bone thrown from them.

JOURNALISTS AFTER A CONSULSHIP.—Three journalists, H. J. Raymond of the N. Y. Times, John Bigelow, late of the Evening Post, and Z. K. Pangborn of the late Boston Atlas, compete for the Consulate at Paris.

GOVERNMENT-ADVERTISEMENT PAPERS.—The New York Independent, Worcester Spy, and Boston Journal are among the papers selected by the Secretary of State to publish the laws.

☞Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is far superior to super-carbonate of soda, and may be used in the same manner, with cream tartar, and for all other purposes where soda is used. It is perfectly healthy, and requires less in quantity. Try one paper, and you will never have any other. Grocers and druggists sell it. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Three Rivers, a daughter to J. B. BURLINGAME.

In Palmer, 18th, a son to WALTER WINTER.

MARRIED.

In Warren, 18th, by Rev. S. S. Smith, SILAS WRIGHT COOK, and Mrs. MARY ELIZA CUTLER, widow of the late William L. Cutler.

At Northampton, 10th, A. W. HILDRETH of Watertown, and FANNIE H. BURT; 12th, Lieut. FLAVEL SHURTLEFF of the Northampton Company, 10th regiment, and MARTHA B. DAWSON.

In Warren, R. I., 16th, WILLIAM H. GARLAND of Providence, formerly of Springfield, and a telegraph operator at the Massasoit House, and ESTHER C. LUTHER of W.

DIED.

In South Wilbraham, 14th, JUSTUS BODURTHA, 84.

In Warren, 8th, WILLARD GILBERT, 58.

In Northampton, 14th, ELIZA WARNER, 41, wife of Sidney Strong.

In Lawrence, 13th, EUNICE, 45, wife of Albert Warren, and daughter of Alfred Arnold of Enfield.

In Palmer, 18th, an infant son of James T. and Emily F. Robinson, aged 10 months, 16 days.

RATHER BLUE.—The Connecticut Legislature, before adjourning, passed a bill punishing treasonable correspondence, &c., with $1000 fine. An amendment was incorporated into the bill, imposing a penalty of $100, or imprisonment, or both, on an person who raises a secession flag.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES

At the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

— FOR —

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

July 20, 1861.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

Are offered to purchasers of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

CARPETINGS, CROCKERY,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.,

AT

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

Palmer, July 20, 1861.

LOST.—On Tuesday, July 16th, a German Silver mounted

POCKET PISTOL,

Between Palmer and the Pool, or at the Pool, on the Warren road. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscriber.

Palmer, July 20, 1861. H. W. MUNGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Marcia Cooke, late of Palmer in the county of Hampden deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

E. D. COOKE, Administrator.

Chester, July 2, 1861.

DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES FOR HEADSTONES.

Every person who has lost a beloved Child, Father or Mother, should send for one to adorn the Headstone with an image of the departed one, for there is nothing more appropriate or tasty than this. I am the only manufacturer of Daguerreotype Cases for attaching the Likeness of the deceased to Headstones and Monuments, in this country. These cases are made of Parian Marble, an indestructible material, of a texture corresponding well with Marble generally used for Monuments. The Picture is secured from air or dampness by a metal screw box, which is nicely fitted in the back side of the Case—the whole arrangement being securely fastened to the surface of the Monument, the Case making a very beautiful ORNAMENT.

A beautiful Tombstone is not completed until it contains a likeness of the one whose name it bears. Those who have been called to commit treasures of household affections to the cold confines of the grave, will feel a deep interest in this invention, for how dear a privilege to gaze upon the lineaments of the sleeper beneath, at your periodical visits to their grave. Not only would such a likeness be of inestimable value to the relatives of the deceased, in their visits to the graves of loved ones, but of mournful interest to friends and acquaintances of the bereaved.

This Case is so constructed that the exact Picture of a departed friend can be so copied into it by any Daguerrean Artist, so as to endure for years, unsoiled by wind or storm, and how agreeable, on visiting the church yard, to see a bright, life-like picture of departed friends conspicuous over their graves.

These Cases are securely packed, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.

☞ PRICE $2 EACH. ☜

Address the manufacturer,

A. LEWIS BALDWIN, West Meriden, Ct.

☞Send for a Circular.

Town and County Rights for sale. j20—3w.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

200 PAIRS

BOYS' BROGANS,

200 PAIRS

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'

BOOTEES,

SELLING FOR

☞ 33 1-3 CENTS A PAIR, ☜

—AT—

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—The last meeting of the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Harriet M. Porter, late of Palmer, deceased intestate, represented insolvent, and six months were allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we will meet for that purpose at the office of James G. Allen, Esq., in said Palmer, on Saturday, the third day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. A. R. MURDOCK, } Commissioners.
GILBERT BARKER, }

Palmer, July 15th, 1861. 2w.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Horace Stutson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

PHILLIP P. POTTER, Administrator.

Wilbraham, July 2, 1861. 9*

LOST—Between the house of Russell Jenks and Three Rivers, on Saturday, July 6, a wallet containing between thirty and forty dollars and notes. One note from Russell Jenks to Thomas Jenks of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; one from R. Jenks and J. L. Green of sixty dollars to S. B. Cowles & Co., one from Ranselcer Shearer to R. Jenks, ten dollars; one from James Henry to R. Jenks, twelve dollars; one from Goodrich Hodgeny to Alfred Hill, five dollars; one order from H. A. Thompson to R. Jenks on George Carroll, twelve dollars. The public are hereby notified not to receive any of these notes, as they are lost or stolen, and he will not pay them. Whoever will return said property to said owner, or give information of the same shall be suitably rewarded. R. JENKS.

Belchertown, July 20, 1861.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the first day of November, 1860.

ISAAC DAVIS, General Agent.

Am't of capital $500,000 Am't of capital actually paid in $500,000

Number of shares, 5000; par value of each, $100.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	56,373,848 00
Total amount of outstanding risks,	56,373,848 00

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.	Par Val.	Mar. Val.
511 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford,	$51,100	74,095
400 do Phœnix " "	40,000	41,200
100 do Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford,	5,000	6,700
200 do Exchange Bank Stock "	10,000	10,800
150 do Bank of Hartford County, "	7,500	7,500
200 do Charter Oak, " "	20,000	21,200
260 do Farmers & Mechanics Bank Stock, "	26,000	29,900
150 do Mercantile " "	15,000	14,550
182 do Merchants and Manuf. " "	13,200	13,200
315 do Ætna " "	31,500	34,020
208 do City " "	20,800	23,920
200 do American Exchange " New York,	20,000	20,600
200 do Bank of Commerce " "	20,000	20,400
300 do Importers and Traders " "	30,000	34,500
300 do Bank of America " "	30,000	33,000
200 do Manhattan Company Stock, "	10,000	14,000
300 do Merchants Bank Stock "	15,000	16,050
200 do Ocean " "	10,000	9,900
200 do Union " "	10,000	10,200
100 do Bank of North America Stock "	10,000	10,800
300 do Metropolitan " "	30,000	33,600
100 do Blackstone " Boston	10,000	10,800
100 do Bank of Commerce " "	10,000	10,800
100 do Granite " "	10,000	10,800
10 do Suffolk " "	1,000	1,300
100 do Hide and Leather " "	10,000	10,700
100 do Webster " "	10,000	10,800
100 do National " "	10,000	10,500
100 do Atlantic " "	10,000	10,800
100 do Safety Fund " "	10,000	10,350
100 do Boylston " "	10,000	12,300
100 do Revere " "	10,000	10,500
200 do Bank of State of Missouri, " St. Louis	20,000	20,300
200 do Merchants Bank, Mo., " "	20,000	20,200
57 do State Bank of Wisconsin " Milwaukie	5,700	6,089
120 do Connecticut River Company Stock,	12,000	3,000
20 do Connecticut River R. R. Co. "	2,000	1,600
100 do Hartford & N. H. " " "	10,000	13,800
20 Bonds Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent., 1892	20,000	17,800
2 do Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., 1860,	10,000	10,200
20 do Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., 1863	20,000	20,200
35 do Hartford City Stock, 6 per cent., 1876,	35,000	36,575
19 do H. & N. H. R. R. Co., 6 per cent.,	19,000	19,285
	$699,800	$758,884

Cash value of real estate owned by the Company,	$15,000
Amount of cash on hand and deposited in banks at call,	126,345 24
Amount of cash in hands of agents, part estimated,	58,802 25
Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate,	1,965
Amount loaned on collateral,	4,658 64
Amount loaned on approved personal security,	44,732 30
Amount of all other investments, non-resident tax,	1,466
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid, and amount of losses reported, upon which the liability of the Co. is not determined,	65,668 90
Amount of all other claims against the Company for office expenses, say,	500
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks,	667,892 33
Amount of cash received for interest, and deposited on investment,	55,156 20
Amount of fire losses paid last year,	370,412 90
Amount of dividends paid the last year	100,000
Amount paid for expenses of office,	28,435 03
Amount of other expenditures,	111,461 93
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated,	646,572 68
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks,	258,625 07
Highest rate of interest received, 8 per cent.	
Balance to credit of profit and loss account,	445,644 53

H. HUNTINGTON, President. TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

July 20, 1861—2w. R. E. LADD, Agent, 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Return of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the first day of November, 1860.

A. H. BULLOCK, General Agent.

Amount of Capital.	$1,000,000
Amount of Capital actually paid in.	1,000,000
Number of shares, 10,000, par value of each, $100.	63,000,000
Amount of fire risks outstanding, estimated.	1,500 000
Amount of marine do do	64,500 000
Total amount of outstanding risks, do	

Amount of United States, State and Bank Stock, owned by the Company.

	Par Val.	Market Val.
United States Treasury Notes,	$100,000	103,150
Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent.,	20,000	15,350
North Carolina State Bonds,	10,000	9,250
Tennessee State Bonds,	20,000	17,550
Total,		$42,150
200 shares Bank of Commerce,	20,000	20,000
200 do Peoples Bank,	5,000	5,250
150 do Importers and Traders Bank,	15,000	17,250
100 do Continental Bank,	10,000	10,500
100 do Corn Exchange Bank,	10,000	9,500
100 do Metropolitan Bank,	10,000	11,200
50 do Park Bank,	5,000	5,650
50 do St. Nicholas,	5,000	4,600
Total,		$83,950
Brooklyn City Water Bonds,	$10,000	10,400
		$65,689

Amount of cash on hand,	17,716 67
Amount of cash in hands of agents, and course of transmission, estimated,	922,452 03
Amt. loaned on mortgage of real estate, with at least $1,788,300, being first lien of record,	118,050
Amt. loaned on collateral, market value of securities pledged, $150,881,	5,500
Amt. of all other investments,	11,407 32
Amt. of premium notes on risks terminated,	18,014 78
Amount of premium notes on risks not terminated,	1,199 32
Premiums uncollected on policies issued at office,	28,500
Interest accrued on loans, estimated,	33,146 04
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid,	48,935 58
Amount of losses reported, upon which the liability of the Co. is not determined,	348
Amount of all other claims against the Company, balance of 13th dividend,	758,424 37
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks,	118,349 25
do marine risks,	25,062 04
Amount of notes received for premiums on do	94,360 65
Amount of cash received for interest,	651 04
Amount of income received from all other sources,	549,673 05
Amount of fire losses paid last year,	65,872 21
do marine do do	159,652
do dividends do	218,904 19
Amount paid for expenses of office and agencies,	32,864 12
Amount of other expenditures, taxes,	655,800
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated, estimated,	358,760
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks, estimated,	18,014 78
Amount of premium notes on risks not terminated,	3,673 89
Amount of delinquent notes not charged to profit and loss, regarded good,	
Highest rate of interest received, 7 per cent.	

CHARLES I. MARTIN, President. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

July 20, 1861—2w. R. E. LADD, Agt., 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield.

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AND

BOUND TO SELL!

W. W. CROSS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their former friends and patrons that they are once more in the field and ready for action.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Goods recently in charge of J. F. Tobey, and having made large additions of our New Goods in every department which were bought for the cash, they are now ready to give their customers

☞ BETTER BARGAINS ☜

than ever before.

Hoping by strict attention to their business and the wants of customers to merit that share of patronage with which we have been favored in days gone by.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

WOOL CARPETING,

Cotton and Wool do.,

Hemp do.,

Stair do.,

At two-thirds the original cost, at

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

CROCKERY

AND GLASS WARE,

☞ Marked down at

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.

A NECESSITY in every Household.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

☞ The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N. Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.

Terms Cash.

☞ For sale by all druggists throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.

July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

DRESS BERAGES

and

BERAGE ROBES,

— A T —

HALF PRICE,

at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

500 YARDS Extra Quality 4-4

STRAW MATTING,

At 12½ cents the yard, at

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

DRESS GOODS

MARKED DOWN,

Clear Down, Down,

At *W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.*

GREY

DRESS GOODS!

OF Superior Quality, from 8½ to 18 cents per yard, just received by

July 1, 1861. *W. W. CROSS & Co.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy; do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are [illegible] and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic-Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Collector of Taxes for the town of Palmer, hereby gives notice that he will be at the Town Clerk's Office, at Palmer Depot, on Thursday, July 25th; at the counting room at Three Rivers, on Friday, the 26th, and at the counting room at Duckville, Saturday, 27th, to receive the taxes assessed the current year.

All persons paying before the first of August will be entitled to a discount of 6 per cent.

ROSWELL S. HASTINGS, Collector.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. 2w

Big on Paper.—The Manassas Gap correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune speaks of the rebel camp at that place as nine miles long, and twenty miles in circumference, spreading in every direction.

A Reverend Artillerist.—At the recent battle near Williamsport, the rebel artillery was well handled by the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, in command of that branch of the service.

Made a Doctor.—The President is now Doctor Lincoln, as per the creation of some New York College or other, and he'll tend to the doctoring of the rebels, both legally and medically.

Demand for Virginia Tobacco.—The Richmond Despatch says tobacco is going up higher and higher every day. Mr. Luel, the agent of the Messrs. Huffer & Co., who are the French contractors, is now in Richmond superintending the purchase of tobacco for the French Empire, and this of itself, is sufficient to give a great stimulus to trade. Prices now range as high as at any time last year.

A Caution to Milkmaids.—A man in Kentucky killed a sick cow a few days since in whose stomach were found a large brass pin, a hair pin, and a quantity of hooks and eyes. A jury of the neighbors, informally summoned for the occasion, returned an oral verdict, that the unfortunate deceased had probably swallowed a milkmaid at some period of her adult life.

Seriously Joking.—In the mistake near Great Bethel there were many badly wounded—but one in particular, a soldier of the New York 69th, had to have his right arm amputated. He bore the operation with much fortitude, and on seeing the arm about to be taken away for burial, called the man back, and grasping the fingers shook hands with the arm, saying—"Good-bye, old friend—you served me often at a pinch, and I thought to carry you to the grave, but you are going before me. Good-bye."

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

RICH FARMING LANDS

SEVERAL exceedingly valuable Tracts of

PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA,

The Queen State of the West, FOR SALE,

Situated in the most productive part of the State, and unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of surface and location.

These tracts being in flourishing Shire Towns on railroad lines, in excellent neighborhoods, where all the conveniences of living are to be obtained, are very desirable for investment or settlement.

For prices and other particulars, address,—

M. M. CONVERSE. Box, 474, Elmira, N. Y.

April 27.—3m

N O T I C E.

The undersigned, having bought out R. B. Caswell's

BLACKSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.—All work entrusted to his care will be done in a neat and thorough manner, and at remunerating prices, being confident from past experience that perfect satisfaction will be given.

Particular attention paid to interfering, over-reaching, speed cutting, and all difficulties and unsoundness that should be looked after in shoeing a horse.

Wagons and Carriages painted, trimmed and repaired at short notice at the above establishment. W. WINTER.

Palmer, June 25.—3w

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

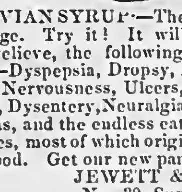
ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Assignee of the estate of Cheney Allen, of Palmer, an insolvent debtor, and that the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Insolvency Court Room, at the Court House in Springfield, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the creditors may be present and prove their claims.

L. S. HILLS, Assignee.

Palmer, June 25, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Newman late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES G. ALLEN,

July 2, 1861. Public Administrator.

P.  S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,

No. 30, Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all druggists. jyl 6m

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Return of the ÆTNA INSURACE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the first day of November, 1860. A. H. BULLOCK, General Agent.

Amount of Capital ?		$1,500,000
Amount of Capital actually paid in ?		1,500,000
Number of shares and par value of each ? 15,900—$100		
Amount of fire risks outstanding ?		131,391,854
Amount of United States, State and Bank Stock, owned by the Company.		

	Par Val. Pr Share.	Mark. Val. Per Share.
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest,	$44,000	$44,000
Mortgage Bonds, 6 " " "	38,000	38,000
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi anual interest,	25,000	25,000
Hartford City Bonds 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest,	25,000	25,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	15,000	15,355
Milwaukie City Bonds, 10 per cent semi annual interest,	50,000	51,510
New York City Stock, 6 per cent quarterly interest,	205,000	212,162 50
United States Stock 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	10,000	10,490
State of Tennessee Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	30,000	27,300
State of New York Stock, 6 per cent quarterly interest,	25,000	28,000
State of Missouri Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	26,000	21,700
State of Ohio Stock, (1860) 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000
State of Ohio Stock (1886) 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	25,000	27,750
State of Indiana Stock, 2½ per cent semi-annual interest,	60,000	37,200
State of Michigan Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	26,000	26,012 50
Delaware and Hudson C. Co. bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest,	5,434 30	5,434 30
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock,	50,000	62,500
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Co. Stock,	25,000	20,550
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. stock,	10,700	11,550
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock,	5,000	1,250
50 shares Citizens' Bank, W. Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.,	5,000	5,250
50 shares Stafford Bank stock, Stafford, Conn.,	5,000	5,250
36 shares Eagle Bank stock, Providence, R. I.,	1,800	1,872
15 shares Mechanic and Traders' Bank stock, Jersey City, N. J.,	1,500	1,425
200 shares Revere Bank stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,800
100 shares Safety Fund Bank stock, Boston, Mass.,	10,000	10,500
100 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	10,000	10,500
200 shares State of Missouri Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	21,000
200 shares Mechanics Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	20,000
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock, Philadelphia, Pa.,	20,000	22,400
100 shares Ætna Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,800
100 shares Hartford County Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,000
100 shares Charter Oak bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,000
200 shares City bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	20,000	23,000
300 shares Exchange bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	15,000	15,600
400 do Farmers and Mechanics' bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	40,000	46,000
400 do Hartford bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	49,900	68,000
100 do Merchants and Manufacturers' bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,500
300 do Phœnix bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	30,000	30,000
240 do State Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	24,000	29,280
100 do Conn. River Bank stock, Hartford, Conn.,	7,500	9,750
400 do American Exchange Bank Stock, New York,	40,000	40,000
20 do North American " "	20,000	21,600
300 do America " "	30,000	33,000
200 do Republic " "	20,000	25,000
100 do Commonwealth " "	10,000	10,000
300 do New York " "	30,000	30,900
200 do Commerce " "	20,000	20,000
800 do Broadway " "	20,000	28,000
800 do Butchers and Drovers " "	20,000	24,000
100 do City " "	10,000	12,600
300 do Importers and Traders " "	30,000	33,000
200 do Market " "	20,000	20,400
1200 do Mechanics " "	20,000	36,000
200 do Merchants Exchange " "	10,000	10,000
400 do Metropolitan " "	40,000	45,600
820 do Merchants " "	41,000	43,840
300 do Nassau " "	30,000	30,600
400 do Manhattan " "	20,000	28,400
200 do North River " "	10,000	10,000
400 do Ocean " "	20,000	18,800
400 do Peoples " "	10,000	10,100
500 do Phœnix " "	10,000	10,800
400 do Union " "	20,000	20,600
100 do Hanover " "	10,000	9,000
100 do Mercantile " "	10,000	12,500
150 do New York Life Insurance and Trust Company stock, New York,	15,000	26,250
100 do United States Trust Company,	10,000	12,500
Bills Receivable,		6,596 22
Miscellaneous,		763 63
		$1,804,931 15
Cash value of real estate owned by the Company,		$77,500 56
Amount of cash on hand		119,180 43
Amount of cash in hands of agents,		255,753 65
Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate,		267 15
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid, / Amount of losses reported, upon which the liability of the Co. is not determined,		173,521 14
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks,		1,848,455 06
Amount of cash received for interest,		8,722 56
Amount of income received from all other sources,		116,156 12
Amount of fire losses paid last year,		1,199,648 24
Amount of dividends paid the last year		165,000 00
Amount paid for expenses of office,		15,000 00
Amount of other expenditures,		392,891 21
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated,		1,478 764 05
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks,		591,505 62
Highest rate of interest received, 10 per cent.		
Balance to credit of profit and loss account,		757,632 94

E. G. RIPLEY, President. THOMAS K. BRACE, Secretary.

July 13, 1861—2w. RANDOLPH E. LADD, Agent, 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield

HAYING TOOLS.

NOW in Store and for sale at lowest rates, Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes, ground to an edge.

Waters' Patent Rolled do do

Kimball's Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.

do do do to be used with wheels.

Hand and Drag Hay Rakes.

Eagle, Emery and Silver Grit Scythe Stones in great variety.

Granite and Emery Coated Scythe Rifles.

Frost, Burk & Co.'s Patent Scythe Snaths.

Hay Forks, 2 and 3 tined from best makers.

Grindstones with long arbors complete.

Palmer, June 25. By E. BROWN.

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,) And having Stocked the same with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT

—OF—

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

FANCY GOODS,

Would be happy to wait on his

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Palmer, April 13, 1861.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,

May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

SPRING STYLES of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,

Curtains, Cord Tassels and Fixtures,

A very large assortment just received at low prices, by G. K. CUTLER.

Ware, March 16, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it a miscarriage will be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hill & Thompson will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

ADAMS HOUSE,

Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,

Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

DAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY.

BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

CHARLES PHIPPS,

HAS made extensive arrangements for a Splendid Assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, from all the principal manufacturers, which he can supply to dealers or the public generally on better terms than can be procured elsewhere.

Old Pianos or Melodeons taken in Exchange for new. Payments can be made by instalments if preferred. Rents paid on instruments hired of him, will be deducted from the price, if purchased within one year. All instruments purchased of him are fully warranted.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS

For sale. Examinations are earnestly solicited. All communications promptly attended to at WARE VILLAGE or WESTFIELD, Mass.

Oct. 27, 1860. tf.

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE.

Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN, In Lawrence Block.

Palmer, February 1, 1861.

M A N H O O D.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published in a sealed envelope: On the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post office box 4,586. aply

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets,..................$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞Provide for your family while in health!
☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

Non Forfeiting Policies Issued.

☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.

HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement: Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. Cantillon, and is now ready with a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS, Gives me confidence that I shall BE ABLE TO SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.

ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.

April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,

and

WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,

Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞Risks taken on the most Reasonable Terms

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.

Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine, the most perfect yet invented, can be obtained of the Agent for Palmer and vicinity,

June 15, 1861. ELIJAH NICHOLS, Agt.

C O A L.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change indiet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. Smith, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. Ayres, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.

D. D. Baxter, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.

John A. Mondo, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.

J. W. Hammond, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.

W. C. Thompson, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.

Fannie M. Thompson, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.

Albert Smith,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.	
Henry A. Fuller,	18 " " "	"
W. H. Allen,		"
Elmer Townsend,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver,		"
Samuel Wales, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. Kirmes,	215 Washington st.,	"
Henry D. Gardiner,	Webster st., East Boston	
Geo. H. Plummer,	1 Maverick Sq., "	"
Abram Weeks,	Webster st., "	"

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER.

Agents.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

Fever & Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

Billious Fevers & Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrofula in its worst form, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by

W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

12—1y For sale by all Druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

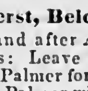
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.

Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861. NUMBER 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1769 that the hunter of Kentucky, the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years after that time.

A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people.

A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France, the three great powers of Europe combined.

A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no spec indicated the struggles which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world.

A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America—with a combined circulation not exceeding 3,000; steam engines or cylinder presses had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other event that has happened since the creation. A hundred years hence—notwithstanding all attempts by petty despots at a cotton-ocracy—who can foretel our developments and national greatness!

THE DEAD MOTHER.—'Twas a dark and lowry afternoon that we stood beside the coffined form of the poor dead mother, whose lamp of life burned out so quickly, leaving a widowed husband and two motherless babies to mourn her early loss. Life's fitful gleam was over with her now, and she slept "the sleep that knows no waking." Sorrowing friends had robed her frail form in garbs of spotless purity, and garlanded her head around with Spring's fresh flowers. The beautiful trust and simplicity of childhood's years had gone with her through early womanhood, and at its close her love for the flowers, those silent messengers of the Great Eternal's goodness, was yet so strong and pure that among her last requests was the one that they might be with her still "through the valley and shadow of death," even down into the grave's dark home of clay. Yes, lay her gently away to rest, with all these sweet perfumes about her, for she loved them in life, and perchance they may help to hallow her tomb.

And 'tis well to fold the wax-like hands so quietly over the still and pulseless bosom that so long has throbbed with all consumption's harrowing pains, for her slumbers are so sweet that no childish prattle lisped by children dear, or husband's words of love can wake her now. Sleep on, thou angel dreamer, and when the curtains of the great hereafter shall be drawn aside, for us to go hence, we shall hope to meet thee, robed in purer white, and garlanded with yet purer flowers than decked thy burial brow.

ANCIENT HOSPITALITY.—It was once the universal custom to place ale or some strong liquor in the chamber of an honored guest, to assuage his thirst, should he feel any on awakening in the night, which, considering that the hospitality of that period often reached excess, was not unlikely.

It is a current story in Trevodale, that, in the house of an ancient family of distinction, much addicted to Presbyterian cause, a bible was always put in the sleeping apartment of the guests, along with a bottle of strong beer. On one occasion there was a meeting of clergymen in the vicinity of the castle, all of whom were invited to dinner by the worthy baronet, and several abode there all night. According to the fashion of the times, seven of the reverend guests were allotted to one large barrack-room, which was used on such occasions of extended hospitality. The butler took care that the divines were presented, according to custom, each with a bible and bottle of ale. But after a little consultation among themselves, they are said to have called the domestic back as he was leaving the apartment.

"My good friend," said one of the venerated guests, "you must know when we meet together, the youngest minister reads aloud a portion of the Scriptures to the rest; only one bible therefore, is necessary; take away the other six, and in their place bring six more bottles of ale."

A WRIT OF "IN-JUNK-TION."—One of the returned volunteers of the Second Regiment, who reached Albany last week, called on a physician the other day, and applied for medical assistance.

"What's the matter with you?" said the medical man.

"Oh, Doctor," he replied, "I want something to take the salt junk out of my system."

The doctor admitted that the case was a hard one, and advised him to apply to a lawyer, rather than a doctor, for a writ of "in-junk-tion."

WOMAN MUST LOVE!—Disguise or shun the fact as we will, woman must love with all her soul, or she ceases to be a woman. She may love an idea, or a cold-hearted, selfish man, or one who gives the deep, passionate love of a warm heart in return; or she may love a child, or a lap-dog, or a bird, or some goldfishes; any or all of these she may love, but love she must.

☞ Shakespeare was evidently speaking for Gen. Butler when he said, "Norfolk we must have; ah! must we not?"

The Night Before the Mowing.

All shimmering in the morning shine,
And diamonded with dew,
And quivering with the scented wind
That thrills its green heart through—
The little field, the smiling field
With all its flowers a blowing.
How happy looks the golden field,
The day before the mowing!

And still 'neath the departing light—
Twilight—though void of stars,
Save where, low westering, Venus sinks
From the red eye of Mars;
How peaceful sleeps the silent field,
With all its beauties glowing,
Half stirring—like a child in dreams—
The night before the mowing!

Sharp steel, inevitable hand.
Cut keen—cut kind! Our field
We know full well must be laid low
Before it fragrance yield.
Plenty and mirth, and honest gain,
Its blameless death bestowing—
And yet we weep, and yet we weep,
The night before the mowing!

July.

"The sun poor'd down upon the ripen'd grain,
With quivering heat, and the suspended leaves
Hung motionless. The cattle on the hills
Stood still and the divided flock were all
Lying their nostrils to the cooling brooks;
And the sky look'd like silver, and it seem'd
As if the air had fainted, and the pulse
Of nature had run down and ceased to beat.

The clouds which rise with thunder, slake
Our thirsty soil with rain;
The blow most dreaded falls to break
From off our limbs a chain;
Our very sins and follies make
The love of God more plain;
As through the shadowy lens of even,
The eye looks furtherest into heaven,
On gleams of stars and depths of blue
Such glaring sunshine never knew.

THE THREE SNAKE-LEAVES.

There was once a poor man who was unable to feed his son any longer, so the son said "My dear father, everything goes badly with you, and I am a burden to you; I would rather go away and earn my own bread." So the father gave him his blessing, and took leave of him with great grief. At that time the king of a powerful empire was at war, and the youth, taking service with him, went with him to the field. When he came in sight of the enemy, battle was given and he was in great peril, and the arrows flew so fast that his comrades fell around him on all sides. And when the captain was killed the rest would have taken to flight; but the youth stepping forward, spoke to them courageously, exclaiming, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others followed him, and pressed so furiously that they routed the enemy. As soon as the king heard that he had to thank the youth for the victory, he raised him above all others, gave him great treasures, and made him first in his kingdom.

Now the king had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was also very whimsical. She had made a vow never to take a lord and husband who would not promise, if she should die first, to let himself be buried alive with her. "Does he love me with all his heart?" said she: "what use to him then, can his life be afterward?" At the same time she prepared to do the same thing, and if her husband should die first, to descend with him to the grave. This vow had hitherto frightened away all suitors but the youth was so taken with her beauty that he waited for nothing, and immediately asked her in marriage of her father. "Do you know," said the king, "what you must promise?"

"I must go with her into the grave," he replied, "if I survive her; but my love is so great that I mind not the danger." Then the king consented, and the wedding was celebrated with great splendor.

For a long time they lived happy and contented with one another, until it happened that the young queen fell greviously sick, so that no physician could help her. When she died, the young prince remembered his forced promise, and shuddered at the thought of laying himself alive in the grave; but there was no escape, for the king had set watchers at all the doors, and it was impossible to avoid his fate. When the day came that the body should be laid in the royal vault, he was led away with it, and the door closed and locked behind him. Near the coffin stood a table, having upon it four lights, four loaves of bread, and four bottles of wine; as soon as this supply came to an end he must die of hunger. Full of sorrow and bitterness, he sat down, eating each day but a little morsal of bread, and taking but one draught of wine; every day he saw death approaching nearer and nearer. Whilst he thus sat gazing before him, he saw a snake creeping out of a corner of the vault, which approached the dead body. Thinking that it came to feed on the body, he drew his sword, and exclaiming, "So long as I live you shall not touch her," he cut it in three pieces. After awhile another snake came out of the corner; but when it saw the other lying dead, it went back, and returned with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three pieces of the snake, and laying them together so as to join, it put one leaf on each wound. As soon as the divided parts were joined, the snake moved and was alive again, and both snakes hastened away together. The leaves remained lying on the ground, and the unfortunate man who, who had seen all, bethought himself whether the miraculous power of the leaves, which had restored a snake to life, might not help him. So he picked up the leaves, and laid one on the mouth of the corpse of his wife, and the other two on her eyes; and he had scarcely done so, when the blood again circulated in the veins, and mounting into the pale countenance, flushed it with color. Then she drew her breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, where am I?" "You are with me, dear wife," he replied, and told her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her to life. Then he helped her to some wine and bread and when her strength returned, she raised herself up and they went to the door and knocked and shouted so loudly that the watchers heard them and told the king. The king came down himself and opened the door, and there found them both alive and well, and he rejoiced with them that trouble had passed away. But the young prince took away the three snake leaves and gave them to his servant, saying, "preserve them carefully for me, and carry them with you at all times. Who knows in what necessity they may not help us?"

A change, however, had come over the wife after she was restored to life, and it was as if all love for her husband had passed out of her heart. And when, some little time after, he wished to make a voyage over the sea to his old father, and they had gone on board the ship, she forgot the great love and fidelity which he had shown, and through which he had saved her life, and disclosed a wicked plan to the captain. When the young prince lay asleep she called up the captain, and taking the sleeper by the head, while he carried the feet, they threw the prince into the sea. As soon as the evil deed was done she said to the captain, "Now let us return home, and say he died on the voyage. I will so praise and commend you to my father that he shall give you to me in marriage, and you shall sit as his heir.

But the faithful servant, who had seen all unobserved, let loose a little boat from the ship, and getting into it himself, rowed after his master, and let the betrayers sail away. He fished up the dead body again, and by the help of the three snake leaves, which he carried with him, he happily brought it to life again. Then they both rowed away with all their strength, day and night, and their little boat glided on so fast that they arrived before the others at the old King's palace. He marvelled to see them return alone, and asked what had happened. When he heard of the wickedness of his daughter, he said, "I can scarcely believe she has done such evil; but the truth will soon come to light." Then he bade them both go into a secret chamber, and keep themselves private from everybody. Soon afterward the great vessel came sailing up, and the godless wife appeared before her father with a sorrowful countenance. "Where is your husband?" "Alas! death father," she replied, "I return home with great grief, for my husband was suddenly ill during the voyage, and died; and if the good captain had not given me his assistance, it would have gone terribly with me; he was present at my husband's death, and can tell you all about it. The king said, "I will bring the dead to life," and, opening the chamber, he bade the prince and his servant both to come forth. As soon as the wife perceived her husband she was struck as by lightning, and, falling on her knees, she begged his pardon. But the king answered, "For you there is no pardon. He was ready to die with you, and gave you life again; but you have conspired against him in his sleep, and shall receive your due reward." Then she was put, with her companion in crime, on board a ship which was pierced with holes, and drawn out into the sea, and they soon sank beneath the waves.

LIFE IN THE SEA.

Earth, dry earth, is not more peopled; take up a pinch of the soil over which lie 2500 fathoms of sea water, submit it to a microscope, and behold! though it looks and feels like fine clay, it does not contain a particle of sand, earth, or gravel. Every atom under the lens tells of life and living things; the bed of the Atlantic is strewn with the bones and shells of the myriads of creatures inhabiting its waters—creatures so numerous, that figures fail to convey an idea, or the mind to embrace their vast profusion. The navigator traversing the blue sea sails for days in a fleet ship, through waters so thickly covered with small pulpy sea nettles, or medusae, that it looks to him like a "boundless meadow in yellow leaf." The savant following on his trail, places a single one of these sea blubbers under a lens, and in one of its nine stomachs, finds 709,000 flinty shells of microscopic diatomaceae, one of the many animalcula of the sea. Thus each creature in this thousand square leagues of medusae was sucking from the sea millions of these diminutive creatures and ejecting their shells, to fall, in gentle yet perpetual showers, down to the bed of the ocean, and there in time to form strata of silicious or chalky matter for future geologists to ponder over. And, remember that upon all these medusae prey legions of bigger creatures, and that into these helpless colonies sails the huge whale with carnivorous mouth and gulps down as many of them at every feat as they do of the minute diatomacae.

AN INCIDENT OF 1812.—In a speech delivered at Newark, N. J., Judge Conrad, in answer to a charge of cowardice made against Gen. Scott, produced a document which was sworn to a few years since, as part of the evidence of a soldier at Lundy's Lane, who stated in his affidavit that Gen. Scott, after he was wounded, rode to where the soldier was stationed, "his neck, breast and arms in a gore of blood, which ran down his legs, and trickled from his boot upon the ground," and said to the commander of the line:—"I am wounded and very weak; I want one of your men to get up behind me and hold me on my horse." A young man threw down his musket and at one spring leaped up on the horse, and they swiftly galloped away to the main body of the army. The excitement produced by reading the document was tremendous.—Hundreds rose on their feet and gave most vehement cheers, so that it was some minutes before the speaker could proceed.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—Benjamin S. Balcomb, one of the "Colebrook murderers," died in the Connecticut State Prison, on Sunday morning, July 8. His sentence of death was commuted by the General Assembly of 1851 to imprisonment for life in the State Prison, where he was taken, July 8th of the same year, making his confinement one day less than ten years.

TEST OF CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS.—Nine full-blooded Sioux Indians recently applied for citizenship in Minnesota. Eight of them were rejected because they could not speak English, and were familiar only with their own, which was ruled by the Court to be a barbarous language. The ninth being a fair English scholar, was successful.

☞ Rewards of $25,000 for the head of Jeff Davis, $15,000 for Beauregard, $10 for Mason's, and 5 cents for Pryor's are offered.

THE CHARMS OF MARRIED LIFE.

If in that chair yonder, not the one your feet lie upon, but the other beside you, closer yet, were seated a sweet faced girl, with a pretty little foot lying out upon the hearth, a bit of lace running round the swelling throat, the hair parted to a charm over a forehead fair as any of your dreams; and if you could reach an arm around that chair back, without fear of giving offence, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and could clasp with your other hand those little white taper fingers of hers, which lie so temptingly within reach, and so, talk softly and low in the presence of the blaze, while the hours slip by without knowledge, and the winter wind whistles uncared for; if in short, you were no bachelor, but the husband of some such sweet image, (dream call it rather), would it not be far pleasanter than in a cold night, sitting single, counting the sticks, reckoning the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow?

Surely imagination would be stronger and purer if it could have the playful fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would not be torn from mind labor, if but another heart grew into this present soul, quickening it, warming it, bidding it ever God speed.

Her face would make a halo, rich as a rainbow, a-top of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smiles would illumine the blackest of cares, and darkness that now seats you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, weaving bitter fancies, dreaming bitter dreams, would grow light and thin, and spread and float away, chased by that beloved smile.

Your friend, poor fellow! dies—never mind; that gentle clasp of her fingers as she steals behind you, telling you not to weep, is worth ten friends!

Your sister, sweet one, is dead—buried. The worms are busy with all her fairness. How it makes you think earth nothing but a spot to dig graves upon. It is more—she says she will be a sister, and the waving curls, as she leans upon your shoulder, touch your cheek, and your wet eyes turn to meet those other eyes—God has sent his angel, surely!

Your mother, alas, she is gone! Is there any bitterness to a youth alone and homeless, like this? But you are not homeless; you are not alone—she is there; her tears softening yours, her smile lighting yours, her grief killing yours; and you live again to assuage that kind sorrow of hers.

Then those children, rosy, fair-haired; no, they do not disturb you with their prattle now—they are yours. Toss away there, on the green sward; never mind the hyacinth, the snow-drops; the perfume of their healthy lips is worth all the flowers in the world. No need now to gather wild bouquets to love and cherish; flower, tree, gem, are all dead things; livelier hold your soul.

And she, the mother, sweetest and fairest of all, watching, tending, caressing, loving, till her own heart grows pained with tenderest jealousy, and cures itself with loving.

You have no need now of a cold lecture to teach thankfulness, your heart is full of it. No need now, as once, of bursting blossoms of trees taking leaf, and thankfully, for ever beside you there is fruit for which eye, heart and soul are full of unknown, unspoken—because unspeakable—thank-offerings.

SECESH IN WALL STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a young man who was offering for sale in Wall street the Life of Jefferson Davis, complete in one volume, for one cent, consisting of pictures of the Confederate President on his coffin before and during execution, was asked by a person permission to look at a few of the volumes. The young man, not suspecting any foul play, handed the man a number of them to look at, whereupon the stranger immediately tore them into pieces, and hurled them into the face of the vender. A crowd began to collect, which threatened summary punishment to the offender, and a constable of the Sixteenth Ward talked of making an arrest in the absence of any policeman, but the fellow managed to escape into a private store.—*N. Y. Tribune, 20th.*

BLOOD WILL TELL.—Singular coincidences sometimes appear in history. Among the most singular is the one we are about to relate: It is a well known fact that Benedict Arnold married the daughter of Dr. Shippen of Philadelphia, a notorious traitor of the Revolution. The cause of Arnold's detection was attributed by some to the influence of his wife and his family; but be this as it may, there is another fact of great significance. Edward Shippen, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and a descendant of the tory doctor traitor Twiggs. Thus tories and traitors of the Revolution have their counterparts in their descendants, the tories and traitors of to-day. Blood will tell.

WASTE OF WHISKEY.—At Martinsburg, Va., Gen. Williams made what the boys called a monster toddy by knocking out the heads of two hundred and fifty barrels of new "old rye," alias corn whiskey, at the still owned by Col. Stuart, of the confederate forces, and pouring most of it into the neighboring brook. A guard was first put over it to protect it, but the smell of the whiskey was so strong that it overpowered them and they slept on their posts. Then came the thirsty ones, and their name was legion, and drank of the liquor with evil consequences to themselves and the public. Hence the General's great toddy making.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—The Queen of England has instituted a new order of knighthood, to be called the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. She herself is at its head, and the Governor General of India Grand Master. A number of the Indian princes are among the Knights; also Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales.

☞ "A beautiful day, Mr. Jenkins." "Yes, very pleasant, indeed." "Good day for the race." "Race—what race?" "The human race." "Oh, go along with your stupid jokes; get up a good one, like the one with which I sold Day." "Day—what Day?" "The day we celebrate," said Jenkins, who went on his way rejoicing.

HOME, SWEET HOME!

Who has not felt the power of that charm which binds the heart to the house of its early days—to the spot blessed by a father's smile and a mother's love? Amidst all the hustle and occupation of advanced life—amidst all the disappointments and trials, the thoughts will wander back to those happy days when all was light and life and love; and fondly linger over them as the green spot in the desert wilderness. Surely the sun shone more brightly! the trees waved a richer foliage! and the waters murmured a softer melody! Life was then one dream of beauty—a bright vision which received its coloring from its freshness of feeling which made life froght with enchantment ere the young heart had learned to harbor one suspicious thought, or one generous and ardent feeling had been chilled and withered by the worldly wisdom and selfish prudence of a cold, heartless world. In those hours when sleep asserts her dominion, and fancy seems to delight in blending, in one fantastic group the past and present—who has not visited the home of infancy, and felt his heart beat quick as he again trod the avenue of that sweet sequestered spot, and heard the kindly welcome, and that look of tender love, which was wont to reward every infant exertion in the acquirement of knowledge? There is the cheerful, affectionate band of glad champions, who played and sung in harmless glee, with smiles lit up the hall, and cheered with songs the hearth; whose voices mingle in one hymn of praise, and who bent the knee around one family altar. Sweet and cherished recollections! Yes, in dreams we may revisit that home, and all—even the loved and lost—are there. But if we should visit it in our waking hours, might we not realize the story of the Persian, who came to the place of his birth, and said—"The friends of my youth, where are they?" and echo answered "Where are they?" The heart may form new—it may form dearer and stronger ties—chains of affection, to be severed only by the hand of death; but there is one feeling which can never be felt again—that unsuspecting confidence, that warm enthusiasm which lent its kindly glow to all it met. We may rejoice in the possession of a more rational, and more intellectual happiness, but the first charm of life has passed away like a leaf on the stream that will never return.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.—On Saturday a man in the last stages of intoxication was brought into the police court, examined and fined for being drunk and disorderly. The poor fellow had only an old German flute, and when asked if he would leave it as a pledge for his fine, he replied that it was an old hot excellent instrument, and under no circumstances would he part with it.

Forgetful of the dignity of the Court, he raised it to his lips and blew a few sweet notes at once attracting and fixing the attention of the Court and spectators. He perceived his advantage and played a plaintive air, which imbued the mind of the Court with pity. He changed it to a patriotic measure, and the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" excited the Court to a fraternal feeling. Now or never was his time. "Dixie" rolled out in sweet and rapid cadences. Every one was taken by storm. The police danced to its measures; the spectators wagged their heads; and the Court, like Alexander, smiled its delight. The fine was stricken from the docket, and the poor fellow left with the flute under his arm, a wiser and better man.—*Chicago Journal.*

EAGLE AND SWAN.—The eagle cannot take a swan on the water; there it watches to catch its prey on the wing. On seeing a swan in flight it glides through the air like a falling star, and like a flash of lightning comes upon the timorous bird, which now in agony and despair, seeks by various manœuvers to elude the grasp of his cruel talons. It mounts, double, and willingly would plunge into the stream if not prevented by the eagle, which long possessed of the knowledge that by such a stratagem the swan might escape him, forces it to remain in the air by attempting to strike it with his talons from beneath. The hope of escape is soon given up by the swan. It has already become much weakened, and its strength fails at the sight of the courage and swiftness of its antagonist. Its last gasp is about to escape, when the furious eagle strikes with his talons the under side of its wing, and with unresisted power forces the bird to fall in a slanting direction upon the nearest shore, where the eagle eagerly devours it.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.—The number of casualties on the side of the federal troops that occurred during the month of June was 107. Of these 54 soldiers were killed and 74 wounded in battles and skirmishes; 20 were killed and 5 wounded accidentally, either by the careless use of firearms, or by drowning, or being run over by railroad cars; 3 died of disease and 1 was shot for disobedience of orders. On the part of the rebels it is impossible to state accurately the number of killed and wounded; and perhaps we may never be informed of the true state of facts in reference to their casualties. As far as our knowledge extends, however, there have been 84 killed and 20 wounded in battles and skirmishes. At the attack of Home Guards of St. Louis upon the citizens on the 17th ult., six persons were killed.

A MODEST COUPLE.—A couple were lately married at the Wooster House in Danbury, Conn., and staid there till the next day. The unhappy twain sat up all night in the parlor on account of the modesty of the bashful bridegroom. An exchange thinks this is cause for a divorce.

A NEW FLY-CATCHER.—D. A. Brown, of Webster, has a tame rat, which he has trained to catch and devour flies. It is a pity that all rats cannot be as usefully employed.

☞ When a girl has too many boys about her, the indication is like that of buoys off a harbor—shallowness here.

☞ You may gather a harvest of knowledge by reading, but thought is the winnowing machine.

WARS OF INVASION.

The New York World, which has become the recognized organ of the Secretaries of State and War, if not of the entire administration, fires heavily into the Tribune and Times, which have become strongly anti-administration in regard to most of the measures adopted at Washington.

In reply to the attacks of the last-named papers upon the war movements, the World, of a recent date, says:

"It does not answer to talk flippantly of such military movements as Gen. Scott is now undertaking. Tremendous difficulties attend them. Nothing is more certain than that overwhelming disasters would result if the reduction of the vast rebel territory were given up to the rash impulses and ignorant counsels of the Tribune and Times school.

Invasion is a kind of military work that even the greatest generals have failed in. Alexander the Great overran Media and Persia, but his armies rolled back before the legions of Scythia and India. Cyrus marched his army in splendid style into Persia, but only to immortalize the skill which conducted the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Hannibal swept down with irresistible force into Italy, only at last to retreat from it in ignominy. Crassus carried his cohorts into the plains of Messopotamia, but only to be defeated with immense slaughter, and to lose his own head.

Napoleon led his hosts into the middle of Russia, and led them to destruction. There, too, the Swedish invader, Charles XII, a hundred years before, had found his doom. Burgoyne marched his forces into American territory, and marched to a surrender. Sobieski, with forty thousand, attacked eighty thousand Turkish veterans intrenched and defended with three hundred pieces of cannon, slew fifty thousand and carried the Polish ensigns in triumph to the banks of the Danube; and yet a month after there was scarcely a remnant of his army left.

Wellington drove Massena at the head of a hundred thousand men out of war-wasted Portugal, but before his full success in the Peninsula, had to retire and intrench himself behind the Torres Vedras. The British generals, in their invasion of Affghanistan, accomplished marches across mountain ranges and desert tracts unparalleled in modern times for their length and hardships, but the issue thereof may be read in the terrible tragedies of the Koord Cauhul, and the Pass of Jugdalluck, and in the fate of that sixteen thousand of whom but one man escaped alive to tell the tale of slaughter."

BOTH DRUNK.—Dr. Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than "half seas over," and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered:

"Drunk, by Jove!"

Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation he should offer the lady, a letter from her was put into his hand.

"She too well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her; and she entreated him to keep the matter a secret, in consideration of the enclosed"—a hundred pound bank note!

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE RANK OF OFFICERS.—By observing the shoulder straps worn by officers of the army, their rank can be readily ascertained. A Major General is distinguished by two silver stars on his shoulder straps; a Brigadier General has but one star; a Colonel has a silver embroidered spread eagle; a Lieutenant Colonel has a silver embroidered leaf; a Captain is known by two gold embroidered bars; a First Lieutenant has but one gold bar on the strap, a Second Lieutenant none at all. The cloth of the strap is as follows: Staff officers, dark blue; Artillery, scarlet; Infantry, light, or sky blue; Riflemen, medium, or emerald green; Cavalry, orange color.

QUEER PROPOSITION.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Captain Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, with a crown at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. Fortunately for him, Capt. Bonaparte (as well as his grandmother, Madam Patterson Bonaparte,) goes for the Union, and the Captain refused the unclean and unnatural proposition in the most decided way.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN FASTING.—"American Burnham," the queer citizen of Essex, who went to Washington a couple of years since to overthrow the government of America, had of late been missing for the space of three weeks. On Sunday, the 30th of June, however, search was made for him in the woods, where he was found in a half starved and very dilapidated condition. He said he had been enjoined by the spirit to "fast for forty days." He attempted to respond to the injunction, but caved in at the end of twenty days.

BEAR KILLERS FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—Capt. McCrea, formerly of South Carolina, is now raising a force of two hundred men, in the wilds of Arkansas, for the purpose of joining Ben McCulloch's Rangers.—One of the conditions of their enlistment is, that each recruit shall be a single man. Another condition is, that no man shall be admitted into the company who cannot prove by disinterested witnesses, that he has killed his bear with his knife.

RULES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner. Ask no woman her age. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Never joke a policeman. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig.

☞ The Paris Debats—imitating the London Times—sent out a special correspondent to keep an eye on the American war.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

The Returned Regiments.--Gens. Peirce and Butler.

The Third and Fourth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers who hastened from home at an hour's notice, when the tocsin of war first sounded, returned to Boston on Friday of last week, and on Saturday we visited them in camp on Long Island, in the harbor, where they were waiting a discharge from Government service. They were extremely anxious to get home, and murmured considerably because of their delay. The Third Regiment returned with every man who left with it, and the Fourth had only lost a couple, one of whom was killed in the fight at Big Bethel. They all looked a little the worse for wear, but were apparently healthy and toughened to a life of hardship to which they had previously been unaccustomed. The officers and men of the Fourth, who were in the unfortunate skirmish at Bethel, unite in exonorating Gen. Peirce from any blame. They say the expedition was badly planned, and illy provided for. Gen. Butler ordered them to disperse a few rebels who had taken possession of an old church, and had, perhaps, one or two guns to defend it. He knew nothing of the battery erected there, and consequently made no provision for taking it. When the retreat was ordered, the troops had used up their ammunition, and Lieut. Greble had fired his last cartridge when killed. However unfit Gen. Peirce may be for the position, he has undoubtedly been unjustly assailed in regard to the Big Bethel affair. Both Regiments, to a man, unite in the their condemnation of Gen. Butler, who is reported to be very unpopular with everybody under his command at Fortress Monroe. He is represented as being arbitrary in his treatment to the soldiers, unmilitary in his orders, and seemingly desirous to make a political reputation out of his military position. The guns furnished by the State to these Regiments when they left home, were taken from them by Gen. Butler, and their places supplied by the old musket altered from flint to percussion lock. This was not because there was a lack of arms at the Fortress, and the right to make the change is seriously questioned. The soldiers had taken much pains to keep their arms bright and clean, even to depriving themselves of blankets at night that they might wrap up their guns to protect them from dampness. The parting speech of Gen. Butler was received in silence, while the remarks of other officers were followed by earnest applause, showing very clearly the feeling of the two Regiments.

We heard many kind words in praise of Major Peirce, of Gen. Peirce's Staff, who, notwithstanding ill health, has labored early and late to promote the comfort and efficiency of the troops. On their arrival at Boston he immediately set to work to procure their discharge, and succeeded in getting them mustered out of service much sooner than they otherwise would have been. He is a popular young officer, full of energy, and capable of filling creditably an important position in military or civil society. The troops were mustered out Monday, but were not paid off. The paymaster will visit their respective towns to pay them in a few days. Out of the Third and Fourth Regiments a new Regiment will probably be formed, which will enlist for three years.

"On to Richmond!"—Such was the cry of the New York Tribune and Times for the last two months. Gen. Scott and the President have been berated in no pleasant terms for delaying the advance, and one would suppose from reading those papers that all our army had to do was to march forward and the rebels would flee. "On to Richmond!" was the daily cry till the President and Gen. Scott yielded to the pressure and ordered the advance. The result has set us back further than we shall advance again in two months, but it will have the effect to show to the country that good editors of newspapers are not good generals. We hope Gen. Scott will now be allowed to take his own time without dictation from Greeley or Raymond, who should have leave to "dry up."

Manassas and Waterloo!—The defeat of the federal army and success of the rebels resembles in many respects the battle of Waterloo. Johnston was the Blucher who arrived in time to support the failing fortunes of the rebels and change the events of the day; while Patterson, like Grouchy, failed to engage Johnston or come to the rescue of the Federal army. The hurried retreat of the French army, disordered and unmanageable, stopping not till midnight and distance placed it beyond reach of the enemy, found its counterpart in the retreat from Bull's Run to Arlington. The battle of Waterloo sealed the fate of Napoleon, but the battle at Manassas only fires the North to revenge and wipe out the disgrace.

A Similar Scare.—The fright and run on the Fairfax Turnpike on Sunday evening, was something like that which happened soon after the battle of Solferino. A few wounded Austrian soldiers came out of some woods to obtain assistance, when a small body of the allies, supposing them to be a large force of the enemy, fled, communicating the panic to others on the road, till 20,000 of the allied troops joined in the flight, which continued for miles before the mistake was discovered. A sudden panic in an army is more disastrous than bullets and cannon balls on the field of battle.

Gens. McDowell and Peirce.—Gen. Peirce was blamed for retreating with a handful of men from Big Bethel, but he did it in good order, without losing arms or baggage. Gen. McDowell, with 45,000 men, well armed and equipped, retreats in confusion and dismay before Manassas, leaving his best guns and a large amount of baggage and amunition to the enemy. Shall we blame Gen. Peirce now?

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY!

Great Panic Among the Troops!

LOSS OF LIFE AND MUNITIONS HEAVY!

The Battle of Bull's Run and Other Particulars!

The hearts of northern freemen are sad and sorrowful! The grand army of the Union which went forth from Washington on Tuesday afternoon of last week, strong in its belief that victory awaited its arms, returned on Sunday in confusion and terror, leaving the road strewn with dead, wounded, straggling soldiers and abandoned baggage. The latest intelligence greatly reduces the loss of men on our side, and gives a better look to the retreat than at first reported. Still the expedition has terminated badly, given strength and courage to the rebels, injured our cause abroad, and put back the campaign at least one or two months. But the repulse and retreat must be redeemed! There may nothing be lost in the end by this defeat, for it will teach our officers to guard against sudden panics, learn our soldiers to estimate the rebel strength, while we prepare more efficiently to put down the rebellion.

The facts concerning the battle at Bull's Run, and the misfortune of our troops may be briefly summed up in the following:

THE FIRST BATTLE.

On Thursday last, having previously driven in the rebel scouters, Gen. McDowell's advance came upon the enemy at Bull's Run, a fordable cut half way between Centerville and Manassas Junction—three miles from each point—and just twenty-four miles from Washington, the advance was led by Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, and the brunt of the fire was borne by three companies of the Massachusetts First Regiment under Lieut. Col. Wells. A gentleman who witnessed the conflict says that these men which went first into woods on the right behaved splendidly. The poor fellows were sadly cut up. They report a loss of ten killed, seven wounded and sixteen missing.—The New York Twelfth were rebuked by Col. Richardson for falling back after firing a single volley. But they were not to blame.—They were sent in to cover the howitzers, they advanced within a rod of the enemy's ambuscade, and were then saluted with a continuous stream of the most galling fire experienced during the action. To load, fire, or shelter under such dreadful volleys, was impossible. If their colonel had not ordered them back when he did, few of them would have come out alive. The most gallant part of the whole affair, was the manner in which Capt. Ayres and Lieut. Lorraine took their howitzers into those woods—pieces all of the most difficult to save, and to lose which would be the deepest disgrace a soldier could experience. Bracket, of the cavalry, accompanied them, simply because fighting is to him a luxurious and natural enjoyment. After the artillery horses were all shot down he helped to drag out the guns, and then galloped his company to the hill. In this engagement the Unionists lost about forty in killed and wounded. That of the rebels has not been ascertained. We are told that the attack on the Run was not in the plans of Gen. McDowell, or to make an advance movement on Manassas until all the divisions of his army had concentrated at Centerville, and the object of Gen. Tyler's movement was merely to reconnoitre Bull's Run, which was supposed to be, as it has since proved, the first of a line of defences reaching to the Junction.

A corps of topographical engineers was now ordered out by Gen. McDowell to make a thorough examination of the entire vicinity before any further advance was made While Generals Lee and Beauregard were waiting behind their batteries for Gen. Mc. Dowell's onset, Gen. Johnston was holding General Patterson in check. The reconnoisance at the Run occupied Friday; but we may be sure the enemy was not idle all this time. He was arranging new defences to cover the attempts which he saw were in progress to prevent Johnston's coming to the relief of Manassas, and also placing additional batteries in new positions in the Run itself. The reader should bear in mind that Gen. Patterson's forces were in Winchester, ragged and without shoes, and that Johnson was in Strasburg, ten miles distant, Strasburg is connected with the Junction by rail.

THE SECOND BATTLE.

On Saturday night, in accordance with preparations based upon the knowledge gained by numerous reconnoisances of the enemy's position at the Run, the national army was put in motion, and before daylight on Sunday morning, advanced in three columns—the main body passing Centerville in the direction of Perrysville, by which movement the position of the rebels was outflanked. The head of the entire column was preceded by a thirty-pounder rifled cannon, to clear the way of any masked batteries which the enemy might open, and at 6 o'clock, the first shot was fired from it, which, however, was not replied to.

Col. Richardson commanded the column which took the road to Bull's Run, where the fight of Thursday took place; Gen. Tyler commanded the center column, which took the Warrenton road; and Col. Hunter commanded the flank movement, by which the main attack was made—the two other movements being intended as feints. Our artillery made various attempts to draw the fire of the enemy, but they kept silent until nearly nine o'clock, when rapid shots were exchanged between the skirmishers. Soon afterwards heavy clouds of dust were seen in the rear of the rebel position, indicating large reinforcements from Manassas, for which they had probably been waiting before replying to the fire of our artillery. At half past eleven the head of Gen. Hunter's loyal column was discovered across the run, advancing upon the rebel flank, and the engagement then soon became very active. A constant roll of musketry marked his advance, while the artillery of the centre column played incessantly upon the enemy, forcing them to fall back. They made three attempts to charge with the bayonet upon our troops, but were each time repulsed with terrible loss. Their cavalry also made an attempt upon our flank, but that met with no better success. According to the bulletins received at head quarters in Washington, the rebels were finally compelled to retire with precipitation from their position, and fall back behind their Manassas lines.

The rebels were commanded by Jeff Davis in person, assisted by Generals Beauregard and Johnston. The latter made a junction with the main Southern army on Saturday.

THE REPULSE AND RETREAT.

After the brilliant action above on Sunday, our successes were suddenly reversed.

A little later, Capt. Alexander of the Engineers, attached to Gen. Tyler's division, came slowly up the lines. He said we were gaining ground, but they contested every inch. He praised the action of our men. They were outnumbered, but behaved bravely.

This intelligence was confirmed by the cheers which were heard as the Sixty-Ninth made a charge upon the enemy's battery, and drove them from their guns. Before the charge the musketry vollies were incessant. It was the hardest part of the fight. And now, with a strange alteration, there was a silence which last five minutes; not a gun scarcely was heard. Those posted in the trees reported that the enemy was flying. Looking across the Run opposite the extreme left of Gen. Tyler's Division, and fronting Gen. Schenck's Brigade, a mass of the enemy could be seen on a slight elevation, by a stone-house. One regiment moved down the slope, and took position in a body of woods. A battery of two pieces more followed.

The engineers were about constructing a bridge for the artillery, the regular stone bridge having been mined, and the two columns under Gens. Tyler and Hunter, the latter of which was led by Gen. McDowell, had actually completed their junction, when the order to retreat was given. Why it was given, no person who witnessed the battle and saw the condition in which affairs stood can attempt to comprehend. The only point positively held by the enemy was in a hollow to our left, and although an effort was undoubtedly made to overreach us at the left, an ample force—one entire brigade—was ready to receive them, and did receive and repulse them afterward in spite of the panic which reigned. But at the beginning of the retirement, a few ambulances and baggage wagons were driven hurredly away, the noise of which seemed to spread terror among the troops within hearing, who instantly broke ranks and ran pell mell, toward Centerville.

This contagion caught the rest, and in less than ten minutes our army was flying in the utmost disorder. Everything was abandoned. The wounded were deserted in the hospitals, and the only thought was of individual safety. Guns were thrown aside, and blankets and knapsacks were lost and trampled upon. The artillery shared the panic; the guns were cut loose, and the gunners used the horses to escape the more swiftly. Those on foot begged piteously to be allowed to share the horses of those who rode. Many strove to clamber into wagons, and were pushed back by the bayonets of those who occupied them.

The ground was strewed with food, weapons and clothing of every kind. Many of our guns were left to fall into the enemy's hands, including the large 32-pounders which had done so much service during the fight. All courage, all manliness seemed to have forsaken our terror-stricken men.

The last stand upon the field was made by one of the Ohio regiments, under Col. Mc Cook, I believe, but about three miles back the reserve brigade of Gen. Blenker was drawn up in line to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker saved us from great losses.

The enemy came up in small force at 11 o'clock at night, and charged upon the 8th N. Y. regiment, capturing six of its men. The charge was repulsed, and the enemy attacked with such vigor as to cause them to fly, leaving their prisoners. The disorder of our men continued during the night. There was no army, only a vast rabble. By midnight they were all scattered in the road to Fairfax Court House, and soon after Gen. Blenker, with the 8th New York Regiment took up his retreat in perfect order—the only body that so retreated.

At 8 o'clock Monday morning the last fragments of our force had all been long gone; even the hospitals were nearly all deserted, all who could limp having started forth with crutches and canes. The rebel scouts were passing through the town, and apparently endeavoring to ascertain in what way they could best succeed in cutting off the stragglers. I do not know however that any serious attempt to do this was made.

The road from Centerville to Fairfax was thick with the debris of the retreat. Baggage wagons were overturned and the horses lying dead and dying. Guns, ambulances, stores of provisions were strewn everywhere. At Fairfax Court House the inhabitants were plundering our deserted baggage. Toward Arlington the evidences of the disgraceful retreat continued. About four miles from the Long Bridge Gen. Blenker was moving regularly toward Washington, his force in thorough order. As he passed, he destroyed the important bridges to secure against sudden pursuit.

The loss on our side is much reduced from the first report. The number of killed is estimated at from 300 to 1000. Probably somewhere between the two. That of the rebels must be equally great if not larger.

Above 20,000 of our troops were engaged in the fight. The rebels captured six of the seige guns, and the West Point Battery. The only Massachusetts regiment in the Sunday fight was the 5th. The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut regiments were there.

Gen. McDowell fell back upon Arlington Heights, where the regiments have been drawn up in proper order. Washington is not considered in danger. The defeat of our forces is owing to the sudden attack of 4000 rebel cavalry by a flank movement, their greatly superior force, and the unnecessary panic which seized our troops.

It was a terrible disaster, look at it from any point, and somebody is greatly to blame.

Gen. McDowell has been succeeded by Gen. McClellan of Western Virginia, who has driven the rebels out of that quarter.

A Fight with Missouri Rebels.—On the 18th Major Van Horn's command, numbering about 100 men, were attacked by 500 rebels under Capt. Duncan, three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels withdrew. The loss of the rebels was fourteen killed, including two officers, and several wounded. Our loss was one killed. VanHorn's command some hours later resumed its march, crossing Grand river, but were compelled to leave three baggage wagons on the bank, in consequence of high water. Major Van Horn started on the 17th, for the purpose of re-inforcing Major Dean, now holding West Point, Mo., with a small force, having routed 1000 rebels there. Van Horn's command was attacked while at dinner. It never gave way an inch. The enemy endeavored to flank them on the left with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force under Capt. Butler.

The Army Worm, a terrible pest, has not only appeared in large numbers out West, but in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Bedford. They not only eat up every green thing in their march, but invade houses by millions. The sidewalks are frequently covered by them.

Stabbed and Died.—Matthew M. Morris of Woodbury, Ct., was stabbed to the heart by a man named Charles Fox, on Wednesday, and died instantly. Fox was arrested. A trifling remark by Morris led to the affray.

☞Gov. Andrew, we understand, is quite sick, and confined to his bed in Hingham.

LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Worcester, July, 1861.

Many suppose that the panic was brought about in consequence of the war. It undoubtedly hastened it. If the North had what was due it from the South, there would have been few if any failures, although business might have been checked. It is astonishing how much the South is indebted to the North. There are but few manufacturing towns in Massachusetts but what have more or less of Southern paper. Perhaps the boot and shoe manufacturers feel it more than any one class in this vicinity. The failure of Nourse, Mason & Co., of this city, I understand, is on account of Southern and Western paper. This company, which was formed out of the old company of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., some three or four years since, represented themselves as having a capital of three or four hundred thousand dollars. It is thought that they will pay only about 5 to 10 cents on a dollar. The establishment is now in the hands of O. Ames & Sons.

Six of the companies comprising the 21st regiment arrived last Friday, and are occupying the new camp, which is located on the grounds of the Worcester Agricultural Society, and has been named Camp Lincoln. The companies are from the following towns: Templeton, Webster, Fitchburg, West Boylston, Ashburnham and Barre. The regiment is under command of Major Gen. Augustus Moore, of Leominster.

Larger congregations attend the services on Sundays at the camp ground than at any other place. Religious services were conducted at Camp Lincoln last Sabbath by Rev. Lieut. Parkhurst. He is pastor of the Methodist church in Barre, but chosen Lieutenant of the Barre company. He delivered a practical discourse to his brethren soldiers, telling them that sum and strange women are the cause of the physical and moral ruin of many men, and warning them to beware of temptation. He knew no reason why the camp should not abound in pure influences, and the soldier under the stars and stripes, also be a soldier of the cross. His experience of camp life may change his opinion.

The annual examination of the Highland school in this city took place last week. One feature connected with this school which we do not find in this vicinity, is the military department. They went through with the various military tactics, at the close, to the satisfaction of the hundreds present, showing that it would be difficult to find a military company that would perform as well. J. B. B.

Atrocities of the Rebels at Bull's Run.—It is stated that a private of the 1st Connecticut regiment lifted and carried a wounded rebel to a shady spot and gave him drink from his canteen, which revived the rebel, who drew his pistol and shot his benefactor dead.

Also that a troop of rebel cavalry deliberately fired into a number of wounded; also that the rebels had taken the bayonets and knives of our dead and wounded, and thrust them into their breasts, leaving them sticking there.

And that the Louisiana Zouaves amused themselves by kicking the heads they cut off as footballs.

A Massachusetts man gave a drink of water to a wounded rebel whom he found on the field. In a few moments after, while standing in line, he saw the same man raise a bayonet and stab one of our wounded men, who was near him and insensible.

The rebels carried American flags during the fight, and when small squads of our troops approached they fired on them.

The rebel sharp shooters were seen to pick off two vivandieres while dealing out water, and also shot at the ambulances and hospitals.

A Lost Opportunity.—When Hannibal defeated Flaminius on the plains of Italy, and the remnant of his army fled to Rome, carrying consternation to the inhabitants, the Carthagenian general could easily have followed the retreating force and captured the city, but he neglected to do so, and the subsequent policy of Fabius demoralized and defeated the Carthagenians. So it might have been had the rebel army pursued the fleeing Union troops in their flight from Manassas. They might in the consternation of the hour, have taken Washington or destroyed it. They did not avail themselves of that opportunity, and a more cautious policy will prevent a repetition of the chance. Washington is safe, and the rebels have lost to them a golden opportunity.

Departure of the Tenth Regiment.—Thursday was a busy day at the camp of the 10th regiment at Medford. The camp was open to visitors, and numerous friends from Western Massachusetts, availed themselves of the last opportunity of visiting their relatives. The troops are armed with Enfield rifles, and they manifest an anxious desire to use them as soon as possible. They have been great favorites of the people of Medford, and on the morning of their departure the ladies provided them with a breakfast of baked beans, brown bread and coffee. The Regiment left camp at noon, and marched to the steamers Ben Deford and S. R. Spalding, which have been chartered to convey the troops to their destination. They sailed under sealed orders.

Domestic Calamities of the War.—One of the inmates of the Butler insane asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business, rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons now in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was at last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to her grave. She was buried a few days since.

Not so Bad.--Additional particulars from the Sunday battle-field give a lighter shade to the disaster. It seems that our troops made a partial stand at Centerville, and then retreated in good order. Our loss was not so heavy as first reported, and the enemy did not take so many of our guns as was supposed. It is evident that the rebels did not know that our army had retreated in such a panic, or they would have pursued.

Age Test Applied to Hospital Nurses.—Secretary Cameron, being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of the importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by his tormentors, his next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Mr. Hastings, the tax collector, will be in this village again next Monday afternoon. Look out for him, and save your discount.

Four or five copies of the New York Day Book, a secession paper, are taken in this place. The Tribune says that none but secessionists take it.

Broke Down.—A shop owned by Col. Knox, in this village, and occupied by George R. Bosworth, was so filled with lumber that the upper floor broke down on Monday night, taking with it the chimney and a pile of lumber.

Sixty members of Col. Cowdin's regiment, who were in the fight at Bull's Run, passed through here on Tuesday, on their way home. They were sick or slightly wounded, and will return as soon as they recover.

Belchertown.—Master Myron Walker of Belchertown, fourteen years of age, is a drummer in the 10th regiment, which left for the seat of war on Thursday. He is attached to Company C of Northampton.

Three Rivers.—Edward Stutson, a young man of 22, in attempting to jump upon the the cars at Three Rivers, on Tuesday, fell by the side of the track, and the wheels ran over his arm. It was amputated at the elbow by Dr. Davis.

Appointment.—B. A. Barnes, Esq., a native of this town, and whose parents live in Thorndike, has been appointed to a clerkship in the first comptroller's office at Washington, with a salary of $1200. He went from Pennsylvania as a volunteer to defend Washington.

The building of the school house in this village has been contracted for by James Gamwell. The district, or rather a small number of the inhabitants, have decided to build of wood, as it will not last so long as brick, and give the present generation a chance to build another new house.

Meeting House Burned.—The small meeting house at Power's Corner, in which the United Brethren worshipped, was destroyed by fire at an early hour Monday morning. It cost about $1000, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Insured for $500. It will be recollected that while it was building an attempt was made to fire it.

The excitement in this village was intense on learning the defeat of the Federal army at Bull's Run. People could not wait for papers, but rushed into Springfield by the first train to learn the correctness of the news. Our telegraph does not get the news in the daytime, unless expressly sent for. It goes through regularly in the night. People look at it more coolly now, and declare that the disaster shall not be repeated.

Mr. Waite's son of this village, was in the fight at Bull's Run. He has written home to his parents that his Regiment was the first one on the battle field and the last one off. Being a drummer, it was his duty to carry the wounded from the field, and he describes the situation he was in as terrible. Notwithstandall this, he is anxious to attempt the march to Richmond once more. He was uninjured.

Gymnasium.—A large and promising gymnastic class has recently been formed in this village, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Thompson, and suitable fixtures for the exercises erected on the Park. There is now a fine opportunity afforded our young men to develop their "muscle," and we hope all who can will seek to improve their physical abilities. Mr. Thompson is an amateur of the art, and his athletic feats show what a high degree of strength and elasticity may be attained by a little time and attentive practice.

Hon. Henry King, who has many connections in this town, died at Allentown, Pa., July 13, aged 71 years. Mr. King was born in Palmer, July 6th, 1790. He studied law in the office of N. H. Brainard, an eminent lawyer in Connecticut, but removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he completed his education. He has been elected to both branches of the legislature, and subsequently elected to Congress, where he distinguished himself. He held several important positions in Pennsylvania, and the statute books of that State abound with his wisdom. He was highly respected by every one who knew him. Mr. King was a cousin of Dr. King, of this town, and married a daughter of the late Capt. Ferrell.

South Wilbraham.—Wm. R. Sessions lost a horse valued at $200, week before last. The horse was under the care of a horse doctor from Springfield, who prescribed for putrid fever. After the horse died, an examination proved the horse to have died with bots.——Theodore Griswold has a horse which is also sick, but under the treatment of Dr. Lee. He is expecting to save his horse.——Edwin Oakley, who has been proprietor of the "Oakley House" for the last two or three years, vacated the same last week. The house is to be thoroughly repaired, and occupied by Dr. J. C. Sheperd as a private residence. Mr. Oakley retires to private life.——Justus Bodurtha, one of our most worthy citizens, was found dead in bed Monday morning, last week. His age was 84 years.

The Ladies of Palmer, with a zeal worthy of emulation by their sisters in other towns, have, within a week, formed a Patriotic Benevolent Society, to assist in supplying hospital stores for the brave sons who have periled life and limb for the preservation of our national liberty; and with hearts throbbing with sympathy for the soldiers who are to-day the victims of the late disaster at Manassas, have contributed the following donation, which was forwarded to Washington on Thursday: 67 hospital bed shirts; 45 loose drawers; 58 abdominal bandages; 58 handkerchiefs; 28 pair of slippers, 105 towels;—all of which were new and nicely made—besides quantities of linen and miscellaneous articles for the sick and wounded. With the greatest willingness and alacrity has the polished shaft been plied day and night by the fair hands of our best lady citizens, and with fervent prayers to the God of battles to protect our brave soldiers, and crown their noble efforts with success. Only four from our midst have donned the soldier's uniform and gone to the field of battle, yet full well we know that if the country needs more gallant men to fight for our nationality, there are many around us who will gird on their armor and go manfully forth to strike for the noblest cause in which man ever risked property or life. * * *

War Items.—Pegram's men, who surrendered to Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, are said to be fine looking fellows. Among the valuables captured from the rebels is the sum of $17,000 in money.——A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald from Washington says that 200,000 men have been ordered there from the different States, which is being responded to nobly, and the contractors are chuckling.——The government has taken possession of the railroad between Washington and Baltimore.——Col. Marston is doing well.——Two Georgians, prisoners, say Johnston's division arrived at Manassas Sunday morning, and reported that in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery their regiment was cut to pieces. They say they fooled Patterson.

Treachery of Secretary Floyd.—Secretary Floyd—the Secretary that use to be—now a Brigadier General of Virginia Volunteers, does not seem to be making much reputation out of the campaign. The reason is just this: While false to his government, he was not true to the rebels. Of the muskets he stole from the United States, he sold the greater part in Europe, and pocketed the proceeds. This fact, which was suspected a long time since, has lately been proved by the investigations of some of the most effective detectives in our Grand National Police.

Madeline Smith Engaged to be Married.—Miss Madeline Smith, who was tried a few years ago at Glasgow for poisoning her Aguilar, and acquitted by the verdict of "not proven," did not go to Australia, as was asserted soon after, but to Plymouth, Eng., where a newspaper of that place states that "she has captivated many hearts, and is now engaged to be married."

Went In.—Ex Chief Engineer Whittemore of Newark, N. J., while on a visit to the 1st Regiment, in Virginia, when orders were given to "forward march," donned a uniform, and proceeded in the ranks with the troops, expressing his intention to remain till the close of the war.

Impressment of Foreigners at New Orleans.—The Picayune of the 11th publishes a long correspondence between the authorities of Louisiana and the British Consul, in which the latter demands the release of British citizens impressed into the various so-called volunteer corps of New Orleans.

Rapid Firing.—A young mechanic in Detroit, Michigan, named Stephen Bowerman has invented a battery by which it is claimed that 320 balls per minute can be discharged, with an accurate range of 900 yards. Six men are required to work it.

A Cavalry Corps.—A cavalry company, composed of young ladies, has recently been formed at Pittsfield, under the name of the "Di Vernon Phalanx." Miss Pinkie Pomeroy is the captain, and Miss Anna Kipp is the lieutenant. In the Spring they expect to add to their drill the infantry exercise.

☞They say the cause of the poor fighting of Virginia troops is that any man of any worth in Virginia wants to be a cavalry soldier, believing that the carrying of a musket and walking on foot is work only fit for negroes and "poor white trash."

The Supersedure of Gen. Patterson.—The reason assigned for superseding Gen. Patterson is that he is only a commander of three months' volunteers, whose time is nearly out. It is reported that he has disobeyed two positive orders to advance.

Petticoats in Camp.—A beautiful young lady named Araminta Wilhemenia Smith, was found in the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, at Indianapolis, in uniform, ready to march to Virginia. She was promptly discharged.

No Renewal.—The commissioner of patents has decided not extend the patent for the machine known as Ketchum's reaper, on the ground that Ketchum's assignees have made money enough out of it. The profit realized by somebody from this patent is said to exceed $1,250,000.

Gold Discovered on Lake Superior.—Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon, county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about $130 to the ton of rock.

Serving Satan.—Rev. Dr. Stiles of New Haven, secretary and agent of the Southern Aid Society, is gazetted as a chaplain in the rebel army. His two sons are in the Southern army, fighting against their country.

The Star Spangled Banner.—A Baltimore paper mentions fifteen of the family of Francis S. Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, who are now fighting the battles of the Southern rebels.

Brutality.—At the retreat of the federal forces on Sunday, the rebels, in addition to bayoneting the wounded, quartered a Zouave captain, leaving the bloody remains in the road.

A Young Post Office Robber.—John A. Van Epps, only seventeen years of age, clerk in the Schenectady post office, has been arrested for stealing letters.

☞There is a rumor current that the Rothschilds instructed their agent in New York, Auguste Belmont, to take one half of the $250,000,000 loan.

Distances.—From Alexandria to Fairfax Court House, 17 miles; from Alexandria to Manasas Junction, 27½ miles; from Washington to Richmond, air line, 100 miles.

Deserved Compliment.—The Ingham University of Leroy, at last Commencement, conferred upon Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, the hero of Western Virginia, the degree of LL.D.

Gen. Johnston Killed.—The reports that the rebel commander, Gen. Johnston, was killed at Manassas, are said to be confirmed.

Bull's Run.—The battle on Sunday was appropriately named—it was a bull and a run!

FROM THE ARMY.—By a letter from Lieut. O. H. Howard, dated at Martinsburgh, Va., July 14, we learn that the volunteers from Ware were all well and in excellent spirits, with the exception of Martin Barnes, who was in the hospital at Hagerstown, Md. The ladies of Hagerstown are very assiduous in their attentions to those in the hospital, doing all in their power to make them comfortable; and the inhabitants generally exhibiting many tokens of good will. They crossed the Potomac by wading, the water reaching nearly to their cartridge boxes. Some of the men, in order to have dry pants after crossing, disrobed themselves of these appendages, thereby displaying flags of truce which the rebels ought to respect. The regiment loaded their rifles as they entered upon the sacred soil of Virginia, and with ten rounds of ammunition to each soldier, marched 14 miles to Williamsport. Here the people did not appear so glad to see the soldiers. They passed the scene of the recent battle at Falling Waters, and saw the ruins of the locomotives and cars which the rebels had destroyed by burning, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Capt. Quincy was informed by Capt. McMullen, of Gen. Patterson's staff, on their arrival, that the rebels knew of their crossing the Potomac within twenty minutes after, and a body of 400 cavalry lay concealed for the purpose of attacking them, but for some reason, probably the formidable appearance of the regiment, left them unmolested. At the time of their arrival, Gen. Johnson, of the rebel forces was encamped at Bunker Hill, about 7 miles distant. The army were expecting to march to attack him the next day. By more recent events it seems they did not, and many who are versed in military movements think this a mistake of Gen. Patterson, for he might have prevented his joining his forces with Beauregard, which he has since done, and the consequence was the defeat of our army at Manassas.

STATISTICS OF WARE.—We make the following abstracts from the books of the assessors, showing the taxable value of some of the principal kinds of property assessed on the first of May: Amount of capital employed in trade, $58,575; money at interest, $40,996; taxable deposits in Savings Banks, $36,887; number of shares of corporations taxed, 802, valued at $70,845—making the total amount of money taxed $200,943. Number of horses, 318; colts, 38—taxed at $25,400. Number of oxen, 185—at $8,705. Cows, 736—at $18,780. All other cattle, 353—at $5,609. Sheep, 360—at $908. Swine, 177—at $1,649. Total number of animals, 2,167, and taxed $61,071. 175 carriages, buggies, &c., taxed $8,328. Dwelling houses, 475—value. $285,118. Barns, 195—value, $36,297. Other buildings, 125—value, $135,220. Total number of buildings, 795—value, $456,635. 17,330 acres of land—value $292,616; and 650 acres covered with water. Other taxable property, valued at $225,353; total valuation, $1,244,946. 77½ mile of roads in town. Rate of taxation, $8 76 per $1000.

SECESSION AMONG THE INDIANS.—Secession has begun to work in the Indian Territory with its customary baneful results. It assumes to appoint a superintendent of the different Indian agencies, to appropriate about $18,000 in government funds, and a large amount of provisions, besides perpetrating numerous outrages, for which it has long since become famous, and which, according to accounts, has placed the Indian Territory "in the worst possible condition."

ADVICE TO COTTON PLATNERS.—The New Orleans Sunday Delta of the 14th inst., advises the planters to pick their cotton and store it unseeded in pens, well covered, and abide events. If the Northern army approach, the planters are told to commit the cotton to the flames. This applies to the present crop.

WILL BE HUNG.—Among the fifteen prisoners who arrived in Washington from Fairfax Court House on Saturday, was one who had previously been taken, and was released upon taking the oath of allegiance. This time he will be hung.

COL. MILES TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.—The federal Government holds Col. Miles responsible for the disaster of Sunday. He commanded our reserves, and it is reported that he was negligent at the critical moment. He will be tried by a court martial.

IMPROVING.—Prof. Longfellow's health has improved during the last few days. The injuries he sustained by burning are not of a serious nature.

Call for Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Agitate until you get it, If your grocer has not got it, ask him to go to the wholesale agent, get a box, and try it. It is the best in the world. Do not be put off with any other. Use it instead of soda; it is a great deal better. Try it. Most of the Merchants have it. Their depot is 118 Liberty street, New York. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Receipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Receipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM S. ALLEN,
No. 66 John St., N. Y.

June 26.—2m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysteries, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS. Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

A CARD.—I desire the privilege of expressing through your columns my hearty and grateful acknowledgements for the kindness and sympathy which the good people among whom I have so long dwelt, have manifested in contributing so many substantial tokens of their kindness, on leaving for a different field of duty. To the Masonic Fraternity, whose hearts true and noble have ever beat in benevolent sympathy, would I tender my sincere thanks, and as I leave New England's shores, would crave Heaven's blessing upon them and all their efforts of benevolence and love. The ladies have done me honor by the graceful presentation of a beautiful sword, and once more would I thank them. May Heaven bless them, and every noble woman who loves her country's cause.

WM. HOLBROOK.

BORN.

In Palmer, 10th, a daughter to WALTER GREEN; 12th, a son to RALPH GREEN.

In Springfield, 20th, a son to J. W. MCCULLOCH.

In Springfield, 22d, a daughter to N. A. LEONARD.

MARRIED.

In Warren, 24th, by Rev. S. S. Smith, CHAS. O. HALL, of Paris, and ABBIE M., daughter of Joseph Dale, of Warren.

DIED.

In Palmer, 18th, of diptheria, MARY P. SPEAR, 9.

In Palmer, 10th, an infant daughter of Albert A., and Emily F. Gamwell, aged 2 weeks.

In Ware, 20th, CHARLES SMITH, 16 weeks, son of G. K. Cutler; 21st, Mrs. MARY COMBS, 67, a native of Merrimac, N. H. Lowell papers please copy.

In Palmer, 29th, MARY C. EVANS, formerly of Iowa City, Iowa, aged 15.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

Are offered to purchasers of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

CARPETINGS, CROCKERY,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.,

AT

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

Palmer, July 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 5th inst., Andrew Dunn, a boy whom I had from the State Almshouse. The public are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no claims of his contracting. If the boy should see this notice, he is requested to come back to his former home, where he will be kindly received,

MICHAEL MALONEY.

Brimfield, July 27, 1861.*

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by

CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

200 PAIRS

BOYS' BROGANS,

200 PAIRS

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'

BOOTEES,

SELLING FOR

33 1-3 CENTS A PAIR,

—AT—

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES

At the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

—FOR—

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

July 20, 1861.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by—the City Post Office.
Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by—the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparatious rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.

ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy—Mosquitoes.
To destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy—Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.
Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co., Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestook, Hull & Co., Bush, Gale & Robinson,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart, McKisson & Robbins,
Hegaman & Co., D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co., F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller, Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
P. D. Orvis, Hall, Dixon & Co.,
Penfold, Parker & Mower, Tripp & Co.,
Dudley and Stafford, Conrad Fox,

And others.

BOSTON, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. | Weeks and Potter,
M. S. Burr and Co. | Jno. Wilson, Jr.

and

All the Principal cities and towns in the UNITED STATES.

AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

DR. HOLBROOK, HIGGINS & ALLEN, } Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

June 29.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers.

J. G. ALLEN, G. M. FISK, } Palmer, Mass.

July 20, '61.—tf.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

Any regard to Cost.

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Marcia Cooke, late of Palmer in the county of Hampden deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

E. D. COOKE, Administrator.

Chester, July 2, 1861.

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AND

BOUND TO SELL!

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Would respectfully inform their former friends and patrons that they are once more in the field and ready for action.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Goods recently in charge of J. F. Tobey, and having made large additions of our New Goods in every department which were bought for the cash, they are now ready to give their customers

BETTER BARGAINS

than ever before.

Hoping by strict attention to their business and the wants of customers to merit that share of patronage with which we have been favored in days gone by.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES
FOR HEADSTONES.

Every person who has lost a beloved Child, Father or Mother, should send for one to adorn the Headstone with an image of the departed one, for there is nothing more appropriate or tasty than this. I am the only manufacturer of Daguerreotype Cases for attaching the Likeness of the deceased to Headstones and Monuments, in this country. These cases are made of Parian Marble, an indestructible material, of a texture corresponding well with Marble generally used for Monuments. The Picture is secured from air or dampness by a metal screw box, which is nicely fitted in the back side of the Case—the whole arrangement being securely fastened to the surface of the Monument, the Case making a very beautifol Ornament.

A beautiful Tombstone is not completed until it contains a likeness of the one whose name it bears. Those who have been called to commit treasures of household affections to the cold confines of the grave, will feel a deep interest in this invention, for how dear a privilege to gaze upon the lineaments of the sleeper beneath, at your periodical visits to their grave. Not only would such a likeness be of inestimable value to the relatives of the deceased, in their visits to the graves of loved ones, but of mournful interest to friends and acquaintances of the bereaved.

This Case is so constructed that the exact Picture of a departed friend can be so copied into it by any Daguerrean Artist, so as to endure for years, unsoiled by wind or storm, and how agreeable, on visiting the church yard, to see a bright, life-like picture of departed friends conspicuous over their graves.

These Cases are securely packed, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.

PRICE $2 EACH.

Address the manufacturer,

A. LEWIS BALDWIN, West Meriden, Ct.

Send for a Circular.

Town and County Rights for sale. j20—3w.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.

Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—The last meeting of the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Harriet M. Porter, late of Palmer, deceased intestate, represented insolvent, and six months were allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we will meet for that purpose at the office of James G. Allen, Esq., in said Palmer, on Saturday, the third day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. R. MURDOCK, GILBERT BARKER, } Commissioners.

Palmer, July 15th, 1861. 2w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Horace Stutson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

PHILLIP P. POTTER, Administrator.

Wilbraham, July 2, 1861. 9*

LOST—Between the house of Russell Jenks and Three Rivers, on Saturday, July 6, a wallet containing between thirty and forty dollars and notes. One note from Russell Jenks to Thomas Jenks of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; one from R. Jenks and J. L. Green of sixty dollars to S. D. Cowles & Co., one from Rauseleer Shearer to R. Jenks, ten dollars; one from James Henry to R. Jenks, twelve dollars; one from Goodrich Hodgeny to Alfred Hill, five dollars; one order from H. A. Thompson to R. Jenks on George Carroll, twelve dollars. The public are hereby notified not to receive any of these notes, as they are lost or stolen, and he will not pay them. Whoever will return said property to said owner, or give information of the same shall be suitably rewarded. R. JENKS.

Belchertown, July 20, 1861.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.

A NECESSITY in every Household.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N. Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.

Terms Cash.

For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

LOST.—On Tuesday, July 16th, a German Silver mounted

POCKET PISTOL,

Between Palmer and the Pool, or at the Pool, on the Warren road. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscriber.

Palmer, July 20, 1861. H. W. MUNGER.

DRESS BERAGES
and
BERAGE ROBES,
—AT—
HALF PRICE,
at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

500 YARDS Extra Quality 4-4

STRAW MATTING,

At 12½ cents the yard, at

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

DRESS GOODS

MARKED DOWN, Clear Down, Down,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

GREY
DRESS GOODS!

OF Superior Quality, from 8½ to 18 cents per yard, just received by

July 1, 1861. W. W. CROSS & Co.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever intr'duced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

Timely Lines on Traitors.

At the present juncture in our country's history, the following counter passage from Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh" is the most appropriate:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
  Whose treason like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
  And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblest cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim,
With hopes that but allure to fly,
  With joys that vanish as he sips,
Like Dead sea fruit that tempts the eye,
  But turns to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,
While lakes that show in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
  Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
  Beholding heaven and feeling hell!

THE BIG KETTLE.—The names Hoosac and Housatonic were derived from the Stockbridge Indians. The former means "big kettle," probably suggested by the peculiar shape of the valley, and the latter signifies "away through the mountains." This information was derived from an aged Stockbridge chief by Dr. T. A. Brayton.

☞ A son of Erin being asked why he wore his stockings wrong side out, replied; "Bekase there's a hole on th' ither side uv 'em."

☞ A family may live on $100 a year in some parts of London, paying a rent, and having a garden. But they cannot eat meat or drink beer.

IRISH EMIGRATION AND REMITTANCES.—Only 21,596 people emigrated from Ireland last year. The remittances sent home from America in 1860 amounted to $2,894,660.

WOOL CARPETING,

Cotton and Wool do.,

Hemp do.,

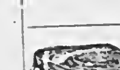
Stair do.,

At two-thirds the original cost, at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

CROCKERY

AND GLASS WARE,

☞ Marked down at
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.



A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jyl 6m

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the first day of November, 1860.
ISAAC DAVIS, General Agent.

Am't of capital: $500,000 Am't of capital actually paid in $500,000

Number of shares, 5000; par value of each, $100.	
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	56,373,848 00
Total amount of outstanding risks,	56,373,848 00

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

Shares		Stock			Par Val.	Mar. Val.
511	shares	Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford,			$51,100	74,095
400	do	Phœnix	"		40,000	41,200
100	do	Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford,			5,000	6,700
200	do	Exchange Bank Stock		"	10,000	10,800
150	do	Bank of Hartford County,		"	7,500	7,500
200	do	Charter Oak, "		"	20,000	21,200
260	do	Farmers & Mechanics Bank Stock,		"	26,000	29,900
150	do	Mercantile	"	"	15,000	14,550
182	do	Merchants and Manuf.	"	"	13,200	13,200
315	do	Ætna	"	"	31,500	34,020
208	do	City	"	"	20,800	23,920
200	do	American Exchange	"	New York,	20,000	20,600
200	do	Bank of Commerce	"	"	20,000	20,400
300	do	Importers and Traders	"	"	30,000	34,500
300	do	Bank of America	"	"	30,000	33,000
200	do	Manhattan Company Stock,		"	10,000	14,000
300	do	Merchants Bank Stock		"	15,000	16,050
200	do	Ocean	"	"	10,000	9,900
200	do	Union	"	"	10,000	10,200
100	do	Bank of North America Stock		"	10,000	10,800
300	do	Metropolitan	"	"	30,000	33,600
100	do	Blackstone	"	Boston	10,000	10,800
100	do	Bank of Commerce	"	"	10,000	10,800
100	do	Granite	"	"	10,000	10,800
10	do	Suffolk	"	"	1,000	1,300
100	do	Hide and Leather	"	"	10,000	10,700
100	do	Webster	"	"	10,000	10,890
100	do	National	"	"	10,000	10,500
100	do	Atlantic	"	"	10,000	10,800
193	do	Safety Fund	"	"	10,000	10,350
100	do	Boylston	"	"	10,000	12,300
100	do	Revere	"	"	10,000	10,500
200	do	Bank of State of Missouri,	"	St. Louis	20,000	20,300
200	do	Merchants Bank, Mo.,	"	"	20,000	20,200
57	do	State Bank of Wisconsin	"	Milwaukie	5,700	6,089
120	do	Connecticut River Company Stock,			12,000	3,000
20	do	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	"		2,000	1,600
100	do	Hartford & N. H. " "	"		10,000	13,800
20	Bonds	Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent., 1892			20,000	17,800
2	do	Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., 1860,			10,000	10,200
20	do	Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., 1863			20,000	20,200
35	do	Hartford City Stock, 6 per cent., 1876,			35,000	36,575
19	do	H. & N. H. R. R. Co., 6 per cent.,			19,000	19,285
					$699,800	$758,884

Cash value of real estate owned by the Company,	$15,000
Amount of cash on hand and deposited in banks at call,	126,345 24
Amount of cash in hands of agents, part estimated,	58,802 25
Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate,	1,965
Amount loaned on collateral,	4,658 64
Amount loaned on approved personal security,	44,732 30
Amount of all other investments, non-resident tax,	1,466
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid, and amount of losses reported, upon which the	65,668 90
liability of the Co. is not determined,	500
Amount of all other claims against the Company for office expenses, say,	667,892 33
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks,	55,156 20
Amount of cash received for interest, and deposited on investment,	370,412 90
Amount of fire losses paid last year,	100,000
Amount of dividends paid the last year	28,435 03
Amount paid for expenses of office,	111,461 93
Amount of other expenditures,	646,572 68
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated,	255,620,07
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks,	
Highest rate of interest received, 8 per cent.	
Balance to credit of profit and loss account,	445,614 53

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.
R. E. LADD, Agent, 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield.
July 20, 1861—2w.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Return of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the first day of November, 1860.
A. H. BULLOCK, General Agent.

Amount of Capital.	$1,000,000
Amount of Capital actually paid in.	1,000,000
Number of shares, 10,000, par value of each, $100.	
Amount of fire risks outstanding, estimated.	63,000,000
Amount of marine do do	1,500 000
Total amount of outstanding risks, do	64,500 000

Amount of United States, State and Bank Stock, owned by the Company.

			Par Val.	Market Val.
		United States Treasury Notes,	$100,000	103,150
		Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent.,	20,000	15,350
		North Carolina State Bonds,	10,000	9,250
		Tennessee State Bonds,	20,000	17,550
		Total,		$42,150
200	shares	Bank of Commerce,	20,000	20,000
200	do	Peoples Bank,	5,000	5,250
150	do	Importers and Traders Bank,	15,000	17,250
100	do	Continental Bank,	10,000	10,500
100	do	Corn Exchange Bank,	10,000	9,500
100	do	Metropolitan Bank,	10,000	11,200
50	do	Park Bank,	5,000	5,650
50	do	St. Nicholas,	5,000	4,600
		Total,		$83,950
		Brooklyn City Water Bonds,	$10,000	10,400

Cash value of real estate owned by the Company, cost,	$65,689
Amount of cash on hand,	17,716 67
Amount of cash in hands of agents, and course of transmission, estimated,	126,198 10
Amt. loaned on mortgage of real estate, with at least $1,788,300, being first lien of record,	922,452 03
Amt. loaned on collateral, market value of securities pledged, $150,881,	118,050
Amt. of all other investments,	5,500
Amt. of premium notes on risks terminated,	11,407 32
Amount of premium notes on risks not terminated,	18,014 78
Premiums uncollected on policies issued at office,	1,199 32
Interest accrued on loans, estimated,	28,500
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid,	33,146 04
Amount of losses reported, upon which the liability of the Co. is not determined,	48,935 58
Amount of all other claims against the Company, balance of 13th dividend,	348
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks.	758,424 37
do marine risks,	118,349 [illegible]
Amount of notes received for premiums on do	25,062 04
Amount of cash received for interest,	94,360 65
Amount of income received from all other sources,	651 04
Amount of fire losses paid last year,	549,673 05
do marine do do	65,872 21
do dividends do	159,652
Amount paid for expenses of office and agencies,	218,904 19
Amount of other expenditures, taxes,	32,864 12
Amount received in cash for fire risks not terminated, estimated,	655,800
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks, estimated,	358,700
Amount of premium notes on risks not terminated,	18,014 78
Amount of delinquent notes not charged to profit and loss, regarded good,	3,673 89
Highest rate of interest received, 7 per cent.	

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
CHARLES I. MARTIN, President.
R. E. LADD, Agt., 3 and 4 Music Hall Block, Springfield.
July 20, 1861—2w.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,
Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

RICH FARMING LANDS

SEVERAL exceedingly valuable Tracts of

PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA,

The Queen State of the West, FOR SALE. Situated in the most productive part of the State, and unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of surface and location.

These tracts being in flourishing Shire Towns on railroad lines, in excellent neighborhoods, where all the conveniences of living are to be obtained, are very desirable for investment or settlement.

For prices and other particulars, address,—
M. M. CONVERSE. Box, 474, Elmira, N. Y.
April 27.—3m

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)

And having Stocked the same with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,

Would be happy to wait on his

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Palmer, April 13, 1861.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

SPRING STYLES of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,
CURTAINS, CORD TASSELS AND FIXTURES,
A very large assortment just received at low prices, by G. K. CUTLER.
Ware, March 16, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!
For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

ADAMS HOUSE,

Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,

Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

DAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY.
BOSTON.

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE.
Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN,
In Lawrence Block.
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published in a sealed envelope: On the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets,......................$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $345,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $345,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.
HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.
A long familiarity with the business in all its
DETAILS,
Gives me confidence that I shall
BE ABLE TO
SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.
W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,

and

WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine, the most perfect yet invented, can be obtained of the Agent for Palmer and vicinity,
June 15, 1861. ELIJAH NICHOLS, Agt.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
JOHN A. MORDO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " " " "
W. H. ALLEN,	"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st., "
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,	"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel, "
C. KIRMES,	215 Washington st., "
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st., East Boston
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq., " "
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st., " "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

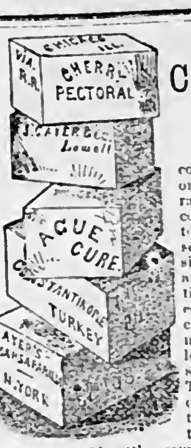
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER & AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease —a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

BILLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrofula in its worst forms, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
12—1y For sale by all Druggists.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

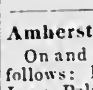
☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

OUR COUNTRY.

NEXT to personal associations those connected with our country are most calculated to heighten our emotions of pleasure. What American can visit the localities consecrated by the blood of his struggling ancestors, can behold Bunker Hill, Bennington, Valley Forge, Cowpens, or Yorktown, and not feel his heart touched with a far higher and stronger enthusiasm than would be kindled by the mere beauty of the respective scenes? To others they may be objects of indifference; to us they are hallowed by their connection with our country's history. The natural features of our country alone comprehend all that is sublime, useful and beautiful. Think of its vast extent and yet cosily walled in by the majestic oceans of the earth.

Look at its deep expansive lakes, its vast network of rivers and streams, its almost endless chains of mountains, its far-reaching prairies, its peaks of perpetual snow, and its plains of never-fading verdure. Witness its matchless cataracts, its endless caves, its giant forests, its exhaustless coal-beds, and its motionless arteries of iron, copper, lead, silver and gold, which have been buried deep for ages, but are being constantly laid bare, to administer to the wants and to increase the wealth of mankind. Think of the vast population with which almost every nook and corner is teeming, pursuing every possible avocation, and embracing every shade and degree of civilization and refinement, from the savage of the desert to the profoundest philosophers in the world. But it is the political aspect of the country and especially at the present time, which attracts our attention.

For eighty years we have lived under the freeest and best government in the world. It has been the asylum of the oppressed and unfortunate of all nations. Our government, which is republican in name, guarantees liberty to all who tread its soil; yet there is one blot upon our escutcheon and that is *American slavery*. This is what has caused the present awful condition of our country; yet we rejoice that it does not extend over but a portion of it, and if the result of all this strife and confusion shall be the emancipation of every slave, our nation shall, in the truest sense be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and our government shall in reality be republican. Then will our noble, religious, literary and charitable institutions send forth streams which shall gladden not only every desolate heart in the land, but they shall purify and enliven every forsaken portion of the earth. Our land shall then become fruitful in statesmen, orators and poets; our fields shall bend anew under their rich harvest; commerce shall plume its wings afresh, its canvas shall float over every sea and lake, and every navigable stream shall be a well trodden highway for the honorable traffic, and prosperous merchandise of the nation. Our country, rich in everything which nature could lavish upon her, blest with the most benign, and desirable government on the globe, with almost unlimited expanse, with every variety of climate and soil, and abounding with hardy and patriotic people, shall yet fulfil her noble mission. When treason and oppression, and all their attendant evils shall have been blotted out by powerful and patriotic hands; then shall the star of our destiny which for the time being seems to have lost its wonted lustre, shine forth with renewed splendor, and its resplendent light shall cheer and gladden the eyes of every nation on the globe.

WINDING WAVE.

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your heart, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the dusty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. When home is once regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other, and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the bouyant spirit of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safe-guard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

☞ The pen is mightier than the ploughshare, and it sometimes happens that men are not equally good with both. One wrote to a distinguished agriculturist to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine, thus:—Respected Sir: I went yesterday to the fair at Monson; I found several pigs of our species. There was a great variety of beasts, and I was astonished at not seeing you there!"

NOT EXEMPT FROM DRAFT.—A Charleston merchant was drafted for the war some time since, and procured a substitute, who was killed in an engagement. The merchant has again been drafted, and pleaded that he had been regularly killed, and was so recorded. It is said that the military authorities refused to recognise his title to exemption, and insisted on regarding him as a living man.

☞ "That ice won't bear," is one of the latest quaint sayings which expresses so much, and is so universally applicable to the shams and humbugs of the day. Ralph Waldo Emerson is the author.

☞ A pretty girl's sentimental religion: If an agreeable fellow kiss you on one cheek, turn to him the other also.

Memory and Hope.

Oft at the hour when evening throws
Its gath'ring shades o'er hill and dale,
While half the scene in twilight glows
And half in sunlight glories still;
The thought of all that we have been,
And hoped, and feared, on Life's long way,
(Remembrances of joy or pain,)
Come mingling with the close of day.

But, soft o'er each reviving scene
The chast'ning hues of memory spread;
And smiling each dark thought between,
Hope softens every tear we shed.
O, thus, when death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around us lie,
May parting beams from Memory's sun
Blend softly in our evening sky!

Bridal Wishes.

The English language cannot be moulded into a more beautiful form than the following, by Barry Cornwall:

Sweet be her dreams, the fair, the young!
Grace, beauty breathe upon her!
Music, haunt thou about her tongue!
Life, fill her path with honor!

All golden thoughts, all wealth of days,
Truth, Friendship, Love, surround her!
So may she smile till life be closed,
And angel's hands have crowned her.

BOB STYLE'S WEDDING.

"I couldn't think of such a thing."

"But you must. My happiness depends on it. Here, put on the thingumbobs, and and the what's-its-name."

And my friend, Bob Styles, held up before my hesitating gaze a suit of feminine apparel. His idea was that I should personate his lady love for one day, to prevent anybody from suspecting the truth—namely, that she had joined him in a runaway marriage party—until it should be too late for interference; that is that the minister should tie a knot between them, that nothing but a special grant of the Legislature could untie.

This scheme was not actually as absurd as it appeared at first sight. Maggie Lee was a tall, queenly woman, with an almost masculine air; and, at that time, I had a very slight form—almost effeminate, so that in fact, on that point there was but very little difference. Then I had light hair tolerably long, and a fresh complexion. Part my hair in the middle, and put a bonnet on my head, and few persons would have suspected but that I was one of the softer sex. These accessories also gave me quite a decided resemblance to Maggie Lee, especially when, as in this case, the disguise was her own.

Then the day chosen for the runaway match was an auspicious one. Maggie's father was to drive her to D——, a small village near where she lived, and there she was to join a sailing party down D—— river, to the grove three miles below, from which the party was to return in the evening in carriages. Our plan was, that I should be in waiting in the village, and should go on the boat with the sailing party, while Maggie, after leaving her father, should slip off with Bob Styles across the country.

At last I got dressed and presented myself before Maggie Lee, blushing a great deal, I believe, feeling very much pinched about the waist, and with an uncomfortable consciousness that my—my—shirt sleeves were too short, or wanting altogether.

Everything finished in the way of toilet, Bob took me into the light wagon, and drove over to D—— by a secluded route, and left me at the hotel where the party were to assemble. Several of the pic-nic-ers were already there, and they greeted my cavalier cordially, (everybody knew Bob Styles,) asking him if he was going with them, etc. He told them he was not, as "pressing business engagements, you know, and all that sort of thing. Deuced sorry I can't go, though. I had just time to bring Miss Lee over, and now I'm off. Mr. Bimby, this is Miss Lee. Miss Withergall, Miss Lee," and he rattled off a long string of introductions.

Mr. Bimby, a tall legal looking man, with a hook nose, an eye glass and puffy hair, seemed to be prepossessed with my *personelle*. And I overheard him whisper as he went out—

"Nice looking girl, that Miss Lee."

"Yes," answered Bob, with a mischievious glance at me, "she is a nice girl, though a little go-ahead sometimes. Keep a little look on her, will you?"—"then lowering his voice—"not a bad match for you, old fellow; she is rich."

"Is she?" said Mr. Bimby, his interest deepening.

There was one among the party, a beautiful girl of seventeen, just returned from boarding school, who had not seen Maggie Lee for three years. Of course she was delighted to see me, when she found out I was Maggie, which did not occur until we had started. She threw herself into my arms, pulled my veil aside, and kissed me half a dozen times, in a manner that made my finger ends tingle for an hour. It was all very nice, but if I had been in *propria persona*, I would have liked it better. As it was, I felt as if I were obtaining goods under false pretences, and that lawyer Bimby might issue a warrant for my arrest on that ground at any moment.

Soon after, little Jennie came running into the pavillion which served as a ball room. As she came near, I perceived that her hands were clutched tightly in her dress, and I positively shuddered as she whispered to me:

"Oh, Maggie! come and help me fix my skirts—they are all coming down!"

What should I do? I was in agony. A cold perspiration broke out on my forehead. I wished myself a thousand miles away, and anathematized Bob Style's masquerading project inwardly, with fearful maledictions. I said I was tired out; could not somebody else go?

No, nothing would do, but I must accompany her to the house of the gentleman who owned the grove, and assist her to arrange her clothing.

So I went.

What if it should be necessary to remove the greater part of her raiment! What if she should wish me to do some sewing! What if in the midst of all the embarassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen, in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex and identity should be discovered by her! However, I nerved myself up for the task, and accompanied Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us into her chamber, and Jennie, heaving a sigh of relief, let go her dress. As she did so, a—pardon my blushes!—a petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed, but I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture.

"Stop!" I cried frantically, and forgeting my falsetto, "stop, don't undress, for God's sake!"

She opened her great brown eyes to the widest extent.

"And why not?',

"Because I am—I am—a—can you keep a secret?"

"Why yes—how frightened you look! Why what is the matter, Maggie? You—oh! oh!! oh!!!"

And she gave three fearful screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost!" I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm, if I had I would not have stopped you. Don't you see?"

She was all of a tremble, poor little thing; but she saw the force of my argument.

"Oh, sir," she said, "I see you are a man; but what does it all mean? Why do you dress so?"

I told her the story as briefly as possible, and extracted from her a promise of the most secret secrecy. I then went outside the door, and waited until she arranged her dress, when she called me in again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others, and wanted to hear all the particulars. We sat down and had a long talk, which ended in a mutual feeling of friendliness and an old acquaintanceship quite wonderful for persons meeting for the first time. Just as we started to go back to the pavilion, I said I must relieve my mind of one more burden.

"And what is that?"

"Those kisses. You thought I was Maggie Lee, or you would not have given them. They were very sweet, but I suppose I must give them back."

And I did.

N. B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

A REFUGEE'S STATEMENT.

In the Fulton street prayer meeting, the other day, there rose up a tall, fine-looking man, having the type and air of a Southern gentleman. He said that in the extreme South he had often heard and read of this meeting. Occasionally he had read notices and reports of it in the religious and secular papers. Little did he think he should be standing up in it, and asking prayers for such as himself. He had been seven years a resident of the South, living undisturbed until the breaking out of the present rebellion.—Then there was a change. He had been doing an extensive and very prosperous business, was largely, and as he supposed favorably known to great numbers in the South.

Yet twice he had been seized in order to be hung. Once had he been tried by a vigilance committee, and he now had with him a full discharge from all ground of suspicion. For three weeks he had been guarded night and day by armed friends, who defended him at the risk of their own lives, and at last he had escaped by almost herculean efforts. He had left all behind him, and accounted it a great mercy to be in the free north with nothing. Often he had been in want of the barest necessities of life. He left $25,000 behind him.

"If you think," said he, "that you can conceive of the state of things at the South, you are simply mistaken. A wide-spread system of the worst form of despotism which the world ever saw prevails. Over all the South terrorism, such as you cannot conceive of, reigns. No man feels safe. No man feels as if he knew what the end was to be. No man knows what sentiments he may express to day that will not be perverted to-morrow. It is only necessary to raise a cry against a man, and no power on earth could save him after that.

"I have seen hundreds suffer under all sorts of indignity and outrage. I have even seen women, born and reared at the South, owners of slaves with half of their hair shaved off. All this was because they had dared to express some sentiments in favor of the Union. This terrorism is growing worse every day. It is a depotism of the most fearful kind. If there is any class of people on the wide earth who need your prayers, it is the people of the South, white and black."—*N. Y. Observer.*

GIVE ME DRINK.—McLeod, an English writer, puts the following language into the mouth of those who visit the rumseller's den:—

"There's my money—give me driuk!—There's my clothing and food—give me drink! There's the clothing, food, and fire of my wife and children—give me drink!—There's the education of the family and the peace of the house—give me drink! There's the money I have robbed from the schoolmaster, and innumerable articles have robbed from the storekeeper—give me drink! Pour me out drink, for more will I pay for it.—There's my health of body and peace of mind, there's my character as a man and my profession as a Christian—I will give up all—give me drink! More yet have I to give. There is my heavenly inheritance, and the everlasting friendship of the redeemed—there is all hope of salvation!—I give up my Saviour! I give up my God! I resign all! All that is good, great and glorious in the universe, I resign forever that I may be drunk!"

HUMAN FRAILTY.—It is a most fearful fact to think of, that in every heart there is some secret spring that would break at the touch of temptation, and that is liable to be assailed. Fearful and yet salutary to think of; for the thought may serve to keep our moral nature braced. It warns us that we can never stand at ease, or lie down in this field of life, without sentinels of watchfulness, and campfires of prayer.

HOW TO MAKE HORSES SHINE.—Every man who has pride enough to own a horse, is anxious to have him appear well. We clip from our exchanges the following universal panacea for all the ills that horses are *hair* to. For the sake of propriety it is couched in horse Latin, but is easy to translate. All the ingredients are warranted healthful. *Recipe*—Brushus et currlcombus, ad libitum; elbow greasus, quantum sufficus; blanketisus, first ratus; stablus (in winter), warmus; fodderus, never say dictus, but mealus et oatus; exercisus, non compromisus. The effect will be: Coatus, shinus; appetitus, wolfitus; muscularitas, two-forty-itus.

Re-Union of a College Class, half a Century after Its Graduation.

MR. EDITOR: It will, I am sure, interest some of your readers, to be informed of the reunion of the class that graduated at Yale College in 1811, to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary. This event came off at New Haven on the 24th ult., in connection with the annual commencement, and you may well imagine, that it was one of thrilling interest.—The class at its graduation numbered forty-nine, twenty-four of whom yet survive,—exhibiting rather a remarkable fact in the longevity of college classes. Sixteen of the survivors came together; five others made written communications; from three we had no response, though known to be living. The meeting was held at the hospitable mansion of Hon. R. S. Baldwin, who had kindly invited his classmates to dine with him, and hold their session in his parlors. Mr. Baldwin, late governor of Connecticut, is a most worthy man. His native state may well be proud of him, as were his classmates to be received to his domicil, and find a seat at his table, furnished with the choicest viands of the season.

Here we commenced our *tete-a-tete*, and a more happy company of veterans you never saw together. There were no youthful aspirants among us, no verdant freshmen, no swelling sophomores, but a company of old men; who for half a century had borne the burden and heat of the day in the battle of life, and who had not failed in most instances, to make their mark high in the annals of fame, to be seen by future generations of college men,—for other half and whole centuries to come. While our ages varied from 67 to 73, and while various degrees of bleaching had marked our locks, even in a few cases to the whiteness of the fleecy cloud, there was no cloud on our brow; no frowning look of envy; no lowerings of moroseness; so far from this, the most benignant smile played upon every countenance, and the choicest emotions swelled every bosom. It was a re-union of old college heartiness. Had you looked in upon us, you would hardly have dreamed that an average of 70 years had passed over us. If we did not resume our boyhood, we resumed our college days, and enlivened our interview with a multitude of college reminiscences. But aside from the playfulness of our conversation, you would hardly have supposed us a company of old men. There were no limping, broken-backed, halting ones among us; but in general, men erect in form, and of elastic step, whose natural strength was not abated, and yet looking forward to some of our best days of usefulness. Few classes of college men at Yale have made more noise in the world than that of 1811. Among them, you would find one who had graced the gubernatorial chair of the State of Connecticut, as well as a seat in the U.S. Senate. Another who had been in nomination for the vice presidency of the U. S., having successively occupied a seat in the cabinet and in Congress. Another who for twelve years was U. S. Senator. Three others who had been members of the national house of representatives, one of whom had been twice elevated to the Recordership of the city of New York. Another who had distinguished himself as the great American lexicographer, a compeer of the late Noah Webster. Another who might truthfully claim the paternity of the religious newspaper press in this country; the distinguished founder and editor, successively of the Boston Recorder and the N. Y. Observer, each of which papers have seen more than forty years; and with this same individual, rests the honor of having discovered the art of cerographic map-making, which he has carried to the highest degree of perfection.—To these may be added some half dozen who have occupied the office of Judge, and four of them on the Supreme Bench of their respective States.

And then you would find among them the learned Theological Professor, who for more than twenty years filled the professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Andover Seminary; and last, but not least, a goodly number who have occupied the pulpit and distinguished themselves as theologians, on three of whom have been conferred the honor of Dr. of Divinity, as well as that of Dr. of Laws on three of the first named civilians. But lest it should seem to savor of vanity, the writer will proceed no farther in laudatory notices of his class-mates, but only to say in general that no shame mantles his face as he reviews their history. To return to the reunion-class meeting. Hours sped their flight, which seemed only as minutes, as we engaged in this "feast of reason and flow of soul." Not forgetting the Good Being who had spread over us the mantle of his protection, whose loving kindness we gratefully acknowledged in prayer; we each gave a brief history of our lives since fifty years ago we gave the parting hand at old Yale, and took our course on the sea of life. A moral sublimity was thrown over the scene as each recounted the way in which the Lord had led him, and bore grateful testimony to the fact of prosperous and happy days. But at length the time arrived that we must part again, and well might we linger and reluctate, it being the last time that we should all meet in the present world. Full of emotion we once more gave each other the parting hand, not, however, till as a sort of relief to our gushing feelings, we had voted to adjourn to meet again in 1866, when we trust a remnant of the class of 1811 will come together, while doubtless most of us will have passed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." J. V.

Palmer, July, 1861.

A VAST RUSSIAN.—A few days ago a Russian gentleman died suddenly in a railroad carriage at Bourges. He appeared about fifty years of age, and was of really extraordinary size; his trousers measured seven feet and one-half inches round the waist, and the width between his shoulders was not less than 31 1-4 inches. His weight was so enormous that not less than six men had to be employed to remove the dead body from the carriage, and eight to carry it to the cemetery of St. Lazare.

WENT AWAY AS WISE AS HE CAME.—A professional gentleman, making a call, remembered the number of the residence, but forgot the name of the occupants. Ringing the bell, he was ushered into the parlor. Presently the lady of the house appeared. After a little preliminary talk, thinking very shrewdly, to conceal his ignorance and acquire the knowledge he wanted, he quietly asked, "Madam, how do you spell your name?"—"Our family," was the reply, "always spell it with two L.'s."

AN ADVENTUROUS WIFE IN PURSUIT OF AN ABSCONDING HUSBAND.

Among the many emigrants from Scotland to Australia, in the early "diggings" of the latter place, was an orphan girl of nineteen summers, who had passed the days of her childhood and youth beneath the roof and under the fostering care and guardian watchfulness of her grandmother. She was influenced by female associates to join them in seeking that far distant isle, which was so full of "promise," in remunerative compensation for female labor.

After a residence there of some six years, mostly at service in public houses, she formed the acquaintance and soon entered in marriage relations with an active, enterprising and intelligent American engaged in coach and stage driving business. He was near her age, and but little her senior in the time he had resided in Australia. The tide of domestic life glided along smoothly. Business was lucrative and home well supplied. The first born was a son, playful and prattling, the idol of their hearts and the object of their dearest affection.

The nature of his business necessarily occupied a great part of his time abroad. His attention became absorbed in other's interests and less in his own family. A gradual coldness was apparent.

In December last, the husband, while the child was suffering from severe and dangerous sickness, and the wife *enciente*, informed her that it was imperatively necessary that he should be absent for a day or two in the purchase of horses for the stages, and at longest he should not be gone more than three or four days. Encircling each in his arms and impressing upon their cheeks a parting kiss and besprinkling it with his tears, he left them with many expressions of regret and sorrow. The few, but long and weary days, in anxious maternal watchings over their sick little Charley, at length passed away in anticipation of the husband and father's return. But he came not. Months brought no intelligence of him. Destitution stared the little family in the face, with no means of supplying their pressing wants.

Her only hope of securing subsistence seemed to be in selling her better furniture and making arrangements for a common class of boarders. The manner she was left and her own situation rendered all her efforts fruitless.

She wrote the family relations of her husband in America, whom he had always represented as rich and influential, and from whom he had received letters urging his return, enclosing a letter to him of her circumstances, and daguerreotypes of herself and child to the family. She implored a speedy reply, but received no response.

"Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn,"

she threw herself upon the counsels and charity of her Australian friends, who pointed her to the land of America—the home of the free—the asylum of the oppressed and the birth place of her husband. There she would be likely to find him and his wealthy relatives, as well as the amplest means of anywhere, for supporting herself and family, if so necessitated. The advice was generously accompanied with the contribution of funds sufficient to defray reasonable expenses in coming to America.

On the 14th of March, three months subsequent to the desertion of her husband, she set sail with her child two years old, for London—a distance of 16,500 miles! The usual passage is three months, but hers was tedious, with no friend to aid her, and of unusual length, being protracted to ninety-nine days. On her arrival in London, a good Samaritan woman—a sister passenger—whose sympathies were enlisted from her sufferings and necessities, took charge of her child while she most diligently sought out the station office and procured tickets for Liverpool—a labor which cost her most of the day in that vast and populous city. In all this she was greatly animated in learning she was following in the wake of her husband, whose longer stay in London would make her approach the nearer to him.

From Liverpool she took a steerage passage for nine guineas, (first-class tickets being twenty guineas,) and reached New York on the morning of July 1st—a passage of twelve days. The boat left in the evening, and the next day she was in Boston.

It was with difficulty that she could ascertain the locality of Fiskdale—the residence of her husband's friends and the home of his childhood.

Knowing, however, that it was in the vicinity of Palmer, from letters received in Australia, she left Boston in the cars for Palmer on the morning of her arrival, and was in Fiskdale before noon July 2d, only a few weeks behind her husband. The gentleman who took her from Palmer called upon Mrs. Glazier and inquired for Calvin Glazier, her son, and was informed that he was temporarily stopping with his uncle in Holland. The Australian lady then took up her quarters at the hotel, and sent a messenger to her husband in Holland, requesting him to call on her.

After many inquiries Mr. Glazier declined returning with the messenger, but engaged to call on her the next morning. On receiving his answer, she immediately sought him in Holland, but before her arrival his clothes had been sent for at his mother's, and he was in parts unknown, and has never given her the promised interview.

The penniless situation and helpless condition of Mrs. Glazier renders her for the present, entirely dependent upon charity, and the overseers of the poor in Sturbridge have made provision for her comfort and support.

Here is a striking illustration of the sentiments published by the eminent and distinguished Fowlers—the world-renowned phrenologists—"He that deserts his mother will desert his wife." Mr. Glazier had hardly passed his fifteenth summer before he sacrificed the endearments of "sweet home," maternal affections and the enchantments and caresses of a lovely group of sisters, to follow in the train of a circus, where he would receive no more protection than one of the canine race of the present day without a necklace and a registered name.

A few years again brought him home, only to show the instability of his filial affection and obedience. A good situation in Worcester, at mechanical pursuits, was abandoned within three months for a whaling voyage from New Bedford. At the Sandwich Islands he deserted and shipped for London, and from thence to Australia near 1852, where his time was devoted to active business in a life of industry, temperance and enterprise.—*Southbridge Journal.*

A PICTURE OF HOME.

I recall a home long since left behind in the journey of life, and its memory floats back over me with a shower of emotions and thoughts towards whose precious fall my heart opens itself greedily like a thirsty flower. It is a home beyond the mountains, humble and homely, but priceless in its wealth of associations. The waterfall sings in my ears, as it used to through the dreamy, mysterious nights. The rose at the gate, the path of tansy under the window, the neighboring orchard, the old elm, the grand machinery of storms and showers, the little smithy under the hill that flamed with strange light through the dull winter evenings, the wood pile at the door, the ghostly white birches of the hill, and the dim blue haze on the retiring mountains—all of these come back to me with an appeal that touches my heart and moistens my eyes.

I sit again in the doorway at summer nightfall eating my bread and milk, looking off upon the darkening landscape, and listening to the shouts of boys upon the hillside, calling or driving home the reluctant herds. I watch again the devious way of the dusky nighthawk along the twilight sky, and listen to his measured note, and the breezy boom that accompanies his headlong plunge towards the earth.

Even the old barn, crazy in every timber and gaping at every joint, has charms for me; I try again the breathless leap in the hay. I sit again on the threshold of the widely opened doors—opened to the soft south wind of spring—and watch the cattle, whose faces look half human to me as they sun themselves, and peacefully ruminate, while drop by drop the melting snow on the roof drills holes through the wasting drift beneath the eaves.

The first little lambs of the season tottle by the side of their dams, and utter their feeble bleatings, while the flock nibbles at the hayrack, or a pair of rival wethers try the strength of their skulls in an encounter, half in earnest and half in play. The proud old rooster crows upon his dunghill throne, and some delighted member of his silly family leaves her nest, and tells to her mates and to me that there is another egg in the world.

The old horse whinnies in his stall, and calls to me for food. I look up to the roof, and think of last year's swallows—soon to return again—and catch a glimpse of angular sky through the diamond-shaped opening that gave them ingress and egress. How, I know not, and care not, but that the old barn as a part of myself—it has entered into life and given me growth and wealth.

But I look into that house again, where the life abides, which has appropriated these things, and finds among them its home. The hour of evening has come, the lamps are lighted, and a good man in middle life—though very old he seems to me—takes down the Bible and reads a chapter from its hallowed pages. A sweet woman sits at his side with his sleepy head upon her knees, and brothers and sisters grouped reverently around me. I do not understand the words, but I have been told that they are the words of God, and I believe it. The long chapter ends, and then we all kneel down, and the good man prays. I fall asleep with my head in the chair, and the next morning remembering nothing how I went to bed.

After breakfast the Bible is taken down, and the good man prays again; and again is the worship repeated through all the days of my golden years. The pleasant converse of the fireside, the simple songs of home, the words of encouragement as I bend over my school tasks, the kiss as I lie down to rest, the patient bearing with the freaks of my reckless nature, the gentle counsels mingled with reproof and reproval, the sympathy that meets the pangs of every sorrow and sweetens every little success; all these return to me amid the responsibilities which press upon me now, and I feel as if I had once lived in heaven, and strayed and lost my way.

Well, the good man grew old and weary, and fell asleep at last, with a blessing on his lips for me. Some of those who called him father, lie side by side in the same calm place. The others are scattered and dwell in new homes, and the old house and barn and orchard have passed into the hands of strangers, who have learned or are learning to look upon them as I do now.

Lost, ruined, forever left behind, that home is mine to-day, as truly as it ever was, for I have not brought it away with me and shown it to you? It was the home of my boyhood. In it I found my first mental food, and by it was my young soul fashioned. To me, through weary years and many dangers and sorrows, it has been a perennial fountain of delight and purifying influences, simply because it was my home and was and is a part of me. The rose at the gate blooms for me now. The landscape appears when I summon it, and I hear the voices that call me from lips which memory makes immortal.—*Dr. Holland.*

RUSSIA'S ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY.—Next year is the thousandth anniversary of the Russian empire; and we have been informed that they intend to celebrate the occasion with one of their grand national festivals. The spectacle at St. Petersburg and Moscow will probably be very magnificent; and the recent manumission of the serfs will give it peculiar significance.

THE WAR SPIRIT AT THE WEST.—A traveler who has just returned from the West, relates an incident which illustrates the spirit of patriotism prevailing in that section. Stopping in a little town, of apparently but a few hundred inhabitants, he inquired if any volunteers had gone to the war from that town. "I reckon there has, stranger. We've sent two companies, and have got another as mad as hornets because they can't go."

☞ To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Position of Affairs.

People have not got through talking about the misfortune at Bull's Run. It was a serious mistake, which has given great encouragement to the rebels, and caused despondency and doubt to seize upon many at the North. There is no good apology for it, and all efforts to palliate its disgrace do not seem to help it.

Gen. McClellan is infusing a new spirit into the volunteers. He is also rectifying their camp discipline, putting them in better condition than they have been before. The idea that Washington will be attacked is considered absurd.

From Clarksburg, Va., we have an exciting report, which, if true, will end the war in Western Virginia. It is said that Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, at the head of 3,000 Virginia troops, met Gov. Wise and 7,000 rebels at Bullstown, and that a battle ensued, in which we lost 600 men and the enemy 1,500. Wise is retreating on Lewisburg, Greenbriar county, which, according to lately intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point. Gauley bridge was entirely destroyed by the runaway rebels, and it will require three days to construct a floating bridge. Wise fells trees across the roads and destroys all the bridges.

Gen. Banks has now more than 14,000 men with him, in good condition, and anxious to receive the expected attack of the rebels. The federal camp at Sandy Hook, Md., was quiet and orderly on Wednesday, with no indications of rebel troops in that vicinity. Gen. Banks and staff are busily engaged in forming the army into brigades. Their present position is chosen with great engineering skill. It commands Harper's Ferry, and can be easily and quickly made almost impregnable by our batteries in position.

Gen. Butler, it is rumored, will be transferred to another department, and Gen. Wool placed in command at Fortress Monroe.

It is reported that Gen. McCall of Pennsylvania will go to Harper's Ferry, and supersede Gen. Banks.

The federal scouts report that Jeff Thompson, with 500 rebels, is encamped thirty miles south of Bird's Point. There are 3000 rebels between Charleston and New Madrid, and 7000 at the latter place.

A despatch from Nashville says that Ben. McCallough has defeated Gen. Siegel in southern Missouri, killing 9000 federals, and losing 600 secessionists. This is probably off the same piece with the pretended capture of several of our regiments in Virginia.

Gen. Sweeny's command arrived at Forsythe, Mo., on the 23d, and dispersed a body of 150 rebels, killing five and wounding several. Three of our men were slightly wounded but none killed. The first and second stories of the court house were filled with blankets, provisions, camp equippage, etc., which with two tons of lead found in a well, and other articles secreted in different parts of the town, in all valued at $18,000 or $20,000, fell into our hands. Wilkes, the correspondent of the N.Y. Times, was slightly wounded.

There was a fight on Lane's prairie, 15 miles from Rolla, Mo., on the 26th, between a party of 65 rebels and 15 Home Guards from Rolla. The latter were surrounded but made a determined stand, and after a few vollies dispersed the rebels, killing their 1st Lieutenant, and mortally wounding three others. On our side one Lieutenant and two privates were slightly wounded.

The Secretary of War has sent fresh orders to Cincinnati, directing the U. S. Quartermaster there to send at once to Gen. McClellan's forces 500 wagons, 2000 horses and 2600 sets of harness.

Political Hucksters vs. the Administration.

One of the most painful features of our present national troubles is the continual wrangling of selfish politicians over measures adopted by the Administration. No matter what policy may be pursued, Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates must be made a target for the spleen of partizan leaders and partizan organs. Disappointed office seekers, wire-pullers, jobbers and compromising doughfaces unite in assailing the Government. It seems to them a fit occasion to avenge their petty grievances and private animosities, and to pour out their vials of wrath on the heads of those who are laboring with herculean might for the safety and welfare of the country. Their aim and object has evidently been for power and plunder, but failing in this, they now resort to vilification and treason. Like the witches in Macbeth they cry

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

Alas, for these workers of iniquity, their efforts must fail; the fires they are attempting to kindle beneath their political cauldron will not burn; the hell-broth they seek to brew will never bubble; "Othello's occupation's gone." The disaster at Manassas has cut the wires—and the wings—of these scheming knaves, and they are now at the mercy of an outraged people, who will permit them no longer to traduce the Government or impede its progress in crushing rebellion.

Arrival of a Prince.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, first cousin of the French Emperor, arrived at New York on Saturday. He was accompanied by the Princess Clotilde, and several others connected with the royal household. No display was made over the arrival of these distinguished visitors, and they will be suffered to make their visit without being caressed to death by public balls and dinners.

National Taxation.—Before proceeding to a national tax, would it not be well for the Government to curtail its expenses? For instance, in our custom houses there are more officers than are necessary, and many thousand dollars could be saved in a year by abridging the force. The Boston custom house is overrun with superfluous officers.

The Question of Bravery.—It is said in high quarters that some of those volunteer regiments which ran away first are the most highly praised for good conduct in the public prints.

Trusting in Providence.

It is all very well to declare and reiterate that our cause is a just one; that justice and right will triumph, and that we should "trust in Providence" for the result. That is good moral doctrine to talk over when we have no enemy with rifled guns and sharp bayonets staring us in the face. We have talked it all along, but either our faith is not equal to a grain of mustard seed, or Providence is favoring the rebels.

We don't believe in this trusting in Providence without making an effort on our own part. Providence won't fire our guns and mount our cavalry unless we furnish men, powder and horses. Providence won't whip the rascally secessionists for us if we don't try to do it ourselves. The harder we labor to put down the rebellion by every art and strategy of war, the more we shall seem to be aided by Providence, and the more faith we shall have in that power to aid us.

We once heard of a pious old lady who was run away with by a horse, and in relating the catastrophe said she trusted in Providence till the breeching broke, and then she did not know what to do. It was a good deal so with Gen. McDowell, who went out to fight the rebels at Manassas. He trusted too much in the strength of his small force, and the justice of his cause, and probably not a little in Providence; but when the rebel cavalry burst upon him from the bush, and his men fled like a rabble instead of an army, he did not know what to do. If he had got down on his knees and prayed like a saint we do not suppose it would have helped him much. He had not taken the precaution to avoid that catastrophe, and he could not expect that Providence would remedy his blunders.

It is a trite saying that God helps those who help themselves. This is good doctrine to believe in, and to act under, especially if acting in a right cause. If our officers and soldiers will act on this principle they may trust in Providence with some hope of success.

War Items.

The Baltimore Patriot says that parties are continually passing over from Maryland to the Virginia shore, for the purpose, it is supposed, of joining the rebel army. The passage is made principally in the night.

The New Orleans Crescent says the privateer Sumter is "pursuing the real policy—capture, burn, sink, and destroy every vessel of the enemy, retaining now and then one to send in with prisoners; she can live on the enemy, particularly if she should go into the British Channel. She can outsail or outrun any vessel in the old defunct's navy."

It is believed that both Gens. Wool and Harney will be promptly placed in command of columns of the Grand Army now assembling.

The corporation of the city of New Orleans advertises for a war loan of $250,000, to be appropriated to the defense of the city.

Five barrels, purporting to contain whiskey, lately captured on the schooner Buena Vista, in the Potomac, have been found full of excellent pistols.

The rebel cavalry charged on our pickets near Fortress Monroe, last Friday. We killed one man and wounded others. An attack is expected nightly on Newport News. The enemy are now in force at Yorktown.

The most advanced post of our army is four and a half miles from Alexandria. Col. Howard's brigade, including the 3d, 4th, and 5th Massachusetts, and the 2d Vermont, are encamped there.

Two cavalry soldiers of the regular army, while accompanying a Union lady home outside of Alexandria, were seized by a body of secessionists, near the theological seminary, about a mile and a half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to return.

The Tribune's special says Col. Hooker is recommended by the Massachusetts delegation for Brigadier General. A portion of the delegation recommended Cols. Couch and Gordon for Brigadiers.

The Baltimore Clipper says that nearly 400 negroes appeared at Fortress Monroe Friday night, and claimed protection.

Beauregard has sent parties of troops into Loudon county, Va., to procure provisions and wagons.

An Accumulation of Horrors.—A few days ago a man went to Honesdale, N. Y. from Dyberry Falls to procure a physician to attend his child. Having sent the physician, he stayed there and got intoxicated. When the physician arrived the child was dead. A neighbor was dispatched in pursuit of the father. He found him, and the two started back in a wagon. On the way an altercation occured between them, and the neighbor was thrown out and had his leg broken. As a result of his debauch, the father was taken with cholera morbus and died. The mother, under this accumulation of horrors, fell sick and is in a critical condition.

Wellington's Way with Non-Combatants.—When importuned at Brussels by a number of amusement seekers among his own countrymen, to let them be spectators of the approaching battle at Waterloo, he at once consented, and ordered them immediately to be armed, equipped, and to take their place in the ranks with the soldiers.

Whiskey and Water in Large Measure.—At Martinsburgh, Va., Gen. Williams knocked out the heads of 250 barrels of corn whiskey and emptied the liquor into the brook. The troops, not particular about the kind of bowl the grog was mixed in, rushed to the stream and imbibed freely enough to waken the devil of mischief among them.

Female Imitators of Army Contractors.—A woman has been detected in drawing pay from the New York volunteer fund for three husbands, another for two, others for men not married, while others have been allowed for five, six and seven children, when they had but one, and in some instances none.

The Dutch Mean to Keep the Constitution.—In a German paper a letter from a private in the southwest, giving a description of the Carthage fight, contains the following touching passage: "It was a great victory. The Dutch did the fighting. As an old fellow said to me this morning, we swear to keep the Constitution, and we keep him."

A Young Girl in the Battle.—Miss Augusta Foster, daughter of the Second Maine Regiment, from Augusta, Me., was upon the field of battle on Sunday, had her horse shot from under her, and walked all the way from the scene of action to Alexandria, where she was ministering to the wounded at the hospitals.

Mills stopped at Holyoke.—The Lyman mills at Holyoke have stopped work for four or five weeks, and probably longer, unless there should be some change in national affairs. The Hampden mills will run two weeks longer, and then stop for a few months.

In Greenwich, last Saturday, during a heavy thunder-shower, Smith Ayres had four fat cattle killed by lightning.

A GLANCE AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, July 27, 1861.

The City of Washington—Warlike Aspect of Affairs—Wandering and Dissipated Soldiers—A Trip to the Camps over the Potomac—Arlington Hights and the House of General Lee—Fortifications—Alexandria—Murder of a Prostitute—The Marshall House—Liquor among the Soldiers—Cheating among Army Contractors, and several other things.

The person who supposes Washington to be the handsomest city in the United States, labors under a mistake which will be corrected whenever he visits it. Its streets are wide and roomy, but there is little of that elegance and refined taste in private buildings which are found in all Northern cities. Pennsylvania Avenue, the "crack" street of the city, is wide, long, and called magnificent; but in beauty it poorly compares with Fifth Avenue in New York, or Beacon Hill in Boston. It is a good place for a morning or evening drive, and that is about all. Take away the public buildings, which are the most magnificent in the United States, hardly excelled by any in the world, and Washington would have few charms to attract the visitor. The Capitol grounds, with those around the President's House, are delightful, abounding in shade trees, gravelled walks, statues and other ornamental features, but when it is considered that this is the Capital of the the n tion, which is as old as the government itself, and has had millions lavished upon it to make it beautiful, its general appearance falls far short of what it ought to be. There are acres of lawn covered by unhewn marble, sections of columns, carved cornices, massive scrolls, and other expensive stone work for the completion of the capitol and other public buildings. These unfinished fragments, partially overgrown with grass, and browned with weather, remind the visitor of the ruins of Carthage and Rome. The national monument is also surrounded by a mass of rubbish, which with the unfinished shaft suggest the wreck of States, and a nation broken and checked it its onward progress.

WARLIKE ASPECT.

The city wears a warlike appearance. Sidewalks and fields are full of soldiers, the streets are crowded with cavalry and hundreds of Government wagons moving in every direction. From early dawn till late at night the tide flows on, and you hear nothing but the rumble of heavy wagons, the call of drivers, and the clatter of horses' feet along the streets and avenues. From the dome of the capitol, or from the reception room in the White House, the view is really imposing. Through the long streets and over Long Bridge you see the unbroken procession move on. There is no end to white-covered wagons, no cessation to the stream of horsemen, no intermission between the clouds of dust that mark the line of travel. At the foot of the city lies the Potomac, its waters placid as a lake among the hills, while for five of six miles along the hights of Arlington may be seen the countless tents of the encamped federal army.

Since the unfortunate battle at Bull's Run, thousands of soldiers have been strolling about the city, subject to no restraint from officers, and without any headquarters. In some instances their officers were all killed, and the fragments of companies have no one to direct them. They hang around grog shops, sleep on the sidewalks or in the capitol grounds, and get a mouthful here and there to relieve hunger. They seem to have become completely demoralized, having no care as to what becomes of themselves or their country. You meet them at every block, intoxicated or quarrelling, having in their possession loaded arms, which may be used at any moment in a fit of drunken excitement. There are also hundreds of heroes, eager to relate their experience on that fatal Sunday. They will show you where a bullet has passed through their clothing, where a bayonet has punctured their haversack, or a cannon-ball brushed against them, and by way of palliating the misfortunes of the day, you are told that if others had fought as bravely as themselves there would have been no hasty flight from the field. The Fire Zouaves lay claim to a large share of heroism, and their appearance entitles them to it. You meet scores of them, bruised and wounded, their hands and faces done up in bandages. I found two of them luxuriating over a bottle of whiskey in the Capitol grounds, and enquired if the rebels had not got some of them. "Not a man," was the reply. "They killed two hundred of us, but they took none alive." The answer was worthy of the Guard of the first Napoleon, who, when called upon to surrender at the battle of Waterloo, replied: "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders!"

Gen. McClellan arrived last night to take command of the forces in and about Washington. He visited the President this morning and they, with Gen. Scott, held a long consultation, owing to which myself and companion failed to obtain a promised interview with "Honest Abraham." We had the pleasure, however, of pretty thoroughly inspecting the White House, and pulling the ears of the young Lincolns at play about the premises.

LONG BRIDGE AND ARLINGTON HIGHTS.

The difficulty of obtaining passes through the line of pickets has increased since the route of the army; but there is a key to every lock, and in this instance we found it in the person of the President's private secretary who procured us a pass of Gen. Mansfield and accompanied us on our trip into Virginia. On reaching Long Bridge a sentinel ordered us to alight from the carriage, and marched us before an officer, where we were required to sign our "death warrant," or at least a declaration amounting to that if we should make use of what we should see to aid the enemy. The bridge is nearly a mile long, having two draws. It is lined with sentinels night and day, who guard it from injury. The Virginia end of the bridge is being strongly fortified. First comes a stockade, made of logs set up endways, picketed on the top, and having loop holes for muskets. Then there is an entrenchment made of strong earthwork and timber, from which heavy columbiads and Dahlgren guns sweep the whole foreground. Outside of this is a moat five or six feet in depth and ten or fifteen in width, which can be filled from the river in a few moments. Numerous shade trees along the road in front of the fortification have been cut down to give a clear range to the guns. For a long distance above and below the bride extends a wide miry marsh, cutting off any approach except directly in front of the guns. Napoleon passed the bridge of Lodi in spite of thirty Austrian cannon, but it will require a greater than Napoleon to cross Long Bridge without a pass. Should the fortifications be carried by storm the draws could be raised or the bridge be blown up in a few moments.

Passing under the Chesapeake canal, we soon came among the camps of the soldiers which line the road on either side for four or five miles. The road winds up among a succession of hills, which are covered with a luxuriant growth of wood. Pickets are stationed in sight of each other all the way, who stopped us more frequently than it seemed necessary, to examine our passes. On reaching the summit we alighted and under the guidance of a cream-colored slave woman, who was selling ginger cakes to the soldiers, made our way among camp tents to the house of Gen. Lee, one of the commanders in the rebel army. The house stands on a high point overlooking Washington and the Potomac. To the right and left almost as far as the eye can reach you can see tented fields and moving bodies of soldiers. The house is of antique fashion, having pillars in front, a large hall running entirely through it, with parlors, dining room and library on each side. The house is of stone, and once belonged to the Custis family to which Washington became allied. In the pleasant parlor looking out upon the Capitol Gen. Washington, then a Colonel, wooed the charming widow, and in the dining room, just in the rear, he pledged her health in many goblets of wine. Federal officers now occupy these rooms and make free use of the furniture owned by Gen. Lee. The grounds and garden, naturally beautiful, now wear a dilapidated appearance. From this point the White House and most of the public buildings in Washington could be reached by rifled cannon, hence the importance of keeping the Hights in possession of our forces. A mile or two back, and along the hills that overlook the approaches from Fairfax and Alexandria strong intrenchments have been erected, on which heavy guns are mounted. The woods on the declivities in front of these have been lopped down, giving a clear sweep to shot and shell, and affording an excellent abattis for our soldiers. The country back of the hights is mostly covered with forest, extending to Fairfax Court House, which stands on a high elavation and can be plainly seen in the distance. With a glass the rebel flag can be seen waving over it. In the vicinity of these fortifications there are at least 45,000 troops, with arms and ammunition sufficient to resist an attack. Still I do not believe the fortifications impregnable against a well organized and determined army, but that the rebels can drive our forces from Arlington Hights and attack the city from that point, I do not believe. In the first place, if they contemplate an attack it will be at a point where there is less preparation to defend it. Twenty miles up the Potomac they can ford the stream and march down in the rear of the city. In that case they would encounter no fortifications, and the result would rest in the strength of opposing forces.

TO ALEXANDRIA.

Having inspected the fortifications and troops upon the Hights, we took the high road leading to Alexandria. It passes through large plantations of worn-out land, which bears evidence of having seen more productive days. In the fields were numerous slaves gathering oats or plowing corn, but we saw no white men except pickets stationed along the road. Everything bears marks of decay and dilapidation. A single peach orchard, bending with luscious fruit was the only exception. It was guarded by soldiers to protect it from camp thieves, who, we were told, had caught the picking and stealing fever that prevails among a more honored class at Washington. On approaching the city the Chesapeake canal flanks the road upon the left, while on the right a thick growth of young woods stretch away to Bull's Run and Manassas. We enquired of a picket how near the rebels had appeared.

"Within three miles, sir," was the reply, "and I guess some of 'em are peeking out of the woods yonder."

On entering the city we were struck with the silence that reigned there. Streets are deserted, stores and houses closed, and a Sunday-like appearance pervaded the whole place. I could hardly realize that this was a city of ten thousand inhabitants. Its streets are regularly laid out, but they are far from being neat and inviting. A few loaferish-looking fellows were lounging about on the steps of low dram shops, and groups of soldiers were standing upon the corners.

A MURDER.

We did not expect to witness bloodshed on the "sacred soil of Virginia," but on turning the corner of a street the crack of a rifle, and the simultaneous scream of a female arrested our attention. At the same moment a woman fell to the ground and a soldier was seized by two or three of his companions. We approached the spot to learn that the soldier was intoxicated, and that the woman was a prostitute who had been shot for repulsing his advances after stealing his money. She was not more than twenty-five years old; her hair was of raven blackness, her unclosed eyes dark and lustrous, her cheeks dimpled and tinted with the hue of maiden beauty; but she was dead. A female companion, with dishevelled hair and naked shoulders, seemed almost crazy over the tragedy. She stripped the clothing from the bosom of the dead woman, and exposed the wound. A minie bullet had entered the left breast and passed out of the right side, making a lacerated wound an inch in diameter, from which the warm blood flowed profusely. At this juncture the proprietor of the house came up, and was joined by several women, who declared themselves Union citizens, but they were not going to stand it any longer. They were shut up in the city and guarded by federal troops who were now shooting them down in the street. We suggested that they must make complaint to some officer, as we had no authority in the matter, and did not care to hear their grievances. Had they known that one of our party was the President's secretary, I have no doubt they would have pictured their wrongs in stronger colors. We were glad to escape the gathering crowd, and this bloody evidence of civil war.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

A visit to the Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth met his death, and a hasty drive in the vicinity completed our visit to Alexandria. The Marshall House is an ordinary sized hotel on Main street. A sentinel guards its entrance and another stands at the head of the second flight of stairs. The third flight of stairs, on which the Colonel was shot, are entirely gone, and also all the floor of the hall where a drop of his blood fell. The sentinel permitted us to bring away a few fragments, assuring us that it was as much as he could do to keep visitors and soldiers from carrying off the whole house. The furniture through the house is broken and destroyed, and the premises badly maltreated. It is occupied only by soldiers.

OTHER MATTERS.

Beyond the city is an earthwork and several heavy pieces of ordnance, but these could hardly resist a well organized attack, unless greatly strengthened. Our troops anticipate an attack from the rebels, but declare their intention to burn the city before yielding it. The fear of this is supposed to keep the rebels back.

Having seen enough of camp grounds and fortifications, we returned to Washington, well paid for our visit. After re-crossing Long Bridge a company of cavalry galloped past, and we learned afterwards that Gen. McClellan and Gen McDowell were at their head, on a trip to the Hights of Arlington. There is great confidence felt here in Gen. McClellan, and his first business will be to reform the discipline of the army. Camp life at best tends to demoralize the soldier, and here dissipation has run riot, almost beyond control. The soldiers in camp are dirty, ragged and rough. There are exceptions, to be sure, but they are not common. They seem to be governed by no system, or directed by no competent head. Beer barrels and rum jugs abound in the camp, and these are worse enemies than the rebels. Had there been less liquor and more bread at Bull's Run, the disaster which has brought shame on our arms would not have happened. It is the universal testimony of the troops that they were poorly fed, and that from Thursday till the flight on Sunday, they had little to eat, and little sleep. Some regiments did not eat a mouthful for more than twenty-four hours. Inefficient quartermasters and speculating contractors manage to starve the poor soldiers and fill their own pockets. The Government is terribly swindled in this way. We were told of two instances where a quartermaster procured English military boots for officers at $20 per pair, paying for them out of money drawn to purchase beef for the troops; yet this is but one in a thousand ways in which the treasury is robbed, and the soldiers are made to suffer. We heard of a horse trade in which a contractor paid $125 each for forty or fifty horses, worth on an average $50 each, the contractor receiving $25 on every horse from the man who sold them, and this left the seller a profit of $50 on each animal. So it is in about every contract. If these abuses are suffered to go on Government will be impoverished and the army utterly demoralized

Troops are continually pouring into the city, and from the large quantities of army supplies, army wagons, &c., &c., which are accumulating in the vicinity of the railroad depot, one can judge of the magnitude of the campaign. Thousands of three months troops are leaving, yet the arrivals more than fill their places. From New York to Washington there is a continual line of troops going and coming, railroad conveyance being taxed to its utmost capacity. From the Pennsylvania line to Washington there is a line of soldiers guarding the road, and this is also the case at important bridges through Pennsylvania. A trip over the road, with observations in and about Washington, will give the traveller a good idea of the state of affairs in a season of civil warfare. G. M. T.

Frightful Tragedy.—A young man named Pratt, about eighteen years of age, and a Miss Vanderworker, sixteen years old, who were uncle and neice, eloped from Rome, N. Y., to New Ashford, last June, and were married.—The father of the girl, who had discovered their whereabouts, arrived at New Ashford, on Monday night, declaring that he would have his daughter. She went up stairs, and five minutes afterwards the misguided couple were found with their throats cut, and so closely clasped in each others arms that three men could hardly separate them. The woman was dead, but Pratt still lingers.

The Confederate Government Calling out More Troops.—The Southern papers contain the proclamations of the Governors of several seceded States, calling for additional levies of troops. In Mississippi, eight regiments are called for, to be fully organized and encamped by Aug. 15th. A requisition has been made upon South Carolina for two thousand more troops. Alabama is called upon for three thousand additional volunteers. Regiments are still moving Northward, among others one from Georgia and the Sumpter Flying Artillery.

New Prophet.—A new prophet has sprouted in Utah, named Morris, who is taking the shine out of Brigham Young, whereat B. Y. is putting himself into a passion. Prophet Young denounces Prophet Morgan as a humbug, and Prophet Morris retorts that Prophet Young will be cut off this year, and that the Mormons will be led back to Missouri by a descendant of Joe Smith.

Cheap Uniforms.—Connecticut ingenuity is never failing in the production of needful and timely articles. A woolen manufacturing firm in Enfield is making knit uniforms of durable material and proper color, represented to be serviceable and suitable for summer or winter wear, which can be furnished per uniform—jacket, vest and pantaloons—for three dollars.

Hung in Effigy.—The N. Y. Express says that a party of Union men hung Horace Greeley, Friday evening, in effigy, in Washington Square. The effigy remained until 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, attracting much notice.—A large placard was attached to it bearing the inscription: "Horace Greeley, the War Blood Hound. Forward to the Devil."

Catching Fish by Lightning.—One day last week the lightning struck the dam at Byron Smith's grist mill, at South Hadley, and glancing off, was diffused over the pond. Soon after, the fish that had been stunned rose to the surface of the water, and large pickerel, suckers, shiners and other fish were taken by hand in large quantities.

How they Lie.—The Richmond papers, describing the first fight at Bull Run, on Thursday, the 17th, says: The Provost Marshal reports having buried nine hundred and eighty-three of the enemy. As there were only twenty killed, this is a gross exaggeration.

The Proposed Attack on Washington.—The impression gains ground that the rebels will attack the city, if at all, in the rear, crossing the river at some point or points between Great Falls or Leesburg. It is said that they have been taking soundings the whole distance.

Large Stories.—People should not be too credulous about believing all the stories told about soldiers at the Bull Run battle. Many of them are manufactured by men who were not in the battle, but who desire to make themselves heroes after a disgraceful retreat.

Blackberries.—The blackberry crop is of so much importance on the Ohio river that the mail-boats recently changed their time of starting from Louisville one hour earlier, to accommodate the shippers of blackberries along the line of the river from Madison to Cincinnati.

Sad Accident.—John Spellman, a boy six years old, while playing on some dirt cars at Burlington, Vt., on Sunday, loosened the brakes of the forward car, when the cars started, the boy fell on the track, and the whole train passed over him, severing his head from the body.

Handy Fellows.—There are three hundred and forty tailors in the New York 69th regiment. Two of them are commissioned officers. This is a match for one of the Massachusetts regiments, which has in its ranks over three hundred shoemakers.

Dog Days.—The weather for a few days has been of that sultry nature so common to this season. It is first rate for cucumbers and colic.

Brother for Brother.—A brother of David Case of Norwich, and a brother of John Jennings of Preston, both killed at Bull's Run, are going to take the place of their dead brothers. The men of Connecticut are plucky as well as patriotic.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The American Telegraph Company are putting up an extra wire on their line.

The fields are full of huckleberries, which are picked and sold for 6 cents a quart.

Monson.—The fall term of Monson Academy will commence on the 28th inst. See advertisement.

More troops are wanted. Cannnot some patriotic man, who possesses a military spirit, try to start a company in Palmer?

New Market.—Wilson Arnold of this village, is about opening a meat market at Three Rivers.

Dr. Henry O. Adams, late of Ware, has established himself in the practice of his profession in this village.

The gymnasium on the Park is liberally patronized by our young men. It is much better employment than loafing about beer shops and street corners.

Police.—Bridget Daley, of Monson, was on Wednesday sent to the House of Correction for four months, for being a common drunkard.

Rev. Joshua Pearl, the school teacher from this vicinity, rather than leave Nashville, Tenn., has hoisted a secession flag over his house, and sent his only son into the rebel army.

First Printing in Palmer.—We have before us a small magazine called the "Watchman," printed by Rev. Ezekiel Terry, in 1809. Mr. Terry used to preach and print as occasion seemed to require, having his office in his dwelling house.

Belchertown.—The Belchertown company has been reorganized and F. C. Cook of this town chosen Captain. A young man from Holyoke is first Lieutenant, and Solomon Shumway of Belchertown second. The company will go into encampment at Worcester next Monday.

Three Rivers.—John Connor, while practicing with a pistol on Friday evening last week, had his thumb blown off.——A boy named Gouyette had one of his fingers cut off by machinery in the mill on Saturday.—Mr. Snow's store was broken into Monday night, and $60 worth of goods taken.

Store Robbed in West Warren.—The store of Connor & Elwell at West Warren, was entered on Tuesday night and about $125 worth of goods taken, and $10 in money. Three men with packages on their backs were seen coming towards Palmer about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the same persons were afterwards seen here. It is supposed they were the thieves.

South Wilbraham.—John Delahanty of Stafford, Ct., was before Justice Spellman Monday morning for drunkenness and breach of the peace. Fined $3 and costs—$14 45, which he paid. Timothy McCarty was at the same time arraigned for drunkenness, and fined $6 and costs, all of which was paid, and both discharged.——H. H. Hendrick has been appointed postmaster in place of S. C. Spellman.

An Extra Mail.—The extra mail between Palmer and Boston, spoken of a few weeks ago, commenced on Monday last. Letters for Boston and other points beyond may be sent in the morning, and an answer to a letter for Boston may be returned the same day. The afternoon mail from Boston reaches Palmer at 5:50. Mails close at the Palmer office as follows: East—7:30, (through mail), and 10:45, A. M.; west—10:40 and 10,50, (New York), A. M.; south—1:30, P. M.; north, and by all stages—1:45 P. M.

Retires from the Mill.—John Clough of Three Rivers, representative from this town in 1860, has just retired from a service of thirty years in the cotton mill at that village. For twenty-four years he has been overseer of the dressing room, in which position he has always sustained the highest respect of the corporation and those under his charge. On Wednesday evening his friends in the mill gathered at his house and presented him with an excellent lever watch, as a testimonial of their esteem and friendship. Geo. W. Randall presented the watch in behalf of the donors.

Ludlow.—During the thunder shower last Saturday an ox belonging to Col. John Miller was struck by lightning, and instantly killed.——Miss Jane A. Eaton has returned from Mississippi, where she has been teaching for the past eight months. She entertains a very low opinion of the rebels. From the family in which she lived a father and two sons had gone to the Confederate army.——At the raising of Monroe Kendall's barn, Austin Newell met with an accident that came near being fatal. While upon one of the high beams, holding a timber, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, striking on his stomach. He was deranged for several hours, but, we are glad to learn, is now nearly or quite recovered.——N. A. Harris has added to his saw mill, blind, door and sash factory, a blacksmith shop, and contemplates, we believe, the construction of a grist mill on the new patent system. Mr. Harris is considerably engaged in chain pump manufacturing.——Darwin Caswell was pursued home the other night by a man, and in his door-yard attacked. Mr. Caswell received a severe slung shot stroke on the head, but succeeded in giving his antagonist a sound and deserved drubbing.——Cedar Swamp has just been finished again at an expense of several hundred dollars, but it is still settling an inch or two a day. Why not build a floating bridge across; or do some think best to take off a few superincumbent layers of dirt, and let the rest come up?——A drill company is about to be formed in Ludlow, as it is near the seat of war.——Joseph Rood, of Capt. Barton's company, who has received over $30 from the town, excites curiosity by having his barrack now in Ludlow; but he is hunting after fourteen deserters. He will probably find them near Manassas Junction.

Ware Police.—Dog days appear to have an unfavorable influence on such as are predisposed to rebellion. On Monday Mrs. Catherine Gleason was arraigned for a variety of misdemeanors, mostly of the beating and bruising kind among her neighbors, and for all which she was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and costs; but preferring a residence in the country awhile, she took an overland excursion escorted by Sheriff Phelps to Northamp-

ton. On Tuesday a bit of set-to occurred between two parties near Water street, but after hearing the evidence the court dismissed the accused. Same day, James Conner made an assault on Mrs. Crowley, who lives on Water street, cutting her face with a stone, for which he was sent to Northampton, where under Sheriff Longley's tuition he may learn better manners.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We make the following extracts from a letter received since our last issue, from Lieut. Howard.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., July 21, 1861.

I believe you have already an account of our progress as far as Martinsburg. We took up our line of march from that place at 5 o'clock a. m. on Monday last, for Bunker Hill. On approaching the town we found the rebel pickets just leaving, and fired several shots at them, but without effect. Advancing still further we found a body of about 700 cavalry leaving in great haste. The Rhode Island Battery fired five or six shots after them, captured one captain, one private and several horses.—On our arrival at Bunker Hill we bivouacked for the night in the woods. We remained here until Wednesday, 3 a. m., sleeping in the open air, when we left for Charleston, where we arrived at 10 p. m., much fatigued, and bivouacked in a wheat field, without even the protection of trees.

Charleston is an out and out "secesh" town, and we were received with anything but smiles. This is the place where they hung John Brown. Having received orders from Gen. Patterson, we left Charleston at 3 o'clock the following afternoon for Harper's Ferry.—Here we were received with great enthusiasm; flags and handkerchiefs were waved and we could not have had, apparently, a more hearty reception, even in old Massachusetts. Some of the ladies alternately cheered and cried for joy, such was the enthusiasm. Ours is the only regiment that has yet occupied the place.—We are encamped upon the grounds of the late superintendent of the Armory, a beautiful place. The people here have been robbed and cruelly treated by Gen. Johnston's troops when they occupied the place. Their horses, wagons, cattle and themselves impressed, and thirty or forty families turned out of their houses to make room for the rebel soldiers. I find the ruins of the U. S. Arsenal here, a magnificent but melancholy spectacle. We expect to remain here for some time.

ANCIENT BIBLE.—We have in our custody a copy of the Bible written on vellum the latter part of the twelfth century. It was beautifully executed and must have taken years of patient toil to complete it. It is a venerable relic of the past, retaining its clearness remarkably while generation after generation has passed away.

REV. SILAS PIPER, pastor of the Methodist church in Ware, has resigned his position, withdrawn his name from the Conference, and hopes to get a chaplain's place in the army—for various reasons.

THE RAREY SYSTEM.—O. H. P. Fancher will give a lecture and exhibition at this place next Wednesday afternoon and evening, showing his power to tame unmanageable horses.

SOMETHING WRONG.—It has been discovered at Washington that a number of hands in the arsenal at the Navy Yard are traitors. This accounts for the sawdust shells which have been fired by our troops. In other departments there are enemies to the country. There is something wrong in all this.

RESIGNED.—Robert Toombs has resigned his office of Secretary of State in the "Southern Confederacy," and R. M. T. Hunter has been appointed to succeed him. The cause of Toomb's resignation is not given.

THE Tenth Regiment arrived at Washington on Sunday afternoon. It is encamped at Arlington and comes under the rigid discipline set on foot by Gen. McClellan.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,
No. 66 John St., N. Y.

June 26.—2m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
29 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

☞ We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Manufacturers in this country to excel in quality, and of consumers to purchase the best in the market, especially in the articles which enter into the food of man. We are led to the above remarks since having the pleasure of eating some very nice light biscuit, made from Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Our better half pronounces it the best she ever saw. Try it. Most all the Grocers and many Druggists sell it. P. D. Willis sells it in Ware.

FARMERS OF NEW-ENGLAND—If your premises are infested with Rats and Mice, now is the time to destroy them, and you will find nothing better for this purpose than "Costar's Vermin Exterminators."—*Editor of Hyannis [Mass.] Messenger.* April, 1861.

☞ See advertisement in this day's paper.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY.—On Tuesday night, last week, a most fiendish murder was committed at Maysville, Ky. An old gentleman by the name of Cobb was known to be in the possession of about $200 by a brace of villains by the name of Collins and Moore, and in order to get it they made an attack on the old gentleman, his wife and two sons, aged 15 and 18 years. The old gentleman and the two sons were killed instantly, but the old lady was found alive the next morning, and gave the information who the murderers were. At last accounts the murderers had not been captured.

A GALLANT YOUNG OFFICER.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal who witnessed both battles at Bull's Run, pays a high compliment to the skill and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Henry E. Noyes of Chelsea, who commanded one of the guns of Sherman's Battery. Lieutenant Noyes is a recent graduate of West Point, and possesses all the ennobling qualities of a true soldier. We fully coincide with the Journal's correspondent that Massachusetts should be proud of him.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—We regret to learn this Association in New York has been obliged to suspend its operations and discontinue its journal; and those who were fortunate enough, at its annual meeting, to be awarded paintings, will receive them unframed in due time.

MONSON ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of 12 weeks will commence on the fourth Wednesday, 28th inst., August, under the care of Rev. H. M. Grout, with able Assistants in all the Departments.

Liberal aid extended to Beneficiaries.

For particulars apply to the Principal, or to the President, A. Ely, D. D.

Monson, Aug. 3, 1861. 3w.

DR. HENRY O. ADAMS, OFFICE and residence for the present at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Goff, South Main st.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT

LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING!

We have a complete line of

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer

☞ *VERY LOW!* ☜

Every one wishing to Purchase anything in our line should visit our store and EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing, as we are selling from our entire Stock at

PANIC PRICES.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

HEAVY COINAGE AT THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The mint has been coining $100,000 a day, chiefly in double eagles. It has now in its vaults $3,500,000 in bullion, which will be manufactured into half and quarter eagles, and dollar pieces. Very little silver or copper is being coined.

THE EXTENT OF OUR DISASTER.—The N. Y. Herald publishes in alphabetical form the names of the killed, wounded and missing at the late battle, of which the following is a recapitulation:—

Killed	280
Wounded	729
Missing (supposed prisoners)	477
Total	1486

Most of the wounded will probably recover, and no doubt the number reported as missing will be diminished. So the repulse, aside from the damaging effects of the panic, is not so serious after all.

BORN.

In Palmer, July 28, a son to J. F. TOBEY.

In Fiskdale, July 27th, a son to CALVIN GLAZIER of Australia.

In Ware, July 23d, a daughter to HENRY A. BEARMAN; 26th, a son to E. A. HOWLAND; 29th, a daughter to ALEXANDER BROWN.

In Monson, July 23, a son to PATRICK MCDONALD; 31st, a son to GEORGE HARVEY.

MARRIED.

In Thorndike, July 27, by A. R. Murdock, Esq., ANDREW MAHER and CORDELIA LAMOT, both of Three Rivers.

In Andover, July 3d, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, ARCHIBALD HIGGINS, jr., of Co. A., 1st Battallion of Rifles, 19th Regiment, and HANNAH BARRON of Andover; 29th, by the same, CHARLES GREENE of Co. H., 14th Regiment, and HANNAH S. HIGGINS of Andover, formerly of Ware.

At Stafford Springs, July 31st, by Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, DAVID HOLLINGWORTH of Woodstock Valley, and HENRIETTA A. PEARSON of Providence, R. I.

In Thorndike, July 27, EMORY GRANNATT and CORDELIA SHARON, both of Three Rivers.

DIED.

In Thorndike, July 28, CHARLES W. FULLER, of Hartford, 37.

In Springfield, July 30, SALLY, 74, wife of Amariah Bennis, formerly of South Wilbraham.

In Ware, July 19th, Mrs MARY COMBS, 68.

In Brimfield, June 25th, MARTHA JANES 95.

In Enfield, July 24th, ALFRED ARNOLD, 80.

In Waterbury, Ct., July 30th, Mrs. ABIGAIL IVES, 83, mother of George M. Ives, Esq., of Stafford Springs.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜

Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!

Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

ASTONISHMENT OF THE REBELS AT THEIR SUCCESS.—An additional evidence of the astonishment of the rebels at the retirement of our forces is furnished from the fact that on Monday morning a gentlemen, in citizen's dress, rode down the road from Centerville to where the camp of the First Massachusetts regiment had been, and found there a cavalry picket of the rebels, wondering, with evident amazement why the camp had been vacated so hurriedly as to leave behind the blankets and knapsacks of the men.

KEEPING THE FIELD AFTER BEING WOUNDED.—Col. Hemtzelman, who was wounded, received a minie rifle ball in his sword arm. It was extracted by the Surgeon, during the battle, while the Colonel was in his saddle at the head of his column. The wound was bandaged and the Colonel kept in his saddle, the last to leave the field, for twenty hours.

NOTICE.—*To all whom it concerns.*—I hereby give notice that from and after this date I give to my son, David Hathaway Wyatt, his time for his own sole benefit, and that I shall claim none of his wages, or any emoluments from him hereafter. DAVID WYATT.

Greenwich, July 30, 1861. a3

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 5th inst., Andrew Dunn, a boy whom I had from the State Almshouse. The public are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no claims of his contracting. If the boy should see this notice, he is requested to come back to his former home, where he will be kindly received,

MICHAEL MALONEY.

Brimfield, July 27, 1861.*

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardingtou, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.

ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by

All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.

Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co., Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestook, Hull & Co., Bush, Gale & Robinson,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart, McKisson & Robbins,
Hegaman & Co., D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co., F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller, Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
P. D. Orvis, Hall, Dixon & Co.,
Penfold, Parker & Mower, Tripp & Co.,
Dudley and Stafford, Conrad Fox,

And others.

BOSTON, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. | Weeks and Potter,
M. S. Burr and Co. | Jno. Wilson, Jr.

and

All the Principal cities and towns in the UNITED STATES.

AGENTS.

Dr. HOLDEN, Ware.
Dr. HOLBROOK, } Palmer.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, }

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

☞ Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

June 29.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Marcia Cooke, late of Palmer in the county of Hampden deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

E. D. COOKE, Administrator.

Chester, July 2, 1861.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.

A NECESSITY in every Household.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

☞ The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N. Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.

Terms Cash.

☞ For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Preguancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

IN all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerfu remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever intr'duced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
Albany, N. Y.
40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39, Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers.
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.—tf. G. M. FISK, }

A SOLDIER'S EMOTIONS IN BATTLE.

Our citizen soldiers, inexperienced in the battle field, will find the most terrible moments, just before the battle begins. A soldier, in his narration of personal adventures in the Mexican war, published in Howe's Achievements of Americans, gives some interesting items on this head in his description of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the war:

"When all was ready, both armies stood still for about twenty minutes, each waiting for the other to begin the work of death, and during this time I did not see a single man of the enemy move; they stood like statues.—We remained quiet with two exceptions:—Gen. Taylor, followed by his staff, rode from left to right at a slow pace, with his leg thrown over like a woman, and as he passed each regiment, he spoke words of encouragement. I know not what he said to the others, but when he came to where we stood, he looked steadily at us—I suppose, to see what effect the novel circumstances in which we were placed had upon us, and as he gazed he said, "*The bayonet my hardy cocks! the bayonet is the thing!*" The other occasion was that of Lieut. Blake, of the engineers, who volunteered to gallop along the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did he go that he might have been shot a hundred times. One of the officers of the enemy, doubtless thinking he had a communication to make rode out to meet him; Blake, however, paid no attention to him, but rode on, and then reported to Taylor.

Thus stood the two belligerent armies, face to face. What were the feelings of those thousands! How many thoughts and fears were crowded into those few moments!—Look at our men! a clammy sweat is settled all over faces slightly pale, not from cowardly fear, but from the awful sense of peril, combined with a determination not to flinch from duty. These are the moments in which true soldiers resign themselves to the reflection that whatever may befall them they will act with *honor;* those are the moments when the absolute coward suffers more than death when, if not certain he would turn and flee. Fighting is very hard work; the man that has passed through a two hours' fight, has lived through a great amount of mental and physical labor. At the end of a battle I always found that I had perspired so freely as to wet through all my thick woolen clothing, and when I had got cool, I was as sore as if I had been beaten all over with a club. When the battle commences the feelings undergo a change.

Reader, did you ever see your house on fire? If so, it was then you rushed into great danger; it was then you went over places, climbed over walls, lifted heavy loads, which you never could have done in your cooler moments; you then have experienced some of the excitement of a soldier in battle I always knew my danger—that at any moment I was liable to be killed, yet such was my excitement that I never realized it. All men are not alike; some are cool; some are perfectly wild or crazy; others are so prostrated by fear that they are completely unnerved—an awful sinking and relaxation of all their energies takes place, awful to behold; they tremble like an aspen, slink into ditches and covert places, cry like children, and are totally insensible to shame—dead to every emotion but the overwhelming fear of instant death. We had a few, and but a few of such in our army.

As the two armies were facing each other, it was remarkable to see the coolness of our men; there they stood, chewing bits of biscuit, and talking about the Mexicans—some wondering if they would fight; others allowing that they would and like demons, etc. I kept my eye on the artillery of the enemy, and happened to be looking towards their right wing when suddenly a white curl of smoke sprang up there from one of their guns, and then I saw the dust fly some distance in front where the ball struck. Instantly another and another rich curl of smoke arose, succeeded by a booming sound, and the shot came crashing toward us. The enemy fired very rapidly and their balls knocked the dust about us in all directions—some went over our heads, others struck the ground in front and bounded away.

Our batteries now went to work, and pouring in upon them a perfect storm of iron; Lieut. Churchill and his men began with their eighteen pounders, and when the first was fired, it made such a loud report that our men gave a spontaneous shout, which seemed to inspire us with renewed confidence. I could hear every word the lieutenant said to his men. When the first shot was fired, he watched the ball, saying, "Too high, men; try another!"—too low, men; try again—the third is the charm!" The third shot was fired, and I saw with my own eyes the dreadful effect of that and the following shots.—"That's it, my boys!" shouted Churchill, jumping up about two feet; "you have them now! keep at that!" and so they did, and every shot tore complete lanes through the enemy's lines; but they stood it manfully. The full chorus of battle now raged; twenty-three pieces of artillery belched forth their iron hail.

We were ordered to lie down in the grass to avoid the shot; this puzzled the enemy, and they could not bring their guns to bear upon us, making our loss very small. Many were the narrow escapes; one ball came within six inches of my left side. The force of the shot was tremendous; a horse's body was no obstacle at all; a man's leg was a mere pipe stem. I watched the shot as it struck the roots of the grass, and it was astonishing how the dust flew. In about an hour the grass caught on fire, and the clouds of smoke shut out the opposing armies from view.—We had not as yet lost a man from our regiment. In the obscurity the enemy changed their line, and the eighteen pounders, supported by our regiment, took a new position on a little rise of ground. As we moved on to the spot, a six pound shot carried away the lower jaw of Capt. Paige, and then took off a man's head on the right, as clean as with a knife.

The blood of poor Paige was the first blood I saw; he was knocked down in the grass, and as he endeavored to raise himself, he presented such a ghastly spectacle that a sickly, ghastly sensation came over me, and the memory of that night I shall carry with me to my dying day. A little later, Major Ringgold was mortally wounded at his battery; I saw him just after it. The shot had torn away a portion of the flesh of his thighs; its force was tremendous, cutting off both his pistols at the locks, and also the withers of his horse—a splendid steed, which was killed to relieve him of his misery. The enemy tried hard, but without avail, to hit our eighteen-pounders. The battle continued until night put an end to the scene. We bivouacked where we were, and laid on our arms; we slept, however, but little, thinking we might be attacked in our sleep.

The enemy had been very severely handled owing to the superiority of our artillery.—The gunners went into it more like butchers than military men; each stripped off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and tied his suspenders around his waist; they all wore red flannel shirts, and, therefore, were in uniform. To see them limbering and unlimbering, firing a few shots and then dashing through the smoke, and then to fire again with lightning-like rapidity, partly hid from view by dense clouds of smoke and dust, with their dark red shirts and naked arms, yelling at every shot they made, reminded me of a band of demons rather than that of men.

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AND

BOUND TO SELL!

W. W. CROSS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their former friends and patrons that they are once more in the field and ready for action.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Goods recently in charge of J. F. Tobey, and having made large additions of our New Goods in every department which were bought for the cash, they are now ready to give their customers

☞ BETTER BARGAINS ☜

than ever before.

Hoping by strict attention to their business and the wants of customers to merit that share of patronage with which we have been favored in days gone by.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

LOST—Between the house of Russell Jenks and Three Rivers, on Saturday, July 6, a wallet containing between thirty and forty dollars and notes. One note from Russell Jenks to Thomas Jenks of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; one from R. Jenks and J. L. Green of sixty dollars to S. D. Cowles & Co., one from Ranseleer Shearer to R. Jenks, ten dollars; one from James Henry to R. Jenks, twelve dollars; one from Goodrich Hodgeuy to Alfred Hill, five dollars; one order from H. A. Thompson to R. Jenks on George Carroll, twelve dollars. The public are hereby notified not to receive any of these notes, as they are lost or stolen, and he will not pay them. Whoever will return said property to said owner, or give information of the same shall be suitably rewarded. R. JENKS.

Belchertown, July 20, 1861.

DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES FOR HEADSTONES.

Every person who has lost a beloved Child, Father or Mother, should send for one to adorn the Headstone with an image of the departed one, for there is nothing more appropriate or tasty than this. I am the only manufacturer of Daguerreotype Cases for attaching the Likeness of the deceased to Headstones and Monuments, in this country. These cases are made of Parian Marble, an indestructible material, of a texture corresponding well with Marble generally used for Monuments. The Picture is secured from air or dampness by a metal screw box, which is nicely fitted in the back side of the Case—the whole arrangement being securely fastened to the surface of the Monument, the Case making a very beautiful ORNAMENT.

A beautiful Tombstone is not completed until it contains a likeness of the one whose name it bears. Those who have been called to commit treasures of household affections to the cold confines of the grave, will feel a deep interest in this invention, for how dear a privilege to gaze upon the lineaments of the sleeper beneath, at your periodical visits to their grave. Not only would such a likeness be of inestimable value to the relatives of the deceased, in their visits to the graves of loved ones, but of mournful interest to friends and acquaintances of the bereaved.

This Case is so constructed that the exact Picture of a departed friend can be so copied into it by any Daguerrean Artist, so as to endure for years, unsoiled by wind or storm, and how agreeable, on visiting the church yard, to see a bright, life-like picture of departed friends conspicuous over their graves.

These Cases are securely packed, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.

☞ PRICE $2 EACH. ☜

Address the manufacturer,

A. LEWIS BALDWIN, West Meriden, Ct.

☞ Send for a Circular.

Town and County Rights for sale. j20—3w.

WOOL CARPETING,

Cotton and Wool do.,

Hemp do.,

Stair do.,

At two-thirds the original cost, at

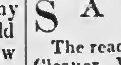
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

CROCKERY

AND GLASS WARE,

☞ Marked down at

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.



A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ☞ lb, say, 25—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

LOST.—On Tuesday, July 16th, a German Silver mounted

POCKET PISTOL,

Between Palmer and the Pool, or at the Pool, on the Warren road. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscriber.

Palmer, July 29, 1861. H. W. MUNGER.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

RICH FARMING LANDS

SEVERAL exceedingly valuable Tracts of

PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA,

The Queen State of the West, FOR SALE, Situated in the most productive part of the State, and unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of surface and location.

These tracts being in flourishing Shire Towns on railroad lines, in excellent neighborhoods, where all the conveniences of living are to be obtained, are very desirable for investment or settlement.

For prices and other particulars, address,—

M. M. CONVERSE. Box, 474, Elmira, N. Y.

April 27.—3m

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)

And having Stocked the same with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT

—of—

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

FANCY GOODS,

Would be happy to wait on his

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Palmer, April 13, 1861.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,

May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

SPRING STYLES of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,

CURTAINS, CORD TASSELS AND FIXTURES,

A very large assortment just received at low prices, by G. K. CUTLER.

Ware, March 16, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,

JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 32 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

ADAMS HOUSE,

Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,

Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

DAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY.

BOSTON.

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE.

Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN,

In Lawrence Block.

Palmer, February 1, 1861.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published in a sealed envelope: On the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post office box 4,586. aply

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,

87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Capital and assets,........................$1,500,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.

75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,

CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,

WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.

Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.

Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.

HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADEPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS,

Gives me confidence that I shall BE ABLE TO

SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.

ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.

April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,

and

WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also. GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,

Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.

Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine, the most perfect yet invented, can be obtained of the Agent for Palmer and vicinity,

June 15, 1861. ELIJAH NICHOLS, Agt.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,

No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.

JOHN A. MURDO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,

No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.

J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.

W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.

FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.

ALBERT SMITH,

Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St.,	Boston.
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIRMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st.,	East Boston
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq.,	" "
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st.,	" "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village. Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Sheppard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptons of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER & AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

BILLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrofula in its worst forms, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by

W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway. New York.

12—1y For sale by all Druggists.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Billious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

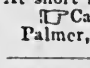
☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.

Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. NUMBER 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

A GLORIOUS EPITAPH.—On a grave stone in New London appears the following inscription. The records of ancient Greece or Rome do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotic heroism:

"On the sixth of October, 1781, 4,000 British troops fell upon the town with fire and sword. A line of powder was laid by them from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted—thus to blow the fort into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, beheld it, and said to one of his wounded friends, who was still alive, "We will endeavor to crawl to this line. We will wet the powder with our blood. Thus will we, with the little life that remains to us, save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded." He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his 30th year he died on the powder he had overflowed with his blood. His friends, and seven of his wounded companions, by that means had their lives preserved."

After this simple narrative are the following words, in large characters: "Here rest William Hotman."

SUNDAY A DAY OF BATTLES.—The great battle of Barnet was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The battle of Val, or Laffeld, near Maestricht, was fought on Sunday, July 2, 1757. The Peninsula was fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle in Portugal, that in Fimeria, was fought on Sunday, August 31, 1803, the battle of Funtusd Onor was gained on Sunday evening, 16th of January, 1812. Lord Wellington issued his brief but determined order that "Cuidad Roderigo must be carried by assault this evening, at 7 o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1814, and that of Toulons, the last general action of the Peninsular war, occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, June 18, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples—Easter Sunday, the 11th of April, 1855, the attack on the lines of defence at Rangoon, and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Inkermann was achieved on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854. And to crown the whole, it was on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

GOOD JOKE ON ADAM AND EVE.—We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played "hokey." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down hill on a handsled. And Eve, she never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl from the little tea table set out with the toy tea things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby quilt, nor dressed a doll. They never played "blind man's buff," or "pussy wants a corner," or "hurly burly," or any of the games with which childhood has disported itself ever since. How blank their lives must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came swelling up in their hearts, no visions of early childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of infancy in the still hours of night; no father's word of kindness from the churchyard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have lived, had no childhood!

THE BAYONET.—Montecaculi, in his day one of the ablest of generals, said the pike was "the queen of weapons;" and that was as true as what Louis Napoleon in the Italian campaign with Austria, said to his troops in reference to a more modern arm—"the bayonet is the weapon of the brave." And so his Zouaves proved it to be at Solferino. The great success of the British arms is owing to the use of the bayonet, which was always the chief reliance of Wellington. Now, since the war commenced between the rebels and the United States forces, we have observed that the bayonet has been but little used, and more dependence appears to have been placed on fire arms, large and small. We believe the rebels have few, if any bayonets, which gives a decided advantage to our troops, if properly used. The bayonet is the weapon with which to win battles and to make them decisive in a short time.

DYING IN INDIAN FILE.—The captain elect of a military company at Vicksburg, Miss., in returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, pledged himself to rush into the thickest of the fight, and either achieve glory for the company or die in the attempt. The first lieutenant pledged himself to be immediately behind the captain, and if he fell to endeavor to worthily fill his place. The second lieutenant followed in a similar strain, and declared that when the first lieutenant should fall he would lead them to glory or to death. The third lieutenant was then called out. He said that when the captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenent should be killed, under such circumstances, he didn't think it would be prudent to lead the soldiers further, and he should then order a retreat!

ACT YOUR PART.—There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that grows in the corner of the churchyard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree: and I will never have it that God created any man, especially any christian man, to be a blank, and to be a nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find your niche and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, do something in this great battle of God and truth.—*Spurgeon.*

KEEPING THE FIELD AFTER BEING WOUNDED.—Col. Heintzelman, who was wounded, received a minie rifle ball in his sword arm. It was extracted by the Surgeon, during the battle, while the Colonel was in his saddle at the head of his column. The wound was bandaged and the Colonel kept in his saddle, the last to leave the field, for twenty hours.

Coming.

BY ALICE CAREY.

They are mustering—they are marching!
How their onward tramping rolls!
They are coming, coming, coming,
A hundred thousand souls!

From the granite hills—the seaside—
In solid ranks like walls,
A hundred men to take the place
Of every one that falls.

Right on across the midnight—
Right onward, stern and proud—
Their red flags shining as they come,
Like morning on a cloud.

Battalion on battalion,
The West its bravery pours,
For the colors God's own hand hath set
In the bushes at their doors!

In the woods and in the clearings,
The lovers, broilers, sons,
The young men and the old men
Are shouldering their guns.

They have heard the bugle blowing—
Heard the thunder of the drum—
And farther than the eye can see,
They come, and come, and come!

AN UNCLAIMED DEPOSIT.

FORMERLY country postmasters made quarterly remittances to the general department at Washington, by depositing the amount in some neighboring bank, to the credit of the postmaster-general, and sending him therefor a certificate of the depositary bank. A person intending such an operation, deposited in our bank five hundred dollars, and took the usual certificate. He was a stranger to us, nor did we know his residence; and the occurrence having nothing peculiar about it, excited no general notice and was soon forgotten. Several years elapsed, when, on a transfer of accounts consequent to the opening of a new ledger, our bookkeeper stated to me the existence of the deposit, and the time it had remained unclaimed; but the disclosure produced no particular action—we supposing that the department, having funds in excess, had chosen to let it lie with us. The depositor, however, as we subsequently learned, had, on returning home, placed the certificate in a drawer, among other papers, intending to transmit it to Washington, after he had copied some vouchers which were to accompany it; but being taken suddenly ill, and his illness terminating speedily in death, the transmission was never accomplished. The existence of the certificate was unknown to any person belonging to the post-office, and the books of the deceased exhibited only the amount of his indebtedness to the general department, while no funds wherewith to pay the indebtedness could be found after the most dilligent search of the premises, and inquiry of the widow. The condition of the office assumed much the appearance of a defalcation, and rumors soon connected therewith the sudden death of the supposed defaulter. Whispers circulated around the neighborhood that he had taken poison, while some insisted that he had hung himself, and all remembered that he had for several days previous to his death, evinced a nervous and unbecoming urgeney to collect small outstanding debts that, in the period alluded to, were accorded by country postmasters to neighboring residents. Nor was the department at Washington in ignorance of what had happened. An active politician of the village, who had long coverted the office, and had made frequent efforts to supplant the incumbent, wrote speedily to Washington for the vacant place, taking occasion to justify his former violation of the tenth commandment by relating the existing defalcation, and insinuating that his long expectation of such a result had been the leading motive for his former applications for the office. He succeeded in his application, and in addition, received a power to demand from the two sureties of the deceased, a liquidation of the balance due to the government.

The loss by death, of the head of a family, is a great calamity, in its most mitigated form, but it assumes unwonted proportions, when combined with a loss of the means of support to the bereaved household, and the incumbrance of a debt which would absorb all its pecuniary possessions. Such, however, was the apparent condition of the widow in the present instance, incumbered also with three small children. They were too young to understand the full nature of their bereavement; but the widow possessed strong sensibilities, and felt, as the greatest of her afflictions, the suspected delinqency of her deceased husband. She could not be induced to believe his guilt, though she knew not how to controvert it; and that no obstacles on her part should operate to the injury of his sureties, and that thus her husband's character might be partially relieved, she voluntarially relinquished to one of them the right of administration on the intestate's estate, that the trifling effects might all be sold in the most expeditious manner. The administrator happened to be a benevolent man, and, by advancing some funds of his own, the government was paid the balance due from the deceased, and the family were left in the ownership of their small homestead, with most of its essential furniture—the efforts of the widow sufficing to provide a scanty sustenace for herself and children.

Years passed on this way; the subject had originally engrossed the little village, and reached to some of the surrounning parts; but it had been forgotten by the young, and was only occasionally remembered by the old, when one of the widow's children, a female just grown into womanhood, asked her mother the use of retaining so many old papers that were lying in a trunk which the young woman had long desired to possess. The mother admited she knew no use in retaining them. Some of them, however, were letters which she had received from her husband during his occasional absence from home, and she was reluctant to destroy them, though she was equally reluctant to read them; but the greater part of the papers were old post-office documents, way-bills and blanks, of no use whatever; and if the daughter would reserve the letters, (they would not amount to a large number,) the other papers might be destroyed. Forth sped the girl, elated to take possession of the long coveted trunk, and the letters were soon assorted from the mass that was destined for destruction. Curiosity induced the girl to open a few of the antiquated, sallow letters, when in one of them she found a printed paper, that so arrested her attention by its resemblance to a bank note, that she took it with her, when she returned to her mother, that its character might be elucidated. The mother no sooner saw it, than she recognized it as a certificate of deposit; and her true womanly instincts, all loyal still to the husband of her youth, surmised immediately that it might, in some way be connected with his alleged defalcation. She lost no time in showing it to the benevolent surety, who still lived in the neighborhood, and who had constantly assisted her in her struggles to keep from want and to educate the children. He had long exercised the office of justice of the peace, and understood enough of business generally to know the nature of such a paper. It purported to be issued by our bank, and to admit the reception of five hundred dollars to the credit of the postmaster general. He kindly undertook an investigation of the affair, though the certificate having been found among the old papers of the office, he much suspected it related to some transaction that had been closed. He ventured, however, to make a journey to our bank, and there ascertained that the money was still undrawn; and on this occasion we became aware for the first time, of all the preceding occurrences. Bnt we could not yet be sure that the government was not the owner of the money; for though its having been left so long undrawn would have been conclusive against its ownership by a private person, yet the government might be influenced by different principles, and the bank advised that the certificate should be sent to Washington, with a narrative of the circumstances, and a request that, if the department had no claims thereon, they should return the certificate duly endorsed, so that the bank could pay the money to the widow.

The certificate was accordingly sent, as we had advised, and, after no long delay, it was returned with the suggested endorsement, the government alleging no claims thereon, and we paid five hundred dollars to the widow. The amount seemed to her very large; she returned home a happier woman, and insisted on reimbursing to her husband's surety what the effects of the intestate had failed to meet, though he resisted the offer till he saw the reception would be more benevolent than the rejection. The supposed defalcation had not produced in its day, a greater sensation in the village than the discovery of the missing money; and what most surprised the widow was the assurance of the neighbors, for the first time disclosed, that they never for a moment had believed the old stories to the disadvantage of her husband. They all knew the truth would at length be manifested, and had so declared a thousand times; the only parties who had ever seemed to propagate the scandal being some few who had long since been dead or otherwise left the village. The old trunk shared in the general appreciation of the family, and was frequently exhibited to give a physical reality to the narrative. But what made the finale still more satisfactory was a petition that the widow should be appointed to the office of postmistress—the existing incumbent having lapsed in his politics and become unpopular—and as the petition was supported by the congressional representative of the district, who knew all the history of the little office, the application was speedily successful; and I learned but a short time ago that the widow was permitted to retain the office until she voluntarily relinquished it in favor of a highly respectable young druggist, who had married her daughter, (the young woman who found the certificate) and that he is the present postmaster of the village, or at least was a year ago, when I last heard from that locality.—*Banker's Magazine.*

TRUE.—On the 4th of July, a plain spoken man said to the Nation in his Message, "It is worthy of note, that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with offices have resigned, and proved false to the hand which pampered them, not one common soldier or sailor is known to have deserted his flag. * * To the last man, so far as is known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand without an argument that the destroying the Government made by Washington means no good to them." And so it is. No specious argument, however logically gotten up, can arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to the people, which at bottom, means to overthrow the U. S. Government.

DOWN WITH THE RENTS.—It matters little what rent a man pays for house or shop, provided his income is increased by the location sufficiently to meet the expenditure. But when business is in a great degree suspended, when merchants have a very limited trade and mechanics have nothing to do, it is material to their prosperity whether they pay what their business will allow, or ten, twenty or fifty per cent. above their ability. In these times, and in view of the times to come, our merchants and mechanics' demand a reduction of rent—not a mere nominal discount, but a real, material deduction from the present rates. The landlords are the men of property and the men who should make sacrifices in the present exigency. Down with the rents, without delay and without exception.

SCANDAL.—The inhabitants of all country towns will inform you that their own is the most scandalizing little spot in the universe; but the plain fact is, that *all* country towns are liable to this imputation; but that each individual has seen the most of this spirit in that particular one in which he himself has most resided; and just so it is with historians; they all descant upon the superlative depravity of their own particular age; but the plain fact is, that every age has its depravity, but historians have only heard and read of the depravity of other ages, and have seen and felt that of their own.

WILL THIS TOUCH a MOTHER'S HEART?—The other day a little five-year old boy said to his sister, "When I get wings I'll take you up where God is, 'cause you are too little to go alone, and then, will you be afraid to stay with the angels while I go back and get mama?" Generous, kind hearted fellow, may God bless and keep thee!

"MORE COPY!" OR THE FOREMAN'S DEMAND.

[After Edgar A. Poe's Poem of the Raven.]

Once in August, wet and weary, sat this writer, weak and weary, wandering o'er the memorandum book of items used before—(book of scrawling headnotes, rather, items taken days together, then in hot and sultry weather, using up much time and leather) pondering we these items o'er. While we conned them, slowly rocking, (through our mind queer ideas flocking,) came a quick and nervous knocking—knocking at the sanctum door. "Sure, that must be Jinks," we muttered—Jinks that's knocking at our door; Jinks, the everlasting bore."

Ah, how well do we remind us, in the walls that then confined us, "exchanges" lay behind us, and before us and around us all scattered o'er the floor. Thought we, Jinks wants to borrow some newspapers till to-morrow, and 'twill be a relief from sorrow to get rid of Jinks the bore, by opening wide the door." Still the visitor kept knocking—knocking louder than before.

And the scattered piles of papers cut some rather curious capers, being lifted by the breezes coming through another door; and we wished (the wish was evil for one deemed always civil) that Jinks at the d—l, to stay there evermore, there to find his level—Jinks, the never tiring bore.

Backing up our patience firmer, then without another murmur, "Mr. Jinks," said we, "your pardon, your forgiveness we implore. But the fact is we were reading of some curious proceeding, and thus it was we were unheeding your loud knocking there before."

Here we opened wide the door. But fancy now our pheelinx—for it wasn't Jinks the bore, Jinks nameless evermore.

But the form that stood before us caused a trembling to come o'er us, and mem'ry quickly bore us back again to days of yore; days when "items" were in plenty, and where'er this writer went he picked up items by the score. 'Twas the form of our "devil" in attitude uncivil, and he thrust his head within the door with, "the foreman's out of copy, sir—and says he wants some more!" Yes, like Alexander, wanted more!

Now this "local" had already walked about till nearly dead—he had sauntered through the city till his feet were very sore—walked through the street called Dauphin, and by-by-laws running off into the obscure portions of the city both public and obscure, had examined store and cellar, and had questioned "every feller," whom he met from door to door, if anything was stirring—any accident occurring—not published heretofore, and had met with no success; he would rather kinder guess he felt a little wicked at that ugly little bore, with his message from the foreman, that he wanted "something more."

"Now its time you were departing, you scamp," cried we upstarting; get you back into the office—office where you were before; or the words that you have spoken will get your hones all broken, (and we seized a cudgel oaken, that was lying on the floor); take your hands out of your pockets and leave the sanctum door; tell the foreman there's no copy, you ugly little bore." Quoth our devil, "send him more."

And our devil never sitting still is flitting, still is flitting back and forth upon the landing just outside the sanctum door. Tears adown his cheeks are streaming—strange light from his eye is beaming—and his voice is heard still screaming, "Sir, the foreman wants some more." And our soul, pierced with that screaming, is awakened from its dreaming, and has lost the peace it had before; for the fancy will come o'er us that each reader's face before us bears the horrid words—"we want a little more!" Words on their forcheads glaring—"your funny column wants a little more!"

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following touching incident is related in a letter from a young officer in the 2d Rhode Island Regiment:

"After the battle was fought I went into a grove where the secessionists had been concealed. I found the ground covered with the dead and dying. The sight was one that I pray never to see again. One poor fellow with his leg blown off called me to him and asked me to shake hands with him. He then asked me if I had any ill feelings towards him. I replied, "No; but I am sorry that brothers should be obliged to slaughter each other in this manner." The poor fellow hurst into tears and said he came from Georgia, and that they would have shot him in his own house if he had not come. I saw many heart rending scenes too numerous to mention."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—There was a terrible affair at the Washington Navy Yard, on Wednesday. An explosion occurred in the Labratory of the Navy Yard, by which two men, named Furguson and Brown, were so badly burnt that they soon afterwards died, and two more named Ray and Martin were very seriously injured. Ferguson and Brown had nearly all their flesh blown off their arms and faces and the upper parts of their bodies. The sight was horrible. Both died in great agony of suffering.

AN ENERGETIC WIFE.—One day last week, a woman at Gorham, N. H., arming herself with a good sized stick, proceeded alone to the establishment of a rum seller, where her husband and a number of others were carousing, and after smashing the glasses and decanters upon the table at which they sat, applied the stick to the person of the astonished landlord, and was about to administer a sound drubbing, when her husband interfered aad conducted her home.

REBEL REJOICING.—The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel says: "Heaven smiles on us, on our arms and on our cause! Then onward! Follow the President, gallant, Jeff. Davis, who leads the centre. Now for Washington!"

The Confederate Congress passed a series of resolutions, one of which recognizes the hand of the Almighty in the glorious victory, and invites the people of the Confederacy to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise "for this mighty deliverance."

☞ "Pat, what's all that noise in the street?"

"An' shure, may it plase your honor, it is nothing at all, at all, only some men forcing a poor devil to volunteer."

ELOPEMENT IN NEW YORK.

On the 8th of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New York detectives were dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and called on the chief of police. He stated that he had been over almost all of the West where it was probable the parties would go, but finding no traces, should return home. He left, however, the miniatures of the lovers with Chief McDonough, so that he might recognize and arrest them, should they come to this city. Saturday the chief received information that led him to suspect the couple were among the passengers on board the steamer Buckeye State, just arrived from St. Paul, and detectives Welsh and Eagan were dispatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and lady, answering to the description, had taken rooms with the intention of starting next day for Chicago. On further inquiry, they became convinced they had found the parties, and so reported at headquarters. The chief at once proceeded to Barnum's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him by that name. The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the absconding wife to his unwelcome visitor.

They were both taken at once into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in as unromantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters, his personal appearance, to say the least, was not so impressive as when stopping at Barnum's. Mrs. Scott, who is nineteen year's of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New York.

The lady stated that when they left New York they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukie and St. Paul, where they stayed six day. They there took passage for this city, intending to go next to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they would procure a livelihood as they best might. Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. Scott drew from a bank where she had a deposit, the sum of $300. Only $30 of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since.

The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about $1500, and great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him. She pleaded eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment when he was first locked up in the calaboose.—*St. Louis Republican.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE.—The officers who took Mr. Pryor prisoner, says that among the other prisoners taken, was a very badly wounded rebel officer, who wore the eagle of a Colonel on his shoulder strap. He appeared to have got in advance of his regiment, got separated from them, and so cut off. His left arm had been shattered above the elbow, and the useless member was dangling in his coat sleeve. He was also bleeding profusely from a wound in the side, yet waving his sword in the air, and would not give up until surrounded, and a big fellow of one of the Maine regiments rushed up to him, threw down his own gun, and elasped the officer round the body.

His sword then dropped from his grasp, and he sank upon the ground. The first words he said were, "What fools you Yankees are, to attack us with such a handful of men." "Why," replied his captors, "how many have *you* got?" "There are 90,000 men on the field," he replied, "besides ——" Here his strength failed; he sighed heavily; the blood gushed from his side in a torrent; he called out in a faint tone, "*Emma, Emma,*" repeating the name twice, stretched out his limbs, aad expired. He was very handsome man, about twenty-five years of age.

AN APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.—The following poster was circulated about New York the day after the defeat at Bull's run:

"ERIN GO BRAGH."—*Irishmen:* Haggerty must be avenged. Our gallant countryman of the immortal 69th have covered themselves with imperishable glory. They proved themselves not only heroes, but Christian men—as generous to wounded foes and prisoners as they were invincible in battle. But how were they treated by the barbarous enemy? Let the fate of the gallant Captain Haggerty, who, lying wounded on the field rendered immortal by the heroic deeds of the 69th, had his *throat cut from ear to ear* by a dastard rebel hand, attest. Irishmen! the heroic Corcoran is in the hands of these cutthroats! Shall he meet with such a fate as that dealt out by the rebels on his brave comrade in arms? Forbid it genius of Erin! The grass would wither on the tortured bosom of our green Mother Isle, should we permit it. Sons of Erin! countrymen of Corcoran, to arms! Let there be ten thousand Irishmen on the South bank of the Potomac in twenty days, their battle-cry being—Corcoran, Rescued if Living, Avenged if Dead!

☞ Give a man the necessaries of life, and he wants the conveniences. Give him the conveniences and he craves for the luxuries, and sighs for the elegancies. Let him have the elegancies and he yearns for the follies. Give him all, and he complains that he has been cheated both in the price and quality of the articles.

☞ A brilliant young gentleman remarked to a lady with whom he was bowling: "I think, miss, you would make an excellent baker."

"Indeed, sir, why?"

"Because you make such excellent rolls."

A SCENE OF TERROR.

A person writing from Valparaiso gives the following thrilling account of the recent earthquake at Mendoza:

All the accounts received from Mendoza go beyond the statements at first made concerning that fated town. Every letter that comes giving details, shows the horror of the calamity to be more and more complete. Ruin, desolation and death characterize the scene. At the most moderate calculation, it is now judged that ten thousand lives have been lost. The town was all peace and activity. Customers were in the shops, visitors in the parlors, loungers about the corners, a bright moon shone—when in five seconds the whole town was just a heap, or rather a series of heaps of ruins. The cloud of dust from the tumbling walls, was so dense that for an half hour the moon was invisible, an, intense darkness adding to the confusion and dismay of survivors.

Ere long the lurid light of burning buildings, or remains of buildings began to gleam. Three shops took fire from the lamps. Some persons who had been buried under the walls but were still alive were burned. On every hand rose cries for help. But those buried under the ruins were actually more in number than the survivors. Few remained to render aid; fewer still were disposed to render it. It is said that some were so terrified as to go away from the town by the ranting of a Jesuit, that the world was at once coming to an end, and the day of judgment was at hand. The superstitious prophet told the people the earth would shortly sink under them, and they left the vicinity.

Robbery then set in. The shops, the houses were scenes of unhindered pillage. The earth at intervals was still trembling. The savage robbers would roll, and then kneel for prayer, crying in loud voices for mercy, and up at the work of desperation again. All the cries for assistance were assailing their ears on every hand; here a woman's voice, there a feeble cry of an old man, but all in vain.—They would not hear.

From the town of San Juan two hundred soldiers came wish spades and picks, but the governor of Mendoza actually forbade their entering the town! Troops from Mendoza had attacked San Juan recently, and he affected to fear that they had come for vengeance. It is currently thought many lives might have been saved had proper excavations been made at once.

DOMESTIC DUTIES.

A knowledge of domestic duties is beyond all price to a woman. Every one of our sex ought to know how to sew, and knit and mend, and cook, and superintend a household. In every situation of life, high or low, this sort of knowledge is of great advantage.—There is no necessity that the gaining of such information should interfere with intellectual acquirement or elegant accomplishment. A well regulated mind can find time to attend to all. When a girl is nine or ten years old, she should be accustomed to take some regular share in household duties, and to feel responsible for the manner in which her part was performed, such as her own mending, washing the cups and putting them in place, cleaning silver, or dusting and arranging the parlor. This should not be done occasionally, and neglected whenever she feels it convenient; she should consider it her department. When older than twelve, girls should begin to take turns in superintending the household, making puddings, pies, cake, etc.; to learn effectually to do these things themselves, and not stand by and see others do them.—*Mrs. Child.*

PANICS IN THE FIELD.—On the 21st of June, 1813, the French army, 22,000 strong, commanded by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Bonaparte, accompanied by ten thousand civilians—men, women and children, were attacked on the plains of Vittoria by Lord Wellington, at the head of the combined English, Portuguese and Spanish troops, amounting to 78,000 men. The fight commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon the French were thrown into confusion, owing to a panic among the non-combatants, which communicated to the troops, and the whole French army fled from the scene of battle like a flock of sheep, leaving all their cannon but two behind them, and all the ammunition wagons, provisions and treasure, amounting to many millions of dollars. The same troops under a different commander, Soult, fought like lions in one month afterwards.—On the 21st of July, 1812, on the plains of Salamanca, Wellington beat Marmont in less than an hour, a panic having seized the left wing of the French army, and totally destroyed their efficiency.

A WIFE.—A wife is more to be prized than wealth. The true wife makes of earth a heaven, and happy indeed is the man who has one. Her cares lightens the flood of sorrow—her smile chases away gloom from the heart. Her kiss throws around man an armor against temptation. Her solicitude keeps man from many a danger. Her love makes all better men. Her smiles are our greatest rewards. Her sympathy the balm that heals our lacerated hearts. Her hand alone that can by its gentle pressure drive pain from our throbbing temples. A wife is God's best gift to man, not prized till lost. With a wife a man amounts to something, without one he is like the moon in midday.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Chicago Tribune says:—the first report of the late disaster at Bull's Run, was handed round at the Methodist Camp Meeting, near this city, and Rev. Mr. Cox—who was preaching at the time the intelligence was received—remarked, on closing his sermon—"Brethren, we had better adjourn this camp meeting and go home and drill." This suggestion was approved, and the Rev. gentleman, good as his word, is drilling with the carnal weapons of war, ready to serve his country in the field, if necessary; but at the same time he does not neglect his spiritual charge."

☞ Vicious pursuits may yield a few scattered pleasures, but piety and virtue will make our whole life happy.

☞ A bigot delights in public ridicule, for he begins to think he is a martyr.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

Latest War News.

An agreement has been entered into between Gen. McClellan and leading newspaper reporters, by which the latter are not to report intended movements of our forces, nor give the number of troops stationed at different points. When anything really happens that is worth being published, the press will be furnished with the usual facilities for obtaining particulars. If this will prevent the publication of ten thousand false rumors by newspaper correspondents and news agents, readers will be thankful. In consequence of this embargo upon the press, we have little news of the sensation order.

Gen. McClellan is evidently putting our army on the Potomac into the best possible shape for active work—a task of no ordinary undertaking. There is great confidence felt in him, and he will be afforded everything necessary to prosecute the war. If the Government has plans, the people will not know what those plans are till they are put in execution, so that another "On to Richmond" failure will not be likely to occur.

A fight occurred at a place called Dug Spring, about 19 miles south of Springfield, Mo., on the 1st instant between the rebels under McCulloch and the Federal troops under Gen. Lyon. The former were defeated with a loss reported to be 80 or 90 killed and wounded. A party of 270 of Gen. Lyon's cavalry, were crossing a ridge of high land partially incased on the east by a valley, and when descending the hill, came upon a large force of the enemy's infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and being unable to retreat, they charged and cut their way through, with the loss of only five men. The Lieutenant commanding the cavalry was killed after killing eight of the rebels. Meanwhile the enemy appeared in large numbers moving along the valley, but they were put to flight by our artillery. Our infantry was not engaged. The rebels retreated southward to a place called McCulloch's Store, on the Fayetteville road. Gen. Lyon is said to be strongly intrenched in close proximity to the enemy, and another battle is expected to take place. Gen. Lyon took 80 stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons.

It is reported that a large force of rebels have invaded Iowa, and taken possession of the town of Croton, on the Des Moines river, near Keokuk.

A rebel privateer fired into the frigate St. Lawrence off Charleston, mistaking her for a merchantman. The consequence was that the privateer vessel was sunk, five of the crew were drowned, and the remainder, thirty-six in number, were captured and sent to Philadelphia.

It is reported that the force at Fort Monroe is to be largely increased. Intelligence received at that point from the coast of North Carolina indicate extensive preparations for privateering in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras. Several prizes had already been captured by privateers having their rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet.

A band of 1,500 mounted rebels attacked a camp of Union men at Athens, Mo., Monday morning at 5 o'clock. Athens is a small town in the extreme north-east of Missouri, on the Desmoine river, about 30 miles from Keokuk, Iowa. There was a considerable amount of arms and ammunition stored in the federal camp, which contained about 500 men and two cannon, under command of Col. Moore. The fighting lasted about two hours, when the rebel thieves retreated. Col. Moore having been reinforced by 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase to the rebels for about a mile and a half, and succeeded in capturing eight prisoners, sixty horses, and two rebel flags. Several rebels were also wounded. After the fight, six or eight rebels were found dead on the field.

We have at last the most gratifying intelligence from one vessel of the Gulf blockading squadron, detailing very active operations. The U. S. steamer South Carolina has destroyed or captured eleven sail vessels. At this rate the blockade will be found quite efficient enough to suit the rebels at least.

The rebel generals are apparently about to take the offensive. The Richmond Enquirer says: "Preparations of an extensive character are in progress, and before a great while we may count on active movements. The Confederate troops are now divided into two *corps d'armee*, the first under command of Gen. Johnston, the second under that of Gen. Beauregard."

Passes are no longer given the market people living in Virginia, which cuts off half the market from Washington, and will cut off a good deal of important information from the enemy. The military authorities are beginning to stop up the "rat holes."

Gov. Wise is reported to have retreated in the direction of Lewisburg, with the design of occupying one of the strong mountain passes, where he will await the arrival of reinforcements. His force is stated at 3500, while that of Gen. Cox is put down as between 15,000 and 20,000.

The army of the North-west, under Gen. Loring, now organized and being strengthened at Monterey, says the Richmond Examiner, will soon be in condition to take the offensive. Reinforcements in considerable numbers have gone forward, and the lost ordnance and camp equipage have been replaced.

It is reported that the rebel Secretary of war, L. Pope Walker, has recommended to Congress an addition to the Southern army of about three hundred and fifty regiments, or such a number as, added to the force already organized, will make an aggregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. This would be one in ten of the entire white population of the South.

Two contrabands have just reached the Pocahontas, off Aequia creek, saying that they escaped recently from Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock. They add that they were part of a force of 500 negroes that had been drafted from the plantations within reach, to erect fortifications at that point, for which work preparations were being made when they sloped.

A detachment of federal infantry crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks, on Monday, routed a band of rebel cavalry with great comparative loss, and returned in safety to the Maryland side. This is a sample of the exploits planned out by Gens. McClellan and Banks, and to be effected in due season on a large scale.

The Potomac is reported to be blockaded by rebel batteries at Matthias Point and Acquai creek. The master of one transport says he is afraid to attempt to come up.

Lieut. Crosby's gun-boat expedition explored the Pocomoke, and two small rivers on the eastern shore of Virginia for a number of miles. They dispersed several parties of armed secessionists, burned two vessels and captured another. The expedition has returned safely to Fortress Monroe.

A National Tax.

The present generation have never known what it is to pay a national tax, yet they are not likely to escape so disagreeable duty, Congress having passed a bill levying a war tax of $20,000,000 upon the loyal States. This tax is not large in comparison to the wealth and means of the people, and will be willingly borne by every loyal citizen. It will not oppress the poor, as it is to be levied only upon real property and incomes. The bill does not seem to be clearly understood by the people, as yet, but the following provisions seem to be certain, viz: Every resident is entitled to exemption in the property upon which he resides as far as $500; and on incomes less than $800 per year no tax is levied. All above $800 pay three per cent. on the excess. The income tax will personally affect all who receive regular wages or salaries, all companies whether corporate or not who have gains or profits derived from sources not otherwise taxed by the act, and all who have incomes derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States. Non-residents who draw incomes from estates or business in this country pay five instead of three per cent. The direct tax is limited to $20,000,000, of which Massachusetts is to pay $824,581. While provision is made in the act for the appointment of government assessors and collectors, who must constitute an immense and expensive working body, there is a saving section which permits each State to assesses and collect the sum apportioned to it, and through its own customary channels for assessing and receiving taxes, and allows to such State fifteen per cent. of the apportioned tax as compensation.

Should people feel disposed to grumble at this, and desire peace even at the expense of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, they should remember that this tax is a temporary thing, and that if another Government were to exist alongside of this, a standing army would be required, and a national tax become permanent. There is but one way to escape a burden of this kind for ourselves and our posterity, and it is to put down this rebellion now at whatever cost.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following nominations for additional brigadier generals are said to have been confirmed by the Senate, Monday night: Hurlburt, McClernand, Schenck, Grant, Baker, Lyon, Cox, Prentiss, Anderson, King, Siegel, Couch. The principal officers of the new army regiments were also confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few minor appointments. Lieut. Col. Emory's nomination was also confirmed. He is a suspected Marylander.

Among the civillians appointed brigadier generals are Gov. Sprague and Col. Burnside of Rhode Island, and Col. Phelps of Vermont. The Senate confirmed only two major generals for the regular army, namely, McClellan and Fremont. For the volunteers, there were confirmed, Major Gens. Banks, Butler and Dix.

SAD CASE OF SEDUCTION.—A daughter of a prominent citizen of Greenfield has just given birth, unexpectedly, to a child, the father of which is a foreigner, and the head of a family. The girl is a school teacher, and gave birth to the child while the family were at church. The seducer has made provisions for supporting his offspring, and left town by request of the friends of the young lady.

GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SERVICES.—The New York Post states that Garibaldi, the soldier of European freedom, is deeply interested in our struggle for liberty, and is anxious to take part in it to the best of his ability. He has offered his services to the Government, and will accept of any position which will enable him to exert his unrivalled military powers in his peculiar way.

TWO MURDERS.—Francis Hemmenway of Lowell, killed Bernard Lynch the other day, stabbing him several times, alleging that it was done in self defence.——Stephen Raymond of Wareham has been arrested for killing his wife, by knocking her down with his fist. The jury returned a verdict that her death was hastened by the blow.

PESTS OF THE FIELD.—The Southbridge Journal says the wheat fields in that section are infested with destructive insects, who threaten to destroy the crop. The insect is a kind of plant louse, of a reddish brown color, and very prolific. Myriads of the army worm have also made their appearance at Globe village.

SNAKY PROPOSITION.—The Mobile News seriously proposes attacking Fort Pickens with snakes, by collecting them in cans and firing them into the fort, where the editor supposes they would do great execution by stinging to death the soldiers. The caning up of those snakes would be delightful business for the rebels at Pensacola.

FIVE FEMALES BURNED TO DEATH.—On the 8th ult., a fire occurred at Newman's Cove, a short distance from Bonavista, in the house of a man named Brown, who with his son was out fishing, when, melancholy to relate, five of his daughters were burned to death. The mother escaped through the window, with the hair all burned off her head.

WOLVES AMONG SHEEP.—On Wednesday, the 10th ult., Mr. Matthew Lowes, of the township of Peel, Canada East, out of a flock of eighteen sheep, had thirteen killed and three badly wounded by wolves. The animals committed their depredations on the public road, quite close to the house.

TARIFF ON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.—The additional tariff act recently passed by Congress imposes an additional duty of 15 cents per pound on tea, 4 cents on coffee, 3 on cocoa, 2 on sugar, and 2 on chicory. An increased duty of 10 per cent. is fixed on silks, 25 cents per gallon on brandy, and 10 cents on wines.

A GEORGIA JUDGE STICKS TO THE UNION.—Justice Wayne of Georgia is now in Washington to take his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, which he has continued to retain despite the treason of his State and the secession of his Southern colleagues.

"It is My Mother."

A few days since, while strolling among the camps on the Hights of Arlington, we came upon a beardless young soldier lying under a tree, writing a letter. Before him lay an open daguerreotype, and we sportively enquired if it was not a picture of the girl he had left behind him. The young man looked at the picture, then raising his moistened eyes, in a tone of sadness replied:

"No, sir, it is my mother!"

Many times since then have we pictured that young soldier in our memory, and fancied the thoughts he was committing to paper. He was no doubt telling his mother how a few days before he had stood on the battle field, heard the thunder of cannon, and charged upon the enemy amidst a storm of leaden hail—how his comrades had fallen around him, while he had been spared to relate the horrors of the scene. Thoughts of home and his best earthly friend came over him, and he sought the quiet shade of a tree to gaze upon the picture of his mother. There were large blots on the sheet before him, as though ink had mingled with tear-drops, and written language more expressive than words.

Far away in some country village an anxious mother, sad and tearful, waited for tidings of her absent boy. She had heard of the terrible battle in which he had been engaged, and with mingled hope and fear she watched for each coming mail to learn his fate. As day succeeded day without a letter, her heart sank within her, and she was ready to mourn her boy as dead. But there is sunshine behind the gloom. Mother, thy boy yet lives, and his coming message will dispel sorrow from thy heart. The well-filled sheet, the tear-drops on each page, the words of kindness and love, the mention of thy picture, will tell thee how fondly, and how often he thinks of home and mother.

Among those who have gone forth to defend the honor of the nation, there are thousands of young soldiers, who have left mothers and pleasant homes behind them. In the camp and on the battle field they will carry some memento of a mother's affection, some parting gift that daily reminds them of an anxious friend who never ceases to offer prayers for their protection and safe return.

And there may be thousands also, who, if asked for the name of the picture they carry in their bosoms, would reply "It is my mother!"

WHERE ARE THE SPIRITS?—We hear nothing from the spirits and rappers concerning the rebellion. Their silence is ominous. We should suppose George Washington would be sending messages of advice from the spirit land, through loyal mediums, aiding the Government which his hand fashioned with the sword. There are other parties, too, in the spirit land, who must feel an interest in this movement. There is Jackson, who was death on rebellions, and there is the great Daniel Webster, who used to make the Capitol shake with his eloquence in defence of the Union. Do they now look calmly on without emotion and see these States rent and torn asunder, without moving the fingers of some earthly medium to write directions for putting down the rebellion? If there is truth in revelation through modern mediums let us have it. In short, if the spirits are not entirely nonplussed by the complication of affairs, why don't they tell us what to do? We rap for a reply.

RELIGION AND WAR.—In a time of civil war, when people are taught from the pulpit to cut each other's throats, it is not expected that religion will make rapid progress. We notice that in several quarters the clergy are complaing of the dormant state of the church and an uninterested community. In another light the war might be viewed as a religious one, for it is a war to maintain civil and religious liberty. Destroy our Government and establish despotism, and how long will it be before religious liberty will be denied us?

POLITICAL UNION.—The Republican party of New York, through their State committee, propose to unite with the Democratic party, in order that both may pledge themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war. The same card will be played in other States, Massachusetts included, which at this time is not unwise or unfair, so long as all parties are united in putting down rebellion. It will no doubt disappoint numerous small politicians, who are looking for success, but the public good will be benefitted thereby.

HUNG AS AN "EXAMPLE."—The soldier who shot a woman at Alexandria, Va., as related by "our own correspondent" in our last paper, was hung at 4 o'clock on Friday of last week. His name was William Murray, of the 2d N. H. regiment. Twenty thousand soldiers witnessed the execution. He made no allusion to the murder, but asked his friends to provide for his family at home. Rum was the murderer, but he allowed himself to be made the instrument.

SENATORIAL EXCURSION.—The members of the present Massachusetts Senate, together with their wives, will make an excursion to Albany and Saratoga, on the 27th of the present month. Hon. Geo. A. Shaw of Boston, one of their number, and a director of the Western Railroad, has generously furnished each member with a free pass from Boston to Albany and back.

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.—Nearly full returns from 40 counties of Kentucky show the election of only three secessionists to the legislature; but the disloyal counties are not yet generally heard from. Well informed politician think the legislature in each house will be composed of 75 per cent. Union men.

MAJ. SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens notoriety, has been invited to become Commander of the Douglas Brigade, now organizing in Illinois. He has consented to do so if the War Department will give him permission.

NO LIQUORS.—It is reported that Gen. Beauregard does not permit the use of intoxicating drinks by either officers or men.

A Canadian View.

A gentleman in Canada writing to a friend here, talks as follows about our present troubles:—

"You have serious times in your country, and if you, as a friend, would take a friend's advice, you would come to Canada and open business, where nothing can disturb you in the shape of war, unless your countrymen should take the advice of the New York Herald, and pick a quarrel with England, and then endeavor to take Canada, which I trust you think would be a foolish undertaking.

We in Canada are divided in opinion as to who are right, North or South. I am for the North, as I consider the present war nothing more or less than a rebellion, and in my estimation as such, should be put down at all hazards and no matter what the expense. The Southern party having been fairly beaten at your late Presidential election, should, according to your constitution have succumbed to the majority; but no, they (although they have had it their own way for some twenty-five or thirty years) must now after finding themselves this once in so many years in a minority, throw the country into such trouble as I fear they will never recover from. It is a great pity to see so fine a country as the United States thus torn to pieces by a few demagogues. The general impression in Canada is that the North and South will never again be brought together; and at the same time we sincerely deplore it.

Supposing the North do succeed in putting down this rebellion and completely conquering the South, which I have no doubt they will, yet the late awful shedding of the blood of fathers and brothers, will I fear cause such a separation and enmity between them, that they can never again be reconciled.

I consider that party politics have had nothing to do with the causing of this most unholy war, and sincerely trust that the guilty parties will be severely punished.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned on Tuesday noon, having been in session a month and two days. In spite of traitors in and out of Congress, bills have passed for furnishing everything the President may require to put down the rebellion. The following are some of the most important means adopted, viz: A new collection bill, authorizing the President, where the duties cannot be collected in the usual manner, to direct the custom house to be established in any secure place within the district or on board a vessel near the coast, or to enclose ports of entry altogether; a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow within a year two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to negotiate, if he pleases, one hundred millions of this sum in foreign countries, and to issue treasury notes in a specified manner; the bill authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers for three years, whose pay is two dollars beyond the old rates, and to increase the regular army of the United States; a bill assessing a direct tax on the people of the several States; a new tariff bill, altering many of the rates of duty, and levying duties on tea, coffee and sugar; a bill regulating the issue of treasury notes, and repealing certain sections of the sub-treasury act; and a bill confiscating rebel property.

The President hesitated about signing the latter bill, which provides that "whenever, during the present insurrection, any person held to service or labor shall be employed in millitary or naval service, intrenchments, &c., the person to whom such labor or service is due shall forfeit his claim to the same."

IRISHMEN IN THE REBEL ARMY.—The New Orleans True Delta incidentally asserts that "three fourths of the gallant men from that city and State, who have abandoned family, and home, and all that is dear to man, to march to the battle-field in defence of Southern rights and Southern honor, are Irishmen." The same paper states that any official and reliable detailed intelligence of the battle of Manassas will be withheld by the Provisional Government.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Some of the Southern journals are terribly troubled about a substitute for coffee, the blockade of the Southern ports having cut off their usual supply of this article. One paper suggests that common okra seeds are a good substitute, and a writer to another says he has mixed dried sweet potatoes with equal quantities of coffee, and this coffee, he says, looks much richer, and is equally as good as the genuine.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATES.—The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following:

"A letter from London, the writer of which has been very careful and reliable in his statement, asserts that should the first pitched battle result in the success of the Confederates, the recognition of the Confederacy would be a fixed fact, and that as goes England so goes France."

THE REBEL FORCE.—The Montgomery Mail says that the Confederate Government now has 250,000 soldiers, well drilled and armed, and judiciously disposed for defensive operations. Jonce Hooper, editor of that paper, is the Secretary of the rebel Congress, and it is presumed that the information in his paper is derived from official sources.

BRIGADIER GEN. PRICE has written a letter throwing the blame of the Big Bethel defeat upon Gen. Butler. He makes a fair statement of the case, which, so far as we can learn, is backed up by officers in that engagement.—But the Bethel mistake is not worth mentioning after the disgraceful mistake of McDowell at Bull Run.

☞ The triumphant advance of Gen. Cox's Brigade, and the occupation of Charlestown, on the Kanawha, with Gov. Wise's frightened soldiers fleeing to the mountains, have all been turned by the rebels into a glorious victory for the Confederate cause. It seems to be impossible for the rebel papers to tell the truth.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A German named Rae, residing at Ekford, Canada, was bitten by a neighbor's dog, about two weeks since. Ten days after the bite he was attacked by hydrophobia, and died the next day, after twenty-four hours of terrible suffering.

THE COMET STILL VISIBLE.—The comet is still visible in the heavens, near the tail of the Great Bear. It may be recognized, though now but a speck, by its blurry appearance.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

GROUND has been broken for the new school house in this village, on a new street to be opened from Pleasant street, east of the Congregational Church.

THE Belchertown Company, Capt. Cook went down to Worcester, to encamp, on Monday. The company contains several Palmer boys.

"HUCK-EL-BERRIES!"—That is the cry of boys with tin pails, and little girls with baskets. They have fallen to three and four cents a quart, which is cheap as dirt. People ought to eat a peck a day at that price.

HORSE TROTTING.—On Monday the horses "Buchanan," owned by Charles Aldrich of Amherst, and "Dick Dapple," owned by C. T. Hubbard, also of Amherst, trotted on Palmer Park for a purse of $200. "Dick" won in three straight heats. Time: 2.58—3.02—3.03.

NEW STORE.—J. F. Tobey is fitting up the store recently occupied by G. H. Jenks, for a dry goods store, Mr. Jencks removing to Mr. Waite's block on South Main Street, where he will continue the boot and shoe trade. Mr. Tobey will open his store in the course of next week.

ACCIDENT.—Last Monday, at Thorndike, a horse belonging to A. R. Smith ran away with a wagon, in which was the young son of Dr. Holbrook of this village, overturning the vehicle and bruising the boy severely. He will be running around again soon, ready for another ride.

CAMPMEETINGS AT WILBRAHAM.—The Second Advent Campmeeting will commence on Monday, August 26th, and continue over the following sabbath. The Methodist Campmeeting will commence on Monday, September 2d. They will be held on the ground occupied for the same purpose in previous years.

CARELESS BOYS.—Parents should not allow their children to play around the depot. Last week a son of Mrs. Root came so near getting under a freight car that one of his toes was nipped by the wheels. There are many narrow escapes from instant death by careless playing about the cars.

TAXES AND ECONOMY.—Taxes in Palmer this year are $1,14 on $100. This is larger than any other town in the State of the same size and valuation assesses, and very naturally causes a squirming among tax payers. There is but one remedy, which is a judicious administration of town affairs, with proper economy. Our selectmen can do much towards abridging the taxes of next year by managing well the affairs of the town this year.

DODGING A BALL.—Mr. Waite's son, of this village, who saw the battle at Bull's Run, being engaged in carrying off the wounded, writes that as he stood on a hill overlooking the engagement, and speaking with an officer, he saw a cannon ball coming towards him and dodged behind a tree. The ball struck the officer, cutting him nearly in two and killing him instantly. He says it was a sickening sight to witness the mutilated bodies, and terribly painful to hear the groans of the wounded.

THORNDIKE—*Police.*— William Parrs of Thorndike got intoxicated and broke into the shop of Moses Barnes, and exchanged his worn out shoes for a pair of boots belonging to a customer of Mr. Barnes. He also abused the women folks who tried to drive him away. He was sent to the House of Correction for ninety days, and was also committed for the crime of drunkenness.——George W. Snow, also of that village, for want of funds to pay fine and costs for drunkenness, was committed.

THE HORSE TRADE CASE AT WILBRAHAM.—A few weeks ago we stated that Rev. Mr. Swan of Norwich, Ct., had brought an action against Rev. L. R. S. Brewster of South Wilbraham, alleging that the latter had deceived and consequently shaved him in a horse trade. The case came up in the police court at Springfield, on Friday, last week, resulting in favor of the defendant, Mr. Brewster. Mr. Swan is said to have been engaged quite extensively in horse trading, and he should not grumble if he does not always get the best end of a bargain.

THE following has been received in response to the articles for hospital use sent to Washington by the ladies of this village:

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Treasury Building, July 29, 1861.

MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of two boxes of hospital supplies. The contents will be devoted, as intended, to the relief of the wounded, in whose behalf and that of the Commission, I most cordially thank the donors.

I am, Madam, very respectfully,
ALFRED J. BLOOD,
for Freil. Law Olmstead, Res. Sec. San. Com.
Mrs. C. D. Field, Palmer, Mass.

PICNIC.—The Catholic Societies of Ware and Palmer held a picnic at Knowlton's Grove, near the town house in Palmer, last Friday, to the number of eight hundred or more, under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. Father Haley. The day was splendid, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. The tables were bountifully supplied with tempting viands, and the utmost cordiality and decorum was observed. The exercises consisted of comic, sentimental and patriotic songs, delineating the peculiar traits of Irish character, with declamations and extemporaneous speeches, all breathing the loftiest patriotism. The discussion as to which is to be the most admired, the warrior, statesman, or poet, was handled with singular ability and eloquence. The introduction of the theme by Father Haley was extremely happy and well timed. He would give his own opinion that the warrior was now the most needed. He stated that he had two hundred names of Irishmen, who were ready to go forth to defend our Government, and that he was ready to lead them. W. S. B. Hopkins, Esq., of Ware, also made a stirring speech suited to the times and the occasion, alluding to the daring bravery of the New York 69th, (Irish) at the battle of Bull Run, to show how loyal and brave are the Irish in our country's peril. Speeches were made by several others, and the occasion will long be remembered for its pleasant festivities. In the evening there was a flutter of crinoline and clatter of feet in Palmer House Hall, where Ireland's laughing eyes flashed in a flood of astral light, meeting the gaze of Erin's gallant sons, as they "tripped the light fantastic toe," till the "wee sma' hours" broke in upon the mazy dance and dispersed the happy gathering.

A GIPSEY FAMILY DISPOSED OF.—A family of travelling gipsies, consisting of two horses, a dog, man and woman, a boy and five small children, with one at the breast, have been stopping in Westfield for a week or ten days, the woman telling the fortunes of credulous women, in absence of their husbands, receiving therefor considerable money. In two cases they obtained money to be used to influence the planets, but instead of refunding the money they fled. They were overtaken by pursuing husbands on Tuesday night, near "Sodom" in Palmer, where they had encamped; but they refused to give up the money. Learning that an officer had been sent for, they fled to the woods, and were followed through the livelong night by sheriff Hills, who with a lantern resembled Diogenes of old in search of an honest man. He succeeded in arresting the gipsey man and boy, but the mother of the brood of young gipsies could not be found. Man and boy were brought before Judge Allen, who sentenced the first to six months in the house of correction for vagrancy, and the latter to two months for the same crime. The young brood were taken to the almshouse by the selectmen, as were also the horses and wagons, which will probably be disposed of to pay expenses. The old man stated that they came from Egypt, and have followed this kind of life from boyhood, and knew no other business. They are swarthy in appearance, which would seem to confirm his statement as to origin. They are thought to belong to the same gang who swindled $800 out of a Belchertown farmer last year.

A FEMALE SPY IN UNIFORM.—On Sunday, July 21st, a female soldier was discovered in the camp of the Kentucky First. She enlisted in Company D on the 10th of May last, and had been doing soldier duty ever since.—On all the long marches she carried her musket and knapsack the whole time, and never complained or lagged behind. It is astonishing to every one how she ever stood up under it. On being closely questioned she confessed that she was a spy, and in constant communication with the rebels—that she is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and through that order, members of which she finds everywhere, she has found the means of forwarding her letters to the rebels. She says she knew full well that the penalty of being a spy was death, and that she is ready when they wish to shoot her. She has been kept a prisoner ever since. She joined the regiment in Cincinnati, her expectation being to get into Gen. McClellan's army. She was caught writing letters describing our movements to the enemy.

PROGRAMME OF THE REBELS.—A correspondent from Richmond says that since the battle of Bull Run, the Confederate Cabinet have held a meeting and decided upon the following course of action:

First.—The reoccupation of Hampton, Newport News, and all of the territory now held by Gen. Butler, outside the walls of Fortress Monroe.

Second.—The repossession of the line of posts on the upper Potomac, from Williamsport and Martinsburg down to the falls of the Potomac, including Harper's Ferry, and all the fords and ferries on the stream.

Third.—The capture of the Federal Capital; to be accomplished either by crossing the Potomac above the city and making an attack on the northern side, or by storming the intrenchments on the right bank of the river; or by a simultaneous attack in both directions.

Not only are these plans fully resolved on, but the forces intended to be employed are already raised, and the officers to be in command are already assigned to their respective posts. The troops, however, are not all on the ground. Statements were laid before the meeting showing that there were now in the field, available for the execution of the plans, 200,000 men.

WHO IS FOR PEACE?—The following from the N. Y. Tribune states the case fairly and plainly. Those who talk of peace should apply it to themselves:—

Understand, now, that whoever is for peace is for submission to a dissolution of the Union; for peace is now possible on no other ground. Such a peace would be first ineffable shame; next, war. The traitors would say they had conquered the North, and that she must henceforth obey their mandates. They would insist on having the Border Slave States that have not yet seceded, in all of which they have desperate and active partisans. To concede to them all they now have is to be forced at once to fight them for all they still want.—They mean to have Washington City, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, in addition to all they now have. They mean of course to crush out the freemen of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, confiscate their property and punish them as traitors. If we now say peace, we mean that we will submit to all this—will stand by and tamely see it done. Men who whisper of peace—why try to cast blame on those who stand by the Government—are you willing to stand by and see all this done?

OUR TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.—Fourteen of the three months regiments have left Washington, but their places have been supplied by regiments enlisted for the war, and the army is now nearly as efficient, as to the number of men, and no doubt quite so as to the character as before. The strongest confidence is felt at Washington that the troops there are more capable than ever of resisting an attack from behind their intrenchments, and quite ready to meet the enemy in the field if he should be rash enough to offer battle. This news may relieve all apprehension as to any danger of an attack upon the capital.

LARGE FAILURE.—Messrs. Claflen, Mellen & Co., of New York, the largest dry goods jobbing house in this country, suspended on Friday. It is reported that their liabilities exceed $3,000,000, and their assets are about $5,000,000. The suspension was rather unexpected to the trade, on account of the resources of the firm. Much satisfaction is expressed among the Eastern creditors, at the fact that the firm has no preferred debts.

STATISTICS OF WARE.—We will add the following to the statistics of this town, which were omitted two weeks ago: Number of polls, 757, which is 77 less than last year; 724 children between 5 and 15 years of age, which is 18 less; 316 enrolled militia, of whom about 30 are now enlisted. Total number of persons in town May 1st, 3348, which is 327 less than last year. The State tax this year is $504; county tax, $1691 52, and town tax, $9845 71, making a total of $15,041 23, which is $8 76 per $1000, on the valuation of the town. This town's proportion of the U. S. tax recently ordered will be about $1050, and if apportioned on the present valuation nearly 85 cents per $1000, which would not be very burdensome, but as incomes above a certain amount are to be taxed a specific sum, the remainder being assessed on other property, the rate will be reduced. This comparatively light burden we can cheerfully bear so long as the war continues, and probable very few would complain if it were doubled, provided the people could see "value received" in the re-establishment of our government in peace, on a basis so strong that hereafter rebellion would look like a hopeless task to remedy any real or imaginary evils. There would doubtless be grumblers, though few, if the government tax were but a tithe of what it at present appears to be, but those who complain or "grumble at this" are most surely sympathisers at least with the rebellion, however specious may be the language used. Such are not loth to receive and enjoy the blessings of our free government, and avail themselves of all the privileges flowing from it, but when this government is obliged to put forth its energies to maintain its existence and perpetuate these blessings to our posterity, it causes an overflow of "bile," which is made apparent by this very fault-finding, or, as is sometimes more evident, in the unrestrained expressions of joy at the success of our enemies, and our own defeat. This is to all intents and purposes treason, and should be so understood.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act "for the relief of volunteers," which authorizes the Governor to impress into the army all the free negroes of that State, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, being sound in mind and body.—These "volunteers" are to perform such menial services in the camp as may be required, and to receive therefor regular rations, with eight dollars per month as wages.

ANOTHER WARNING.—Mary Fitzgerald, an Irish girl 18 years old, was burned to death in Springfield on Thursday afternoon, by carelessly attempting to kindle a fire with burning fluid. Her lower limbs were burned to a crisp.

THE office of the Democratic Standard, a secession sheet, published at Concord, N. H., was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on Thursday, the publishers having wounded two of them with pistols.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.—If the enemy can be believed, they took more cannon from our army, on the 21st of July, than that army took into the field. Besides, some of the federal cannon were withdrawn by their owners.

NATIONAL LOAN.—The treasury department has received advices of the most encouraging character in relation to the national loan of $250,000,000. There is no doubt but that the loan will be taken readily.

LARGE HAUL.—A Canadian cattle dealer named Benjamin Hallock had $3500 stolen from his person, on the night of the 14th ult., in one of the sleeping cars on the Great Western railway, between London and Chatham.

THE New York democratic State committee have rejected the offer of the republican committee, and called a state convention, resolving, however, in favor of prosecuting the war.

HE IS RIGHT.—Gen. Fremont, in his orders to the commander of the Second Missouri Rifle Regiment, says he must have for captains "only such officers as have seen service."

THREATENING.—Posters have been stuck up in New York, warning the secession newspapers in New York, that their days are numbered.

MYSTERY.—"Mother," said a little fellow, four years old, "if a man is a mister, ain't a woman a mystery?" The greatest mystery in the world to us is that any one will buy any other Saleratus but Herrick Allen's Gold Medal. It cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak stomachs, saves your teeth from decaying, saves one half the quantity shortening, besides it takes so little of the Saleratus to do its work. Try it. Most merchants sell it. Depot 112 Liberty street, New York. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BRAVERY.—The New York Herald draws this plain line between the bravery of the Northern and Southern soldier:

The present war has lasted quite long enough to settle beyond a doubt the relative question of Northern and Southern bravery, and to exhibit the peculiarities of our mode of fighting as compared with that practised by the South. It is the old, old story of history over again.—The Northern troops fight with the full front, the open, honest bravery of men who are valiant in a good cause. The Southern soldiers fight like the Indians; hide themselves behind woods, thickets and masked batteries; have recourse to every mean and dishonorable feint and stratagem, and wreak their weak vengeance on the wounded and the dying. The Northern troops fight for their country and its glorious flag, which no act of theirs shall disgrace. The Southerners fight for present success, and care nothing for their reputations or for the world's opinion of the means which they use to secure victory. It is the Southern Sepoy against the Northern soldier. It is the Indian against the white man. Southern bravery is that of the serpent, and Northern bravery is that of the man.

SUSPENDED.—The Holyoke Mirror has yielded to the pressure of the times and stopped, its editor enlisting for three years in the new Belchertown company which has encamped at Worcester. He promises to resume the publication of the Mirror when the rebels are conquered and business gets better.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, Ellen Leary, about 20 years of age, in the employ of Jameson & Richardson, eating house keepers, Boston, by some mishap fell into the basement of the building upon a shafting driven by steam and was instantly killed.

BORN.

In Monson, 5th, a son to DENNIS GRADY.
In Palmer, 3d, a son, (Freddie R.) to GEORGE D. BURLINGAME.

DIED.

In Monson, 2d, JULIA M., 27, wife of James Gage; 3d, JOHN OLMSTEAD, 41; 5th, EBENEZER BUTLER, 78.
In Springfield, 2d, KATIE ISABELLA, 9 months and 23 days, only child of Albert N. and Charlotte E. Sackett.
In Belchertown, 4th, Mrs. DIANA WASHBURN, 61.
In Enfield, 3d, MARY JANE, 21, daughter of Daniel Junckett; July 30th, the wife of Calvin Kimball.

COLLECTOR'S SALE, for non-payment of taxes.—The lot of land with house and barn thereon, situated on the corner of the roads in Palmer Center, leading towards Ware and Warren, opposite the residence of Elias Turner, and occupied and owned by Stephen Hayes of said Palmer, is assessed on the tax list committed to the subscriber, collector of taxes of said town of Palmer, for 1860, in the sum of nine dollars and twenty-cents. I hereby give notice that the above described property will be sold at public auction the fourteenth day of September, 1861, at nine o'clock A. M., at the Antique House in said Palmer, for the purpose of discharging said tax, and all incidental costs and expenses.
Aug. 10, 1861. L. S. HILLS, Collector.

MONSON ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of 12 weeks will commence on the fourth Wednesday, 28th inst., August, under the care of Rev. H. M. Grout, with able Assistants in all the Departments.
Liberal aid extended to Beneficiaries.
For particulars apply to the Principal, or to the President, A. Ely, D. D.
Monson, Aug. 3, 1861. 3w.

DR. HENRY O. ADAMS,
OFFICE and residence for the present at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Goff, South Main st.
Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

R. HOE & COMPANY'S NEW HAND POWER
CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE!

The subscribers have recently constructed a
NEW SINGLE CYLINDER
PRINTING MACHINE,
Expressly designed for those offices where the business is too great to be done on an ordinary Hand Press, but not sufficient to warrant the purchase of a high priced, fast machine, to be driven by steam power. The press now offered is very light and convenient in form, and is constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner. It has the registering and the patent self-flying apparatus, and the best newspaper work may be done with it. One man at the crank can easily work off 700 or 800 impressions per hour. It is constructed so that steam power may be applied when required.

Copy of our Illustrated Catalogue, containing particular descriptions of the machine, with sizes and prices, will be furnished on application.
R. HOE & Co.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street, New York.

Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement three times in their weekly paper, with this note at any time during the next six months but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroadd, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!

Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

Any regard to Cost.

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

TWO GREAT PLACES OF ATTRACTION!

MANASSAS JUNCTION,

AND THE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

—OF—

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

Where crowds are daily getting GREAT BARGAINS
In DRY GOODS,
Bought for Cash at PANIC PRICES.

We have received this week

NEW GOODS

In every department. We are selling

NEW SILKS At ruinous prices.

NEW DRESS GOODS At half their value.

NEW GREY GOODS In every style, from 6¼ to 50.

PRINTS,
Of every make and quality, both English and American.

CLOAKS AND CAPES,
Of the latest styles on hand and made to order.

CLOTHS,
Of every description, for Cloaks and Capes, at low prices.

WHITE GOODS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Cambrics, Linens, Trimmings, &c., &., AT COST.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Merinos, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Crashes, Table Covers, Table Linens, Bed Spreads, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CARPETINGS,
We offer our entire stock of Carpets at two-thirds the original Cost.
Now is the time to buy a Carpet.

OIL CLOTHS,
8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4, at less than cost.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

&c., &c., &c.

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING!

We have a complete line of

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer

VERY LOW!

Every one wishing to Purchase anything in our line should visit our store and EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing, as we are selling from our entire Stock at

PANIC PRICES.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of
W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!

A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

As the reader may perceive from its location,
IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.

IMPROVED PLACES are also for sale.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.

Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.

This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.

Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for
RICHARD J. BYRNES,
When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.

Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

NOTICE.—*To all whom it concerns.*—I hereby give notice that from and after this date I give to my son, David Hathaway Wyatt, his time for his own sole benefit, and that I shall claim none of his wages, or any emoluments from him hereafter. DAVID WYATT.
Greenwich, July 30, 1861. a3

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health,
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.

A NECESSITY in every Household.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N.Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.
Terms Cash.

For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
Albany, N. Y.
46 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers.
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20,'61.—tf. G. M. FISK, }

A GREAT THOUGHT.—There are worse things than war. Deterioration and moral cowardice are worse than death; and when it becomes necessary to die for great truths and principles, how sweet and how beautiful is the sacrifice! Let no one imagine that this is our day of deepest darkness. Twenty millions of people rising as one man, thrilled by one pulse, swept by one spirit of self-sacrifice, holding right and justice dearer than life, and that life for these may be and shall be offered up, will appear in history as the brightest omen of the century. Civilization and free government are to fail here, but to come forth more glorious and secure from trial. This is the clear pointing of the finger of God, and for this he strikes the awful hour, and summons men to their duty. Meanwhile we hope that from all the altars of religion will be breathed the holiest, selectest influence into the cause of constitutional liberty as the cause of God.—*Religious Magazine.*

ASTONISHMENT OF THE REBELS AT THEIR SUCCESS.—An additional evidence of the astonishment of the rebels at the retirement of our forces is furnished from the fact that on Monday morning a gentlemen, in citizen's dress, rode down the road from Centerville to where the camp of the First Massachusetts regiment had been, and found there a cavalry picket of the rebels, wondering, with evident amazement why the camp had been vacated so hurriedly as to leave behind the blankets and knapsacks of the men.

A GALLANT YOUNG OFFICER.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal who witnessed both battles at Bull's Run, pays a high compliment to the skill and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Henry E. Noyes of Chelsea, who commanded one of the guns of Sherman's Battery. Lieutenant Noyes is a recent graduate of West Point, and possesses all the ennobling qualities of a true soldier. We fully coincide with the Journal's correspondent that Massachusetts should be proud of him.

A HINT FOR THE WOMEN.—Make a man's home more attractive than any other place he can visit; and take our word for it, he will never wander off o'nights from the domestic circle. That is the true secret ladies. Give him a delightful "home," and he'll stick to it as though Spalding's Glue covered every chair, and a siren sang in the folds of every curtain. Just try our recipe, and let us know your experience.

BEAUTY.—After all the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth.—For all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of the face; and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry,—which is all fable, truth is still the perfection. —*Shaftesbury.*

THE DIFFERENCE OF ONE LETTER.—A letter was lately found in which one friend spoke so freely of another that it led to an irreconcilable quarrel. "I am surprised," observed W., that such bitter hostility should arise out of so trivial a cause!" "I am not at all," replied J., "it is quite natural—for a friend becomes a fiend if you drop a letter"

☞ An eminent painter was once asked what he mixed his color with, in order to produce so extraordinary an effect. "I mix them with brains, sir!" was his answer.

☞ Poverty breeds wealth; and wealth, in its turn, breeds poverty. The earth, to form the mound, is taken out of the ditch; and the height of one is near about the depth of the other.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,
Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,) And having Stocked the same with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,
Would be happy to wait on his
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
Palmer, April 13, 1861.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.—Published by D. APPLETON & Co., 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

The following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:—The new American Cyclopædia: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two column pages. Volumes One to Eleven are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3,50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4,50 each. The new American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment—to state just how it stands now. All the statistical knowledge is from the LATEST reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS:—Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Thomas H. Benton from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months. Cloth, $3 00; sheep, $3 50; half morocco, $4 00; half calf, $4 50 each.

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES.—Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

TO AGENTS.—No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.
Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE.

Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN,
In Lawrence Block.
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.

ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c.
in all country villages and towns.
Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.,	Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.,	Bush, Gale & Robinson.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.,	M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart,	McKisson & Robbins,
Hegaman & Co.,	D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co.,	F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller,	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
P. D. Orvis,	Hall, Dixon & Co.,
Penfold, Parker & Mower,	Tripp & Co.,
Dudley and Stafford,	Conrad Fox,

And others.
BOSTON, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.	Weeks and Potter,
M. S. Burr and Co.	Jno. Wilson, Jr.

and
All the Principal cities and towns in the UNITED STATES.

AGENTS.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware.
DR. HOLBROOK, HIGGINS & ALLEN, } Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

☞ Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This Invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ... $1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality.—Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.

HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a NEW STOCK OF GOODS, To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS, Gives me confidence that I shall BE ABLE TO SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

TO sell our Great Antalgica, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ₱ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change inlict or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.

JOHN A. MONRO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.

J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.

W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.

FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.

ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.	
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIMMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st., East Boston	
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq.,	"
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st.,	"

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Thirty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation; through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER & AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. *Try them, be satisfied and be cured.*

BILLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicine have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this descriptions King's Evil, and Scrufula in its worst forms, yield, to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, and Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
12—1y For sale by all Druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED.

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. NUMBER 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

A WORLD IN TROUBLE.

The world is in disorder. Nations are convulsed, thrones are trembling, governments are agitated, people are excited, and the whole social organism of civilization appears to be sensitively influenced by some strange influence premonitory of a great change. Let us take a glance at the facts:

Despite all rumors to the contrary, Pope Pius IX is really dying: a sleep is overcoming him, from which nothing will probably awaken him but the trumpet of eternity.—Count Cavour his arch antagonist, has just gone before him. The Sultan of Turkey has also passed away. The Chinese Emperor is admitted to be on his death-bed, and the rebel army at the gates of Pekin. Louis Napoleon has been attacked by disease. The queen of Austria has been given up as beyond the reach of medicine. The empress of France is ill. The queen of Great Britain, it is positively asserted, in private circles, is exhibiting traces of that mental aberration which is hereditary in her family.

Now let us add to this catalogue of sceptered ills, that the Papal States, at the decease of Pio Nino, will probably be handed over to Victor Emanuel, king of Italy. That Francis, late dictator of Naples, only awaits the event to foment a reactionary movement among the partisans—a movement in which the exiled dukes will join to recover, if possible, their lost dominions. That Venetia is pausing for that movement of disorder to assert her claim to independence. That Hungary is equally on the eve of a revolution, and Poland following its example. That Spain is again menacing Morocco. That France and Austria are preparing for another conflict as a sequel to the treaty at Villa Franca. That England, France, and Spain, are now threatening Mexico. That one portion of St. Domingo has already lost its freedom, and that the other bids fair to follow.—That the petty states of South America are nearly all engaged in civil war, and that the great North American Republic of the United States is absolutely struggling for life, a prey to domestic discord of the most serious proportions.

What is this but a picture of a world in disorder—a world preparing itself as it were, for some gigantic and social metamorphosis which no man may comprehend, and which the visionary resort to prophecy to interpret? It may be the prelude a few will say, to that overwhelming orgasm, which is to introduce the millenium. It may be, alas! the handwriting upon the wall which betokens the downfall of free institution throughout the globe. It may be, let us rather hope, a token of that *coup de grace* to despotism which events are about to precipitate, in order to give the spirit of human liberty one more chance to fold its weary wings over all mankind.—*New York Sunday Times.*

VERY GOOD.

In the report of the Secretary of War we find the following rather cutting remarks:

"But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons.

"When a small force was sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their train, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission. This movement upon that territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the federal government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion however formidable from number or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood."

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now."

We hope the late secretary of war will appreciate Mr. Cameron's good wishes!

COFFIN SPECULATORS.—A Washington correspondent states that some undertakers are there from Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining a contract to supply the army with coffins! Their agent, or a go-between, states that these gentlemen are most anxious to make an arrangement with the War Department, in which they will stipulate to send home, in hermetically sealed coffins, all the officers who may fall in battle or die from natural causes. The privates they will have interred, whether they die in the field or in the tent.

SUICIDE.—In New York, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Kneeland, brother of Mr. Kneeland who is associated with Mr. Bogert at 49 William street, returned to his brother's office from luncheon, apparently in cheerful spirits. He had scarcely seated himself at the desk when he drew a pistol from his pocket and discharged it, the ball entering the left ear and passing entirely through his head, killing him instantly.

STONED IN BALTIMORE.—It appears that the N. Y. Fifth Regiment, en-route for home, was stoned while passing through the 6th Ward in Baltimore, by a crowd who cheered for Jeff. Davis. The firing was returned with bullets, principally at one house where many stones came from. Citizens professing to be Unionists begged them to stop.

☞ A lady in a paroxysm of grief was said to have shed torrents of tears. "Poor thing!" remarked an unfeeling punster, "she must have had a cataract in each eye."

Not Yet.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh country, marvel of the earth!
Oh realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that glories in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
No, Land of Hope and Blessing, No!

And we who wear thy glorious name,
Shall we, like cravens, stand apart,
When those whom thou hast trusted aim
The death-blow at thy generous heart?
Forth goes the battle-cry, and low!
Hos'ts rise in harness, shouting, No!

And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bled they in vain, or vainly planned
To leave their country great and free?
Their sleeping ashes from below,
Send up the thrilling murmur, No!

Knit they the gentle ties which long
These sister States were proud to wear,
And forged the kindly links so strong
For idle hands in sport to tear—
For scornful hands aside to throw?
No, by our fathers' memory, No!

Our humming marts, our iron ways,
Our wind-tossed woods on mountain crest,
The hoarse Atlantic, with his bays,
The calm, broad Ocean of the West,
And Mississippi's torrent-flow,
And loud Niagara, answer, No!

Not yet the hour is nigh, when they
Who deep in Eld's dim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings shall rise and say,
"Proud country, welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou, like us, brought low?"
No, sullen group of shadows, No!

For now, behold, the arm that gave
The victory in our father's day,
Strong, as of old, to guard and save—
That mighty arm which none can stay—
On clouds above and fields below,
Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No!

LIFE FOR LIFE.

"Father, is there no hope for him? Is the British General so heartless as to condemn one so noble, so brave, so young, to die without mercy?"

These were the words spoken by a pale, tearful girl of great beauty, in the middle of the Revolution which gave freedom a home on our beloved soil. During that period when cruelty was too prevalent among both parties—when tories, American born, if possible, were more relentless than the British.

The father, a noble looking man of middle age, turned a glance out of the window which opened towards Long Island Sound, the green waters of which could be seen sparkling beyond a grove that fronted his dwelling near Hurl Gate. He turned to this to hide from her his emotions, for she was his only child; he feared that her young heart would break when he should tell all the sad news that now lay so heavily on her heart.

"Speak, father, tell me is their no hope? I will go myself, and, kneeling to the tyrant, will I plead for the life of him whom I love only as a woman can love," she continued.

"Alas! my child, mercy is death in the British General's breast, his heart is callous to pity! I have risked much by pleading for him, but for your sake would be almost willing to die in Nathan's place."

"Cruel, cruel fate! When is he to die? There must be some hopes of his rescue. He was a favorite of Washington, and he is at White Plains; I will go to him."

"Alas! my child," said the father, nerve yourself for the news. It is already too late."

"Dead! dead!" shricked the poor girl. "Oh, father, say that it is not so."

"Alas! my child—I cannot. He was hung at sunrise, and was summoned before his Maker."

For a moment the poor girl stood silent; not a tear came from her eyes, but a wild light illuminated them. A flash as bright as fire itself gathered over both face and brow—she clenched her fair hands together until the nails seemed to enter the flesh, and in a bitter tone she shrieked—

"Life for life! I shall be revenged—yes deeply revenged."

"Child, dear child, be calm," said the fond parent."

"Father, I am calm, very calm. Calm almost as he. And I swear he shall be revenged if my own hands have to reach the tyrant's heart who has sealed his doom. I will act as a widow of a soldier ought to act."

"My dear child, you will bring ruin upon our heads."

"Not yours father, but to me, what is ruin now? But I will not be rash. I will go to my room and pray, and think of him who lies cold in death."

She turned and left the room, while the father still stood looking from the window out upon the waters, which were dashed with a rising storm, and the old trees, which already had began to writhe beneath the force of the gale, like some huge giant wrestling with some unseen power.

Meanwhile his daughter had gone up to her room in one of the cheerful gables of the old fashioned house, and forgetting to pray in the mad tumult of her wronged heart, was gazing out upon the storm, which was not wilder than the tumult in her own heart.

From her elevated position she could look over the tree tops and the serried clouds, as like a battling host marshalled to the charge, amid sulphurous flames and smoke, they rose and spread athwart the sky.

She could see the eddying of Hurl Gate tossing with whirls the foam caps, white as drifting snow, in the air—the breakers tumbling up against the rocks as if they would hide their dangers from the bold mariner's view.

Suddenly the sound of a cannon was heard, and as she looked upon the Sound she saw that a ship of war had hove to above the narrow gorge at the Gate. A signal for a pilot was flying at the foretop, and the hated cross of St. George flew from the spanker gaff.

With one wild cry of fierce delight, the fair girl bounded from the room.

"Life for life! Nathan Hall shall be avenged."

What was her idea? Within another room in the house was clothing of a brother who had long since been laid under the sod; and to this room she fled, and was soon arrayed in a suit of such clothing as the young men generally wear when on boating expeditions. Without the least hesitation she cut the long glossy tresses of her hair, and in a brief period she bore the appearance of any young man of eighteen, not more than her age. Having made these arrangements with a rapidity that only a desperate resolve could cause, she instantly left the house, passing down the avenue before her father's face, he little thinking that the apparently sprace looking young waterman who chose to breast such a storm, was the person of his accomplished daughter.

Hurrying down to the boat house which fronted the avenue, she loosened one of those small light skiffs, which are still the models of the pilot at Hurl Gate, hoisted a small sail, and in a few moments was out upon the last of the flood tides as freely and boldly as if she had been in a stout ship, instead of so small and frail a boat. It was nothing for her to be on the water, being reared close to it, and hundreds of times had she been dancing over the waves, but never in such a storm as that. Yet coolly she steered her tiny craft, avoiding the dangerous whirlpools and heading toward the frigate, which, impatient for a pilot, had fired another gun.

Within less than twenty minutes from the time she started, she had luffed along side of the man of war, having caught the line thrown out to her, and fastened the boat, had mounted the vessel's side, and stood upon the quarter-deck in presence of the commander.

"Are you a pilot?" said the latter impatiently.

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Young for such a business. Could you take us through Hurl Gate?"

"As well as my father, who has been a pilot here these thirty years," was the reply.

"Why did he not come out, instead of sending a boy like you, in a blow as fresh as this?"

"Because he is laid up with rheumatism, sir; and then he knows I can pilot you through as well as he can. Sir Henry Clinton knows me, sir."

"Ah, does he?—well that is all right. Can we bear away yet?"

"No—not within an hour—till the tide ebbs."

"That is bad; the gale keeps rising. Is there no anchorage hereabouts?"

"No, sir, not within twenty miles, where your anchor would hold."

"Then we must go through."

"Yes sir, as soon as the tide comes. I would not risk it till then; for if the current should catch you on either side of the bow you would go on the rocks sure."

"That's true, young man. Let me know the very earliest moment we can go through."

"Aye, aye, sir."

And while the English commander turned off to speak to one of his officers, the patriot calmly went to the gangway, and looked over the sides as if watching for the change of tide.

But what was passing in her mind then?

There were between three and four hundred souls in that ill-fated ship. She had lost the only loved one, besides her father, on the earth, when Nathan Hall was hung as a spy on that morning. She was not thinking how many hearts would be broken by her intended act—she was not thinking of the mothers and sisters in England who would soon mourn for their dead. She was only thinking that she would join him in the spirit land, and that dearly he would be avenged. For her own life she cared not—thought not—not even did she think of that worshipping father, who sadly paced his room believing she was praying for patience to bear her loss.

Meanwhile, there were three or four hundred hearts beating with gladness that they were over a long and sickening voyage and would be anchored in front of the sheet of green, even though the storm hovered over them.

And after looking towards the home in which she was born—she knew it would be her last look—she went to the commander and said:

"The tide is slack, it changes sudden, and we had better fill away."

The commander gave the necessary order to his lieutenant, and the next moment the main topsail, which had been staid aback, was braced around, the head sheets eased away, and the vessel headed the narrow channel where a thousand crafts have ere this laid their oaken bones.

As she approached the channel and saw the black, whirling eddies, the taunting breakers, high on every hand, the officers and crew looked out upon the danger. But so calm and fearless seemed the young pilot, that calm assurance had a home in every heart—so clear above the gale his bugle-like voice sounded as he gave the orders.

"Port—steady so—luff a point."

They were more than half through. The tumbling breakers of the "punch bowl" and the "hogs back" had passed, a few hundred fathoms more and they would be safe from danger. The one quick glance toward Heaven, and the disguised girl cries:

"Port—port—hard!"

The helmsman obeyed. The vessel passed off before the wind, and flew on with accumulated speed for a moment, and then was no more! With a crash that sent her tall spars tumbling over the bows, and sent her crew reeling to the deck, she brought up on a huge rock near a perpendicular short to the right. Then amid the rush of waters, the curses of officers and the shouts of frightened men, was heard the shrill cry:

"If any of you survive this wreck, go tell your British General that Nathan Hall has been *avenged*, and that by a *woman*, too! Sink! sink! and my curses go with you all!"

And before a hand could have reached her, had they wished it, she leaped into the eddying tide, and ere she sank, the proud ship with its shivered spars and sails, its flag still flying, and its crew of stout men, were going down in the cold dark waters, and the murdered Nathan Hall was avenged.

And thus this brief sketch is closed. The guns of the sunken frigate rest beneath the tide of Hurl Gate; but the memory of the patriotic pilot lives in more than one breast.

☞ It is said that many a man has missed being a great man by splitting into two middling ones. Concentrate your energies, if you would make a figure in the world.

SENSIBLE IDEA OF THE CELESTIALS.—The Chinese have an idea that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.

Harriet Colburn was charged with disorderly conduct. The particular offense was quarrelling with a negro with whom she lived.—There was a history attached to her case—one of those histories of real life which occasionally come to light in the Police Court, and almost surpass belief in their strange details. Twelve years ago she was the cherished daughter of a Southern planter at Nashville, Tenn. Her mother was a Creole, but was the lawful wife of her father. At thirteen she ran away from her home with the son of a New York Merchant named Clifford, and was married to him.

Within a year she was a mother and a widow, her husband having died in California whither she accompanied him. She came home and returned to her father's house, where she was kindly received. She remained there a year or two, and during her stay assisted four of her father's slaves to escape, through sympathy with their desire for freedom. She married again with her father's choice. Her husband proved to be a drunkard, and she obtained a divorce from him.—She married a third time, still with the consent and advice of her father, and was again deceived. Her last husband whose name she now bears, proved her ruin. He was a Mississippi gambler, and for twelve months she accompanied him up and down the river, dressed in boy's clothes, and passing for his brother.

She finally left him driven away by constant abuse, and threw herself upon the world for support. Her first effort was a brakesman, in which capacity she served on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad for three months. This was six weeks ago. From that time she drifted into the vortex of sin, which every unprotected woman finds in a large city sooner or later. She went down hill until the lowest round of the ladder was reached. She met, accidentally, one of the slaves whom she had aided to escape years before, and has lived with him ever since in an unlawful connection. This negro is her father's own son by a slave woman, and by natural ties is her brother. There is no law, however which sanctions that relationship.

She was intelligent, and showed by her conversation that she had seen better days.—Traces of her former good looks were visible, and a strong, robust frame proved that dissipation had as yet but little effect upon her body, but her mind was what the minds of all fallen women are, a wreck and a ruin. At the early age of twenty-four, she is a shameless woman, which is the lowest of God's creatures. She was sent to Bridewell for twenty days. She stormed a little, but the necessity was inexorable, and she went up as brazen as any of them.—*Tribune.*

SILENCE IN NATURE.

It is a remarkable and very instructive fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in unbroken silence. There is no rushing sound when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on the dark world and floods it with light, as one bright wave after another falls from the fountain millions of millions of miles away. There is no creaking of axles or groaning of cumbrous machinery as the solid earth wheels on its way, and every planet and system performs its revolution. The great trees bring forth boughs and shadow the earth beneath them—the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but the whole transaction is unheard. The change of snow and winter winds to blossoms and fruits, and the sunshine of summer is seen in its slow development, but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chant of the ocean as it raises its unchained and unceasing voices, the roar of the hurricane, and the mighty river, and the thunder of the black browed storm; all this is the music of nature—a great and swelling anthem of praise, breaking in on the universal calm. There is a lesson for us here. The mightiest worker in the universe is the most unobtrusive.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER DYING.—"Bring me my knapsack," said a young soldier, who lay sick in one of the hospitals at Washington. "Bring me my knapsack."

"What do you want of your knapsack?" inquired the head lady of the band of nurses.

"I want my knapsack," again said the dying young man.

His knapsack was brought to him, and as he took it, his eyes gleamed with pleasure and his face was covered all over with a smile, as he brought out from it his hid treasures.

"There," said he, "that is a Bible from my mother. And this—Washington's Farewell Address—is the gift of my father. And this,"—his voice failed. The nurse then looked down to see what it was—and there was the face of a beautiful maiden.

"Now," said the dying young soldier, "I want you to put all these under my pillow." She did as she was requested, and the poor young man laid him down on them to die, requesting that they should be sent to his parents when he was gone. Calm and joyful was he in dying. It was only going from death to eternal glory. So the young soldier died.

LARGE BUILDING.—The building which is now going up for the great Exhibition at London, will have a cubical content of 73,000,000 of cubic feet. The foundations have already consumed 5,000 of concrete, and on that will be laid 18,000,000 of bricks in 22,000, tuns of mortar. Ten thousand tuns each of timber and iron will be used in the structure, and for the windows no less than 108 miles' length of sashing will be used. The glaziers will use 500 tuns of sheet-glass and 50 tuns of putty. Among the small items are between 200 and 300 tuns of nails, 600 tugs paint, 300 tuns of pipe, and so on.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TROOPS.— Pennsylvania has already furnished for three years 22,680 men, and there are now ready for the field 29,120, making a grand aggregate of 51,800 men. Under the first requisition for three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania furnished 90,520 men.

☞ "Mary, is your master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "I don't believe it." "Well, then, he'll come down and tell you so himself. Perhaps you'll believe him."

A VISIT AMONG THE INDIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Yankee curiosity has just led me to pay a visit to the Onondaga Indians—now the mere relic of a tribe once powerful and the terror of the whites. The settlement, numbering four or five hundred, and comprising an area of several square miles, is situated a short distance west of Syracuse. On arriving at the encampment I made my way to the humble house of the missionary, not however without exciting the attention of many red faces thrust through door and window way, while romping boys and girls on the road-side gazed upon me with the wonderment of the Englishman upon the first umbrella—the latter of whom, with jet black eyes, and long disheveled hair of like color, realized to me the ideal of the Indian maiden.

The missionary stationed here receives an annual salary of $300. A small white church has been erected near the parsonage, in which the christian Indians worship, and quite a large number have been brought to observe the Sabbath, and lead pious, devoted lives.

Unlike Elliot, the great "Indian apostle," our missionary does not preach in the red man's dialect. He pronounces a single sentence in English, which an Indian interpreter explains to the hearers. The interpreter is quite officious and evidently enlarges upon a strict interpretation, for he convulses the Indians with occasional laughter—all of which the missionary soberly endures. In this way the bread of life is slowly broken to the Onondagas, and step by step they ascend from barbarism to civilization and christianity. The Onondagas, as a people, are inconstant in their religious behavior. Even the christian Indians will evince strong marks of piety, and suddenly return to the vices of the tribe—steeling themselves against any future religious influence.

In sight of the parsonage stands the chapel of the unreclaimed Indians. In this chapel they have their *pow-wows*, feasts and various amusements peculiar to the red men of the forest. The two classes of the Onondagas associate little together, and bitter animosity exists between them. The unreclaimed Indians cling to the wild customs of the tribe with superstitious attachment. They lash their little ones upon the board, pound their corn in the mortar, and still use the bow and arrow with some dexterity. They live mostly in the woody region, back from the settlement of the christian Indians. Their huts or wigwams, here and there raising their brown cones on the far forest hill-side, while dark wreaths of smoke gracefully curl above them, reminds one of those olden times when our own New England was the great encampment of their fathers.

The Onondagas originally owned a very large tract, including the famous salt springs at Syracuse, but they have now disposed of the greater part of their possessions, and in return for the Salina Springs they annually receive a certain number of barrels of salt. Most of the Onondagas are indolent and filthy in their habits. Their lands, if not covered with forests, are covered with shrubs, wild grasses, etc. Some of their lands are let out to the whites. They are indifferent in choice of food, often eating animal matter almost in a state of putrefaction. Like a certain class of ancient Greeks, not a few lie and steal—the virtue of which consists in its concealment—thus they are brought into the contempt of the neighboring whites. The whites and Onondagas seldom intermarry, hence there are few or none of that mongrel race styled in Mexico Mestizoes. They have a social aversion to the whites. I learned there was but one white squaw in the encampment, and she a child of romance

One of the conditions on which the tribe received its territory was that on its braves diminishing to less than four hundred they should relinquish it. Their braves now number about two hundred and eighty-eight, and hence they have no longer a legal title to the soil. Consumption and drunkenness have been the great fell destroyers among them, but the State has now prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to them, yet the arm of law fails to arrest the ravages of the evil. Their aged chief died a few years since, and his successor is a noble brave of less than twenty years of age. The old chief in his farewell enjoined upon the tribe never to resign the soil of their fathers, but to defend it and die upon it. The State will doubtless soon take measures to dislodge this relic of the Onondagas. Obedient to the farewell of their old chief they may resist the whites, but they will fail and a few years will serve to cover them in the oblivion of the Onondaga tribe. Their history will never be written. Mountain, forest and river have looked upon them, but no white man to chronicle the career of this peculiar people. Perchance they may seek a home in the far west with the small remnants of that fast fading race—but also only to flee still onward toward the red sunset before the grey march of civilization.

H. A. H.

BEAUTY ON THE SEA.—There is a charm in the sea. The freedom there is in its sweep, the grandeur there is in its billows, the music there is in its roar; its round horizon beaded with white foam, red with the mine of morning light, tinged with the ruby sun, that descends into its waters and dissolves.

The ship, so like a bird, that spreads its white wings and skirts the sea-encircled world; the wild tales of strange lands and strange adventures; the gems and gold that stow its caves; the coral groves touched with eternal sunset; the bubbles that have broken upon its surface and released the parting souls; all these have shrouded the sea with a mysterious charm.

And then to think that the sea is the memory of the world; that an angel's voice shall summon it, and it shall surrender its dead to air and light again; that the lower half of heaven is hidden like a jewelled cup in its bosom; and the ever-going sun has worn no path thence; and the long caravan of ages left no footprints as it went.

☞ A Te Deum was recently sung at Madrid on the occasion of the safe *accouchement* of the Queen of Spain.

☞ When does a man rob his wife? When he hooks her dress.

THE DEBAUCH OF DEATH.

The scene lies in Chew's mansion, in Germantown, at the time of the battle at that place. Near a window in one of the front rooms stood a gallant band of British officers; some were young and handsome, others were veterans who had mowed their way through many a fight; all were begrimmed with blood, and the smoke of battle. While they were gazing from the window, a singular incident occured. A young officer, standing in the midst of his comrades, felt something drop from the ceiling and trickle down his cheek. Another drop, another and another.

"It is blood!" cried his comrades, and a laugh went round.

The officer reached forth his hand, he held it under the falling stream and tasted it

"Not blood, but wine," he shouted, "good old Madeira wine."

In a few moments the young officer had rushed up and ransacked the attic, and discovered under the eaves of a roof some three dozen bottles of old Madeira, placed there for safe keeping some score of years before the battle. Presently the group below were astonished by the vision of the ancient bottles hung with cobwebs.

In a moment the necks of several were struck off; and while the smoke poured from the window, now in folds of darkness, and then turned to lurid red by the glare of cannon, the group of officers poured the wine into an ancient goblet, and drank a loyal health to good King George! They drank and drank again, until their eyes sparkled, and their lips grew wild with loyal words, and their thirst for blood—the blood of the rebels—was excited to madness.

Again and again were the soldiers shot down at the window, until at last the officers stood exposed to the blaze of the Americans' fire flashing from the green lawn.

"Health to King George! death to the rebels!"

The shout arose from the lips of a grey-headed veteran, and he fell to the floor a mangled corpse. The arm that raised the goblet was shattered by one musket-ball, another pierced the brain. The goblet was seized by another hand—another fell—he had received his ball of death. Another fell wounded, another and another. The young officer who had discovered the wine alone remained; he seized the goblet, filled it brimming full of wine, and raised it to his lips. He touched the edge of the goblet; and a rifle shot pealed through the window, the warm blood spouted from the wound between his eyebrows, fell drop by drop into the wavelets of the wine. And then there was a wild shout, and a heavy body toppled to the floor; and so ended the debauch of death.

KEEP THE MOUTH CLOSED.

By keeping the mouth and teeth shut, a person can sleep in any malarious region, or mingle in any out-door infection almost with impunity. This is a discovery of such importance that its magnitude can at present scarcely be apprehended. Had it been practiced earlier, it would have saved innumerable lives.

The writer of this, although of a weak and delicate constitution, some years since went from the North to some of the most sickly portions of the South and West. He slept on the banks of rivers and on the borders of swamps—by the sea and among the mountains—and while many of the old acclimated settlers were dying around him (especially in Norfolk during the Yellow Fever,) he enjoyed his usual health; a fact which he attributes to temperance, and keeping the mouth closed.

This is the experience of several noted travelers, Catlin, Lewis, and Livingston. The Indians also understand this well. Taught by their mothers in infancy, no one has ever yet beheld an Indian sleeping with his mouth open, as is common in civilized life.

Even the animals—Nature's own followers—always keep the mouth closed. Observe any of them and see if you can discover one with its mouth open in sleep.

It was through the nostrils that the Creator "blew the breath of life" into the first man.

The principle seems to be, that air, by passing through the delicate inner glands of the nose, becomes purified—as it were, strained of its noxious properties and animalculæ—and supplies the lungs with healthy food; while with the mouth wide open, all these impurities go directly to the lungs and work out their deadly ends.

The remedy is simple—costs nothing.—Would it not be worth while to try it?

IN OLD DAYS.—In old days there were angels who came and took men by the hand, and led them away from the city of destruction. We see no white winged angels now; but yet men are led away from threatening destruction; a hand is put into theirs, which leads them forth gently toward a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward; and the hand may be a little child's.—*Silas Marner.*

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN RUSSIA.—A letter received in Boston from Constadt, dated June 17, written by the mate of a ship, says: "There is a Charleston ship laying along side of us that hoisted the flag of the Southern Confederate States, and for so doing I understand the captain was arrested and placed in the guard house of the Russian officers. They would not acknowledge or in any way recognize the flag of the rebels."

IMMORTALITY.—At the age of seventy-five one must, of course, think frequently of death. But this thought never gives me the least uneasiness, I am so fully convinced that the soul is indestructible, and that its activity will continue through eternity. It is like the sun which seems to our eyes, to set in the night, but is really gone to diffuse its light elsewhere. Even while sinking it remains the same sun.—*Goethe.*

A WORD AT THE RIGHT TIME.—"Sir, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the prince, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. The monarch, surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted his request.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Position of Parties.

In the nation's struggle for existence it is desirable that all partizan feeling should be forgotten, and a united support be given to the government. With this view of the case the Republicans of New York offered to unite with the Democrats in the nomination and election of State officers. The latter rejected the proposal, and in turn invited everybody to come upon their platform, which, unless essentialy modified, is objectionable to nine out of every ten voters in the State. It was like Mahomet commanding the mountain to approach him instead of arising and going unto the mountain. This action of the New York democracy will be followed by the party elsewhere, and thus a division of sentiment, serious in effect, will grow up in the North in regard to the war.

The Democrats of Ohio also refuse to unite with the Republicans in State election, and the action of the party in Maine indicates a similar condition of things there. At a gathering of the Democracy in the latter State, resolutions were adopted charging the war upon the Republican party, and declaring that it is utterly impossible to subdue the Southern States by force. They also state that a standing army has been raised without color of law, the freedom of speech has been abridged, the right of protection of person by habeas corpus, the right of safety in homes, papers and effects, the right of petition for redress of grievances,—all these great constitutional rights on which our freedom rests, are being violated, and unless an immediate check be placed upon these usurpations, no remnant of our once free Government will remain to us.

The secessionists of the South like such talk. It gives them hope and comfort, encouraging them to believe that a party will spring up at the North which will aid them in establishing their independence. We do not believe the mass of the Democratic party entertain such sentiments. Talk about abandoning the war! What would be done then? Why, simply this—it would yield to the acknowledgement of a Southern Confederacy and the surrender of every slave State, including the District of Columbia, to the rebels.—The Maine Democrats say call a national convention to settle all difficulties. Who would attend? Why, representatives of the free States only, and possibly a few from those States which have not seceded. Could they settle the matter? Not at all. The rebels say now and have said ever since last November, that they will not in any way compromise the matter short of an acknowledgement of their government and their share of the public property. It is idle to propose anything else to them till they have been thoroughly whipped. A party talking such nonsense with any idea that there is hope of compromise by a national convention, is either blindly deceiving itself, or practicing the vilest hypocrisy. Should the administration heed their advice and withdraw our troops, the Capitol would be seized in twenty-four hours, the government overthrown, and we should become the jest and laughing stock of the whole civilized world.

The people of the free States are too sensible, too intelligent, to yield to such advice.—If there is not a union of all parties the Republican party will be sustained because it desires to put down this rebellion. It will go on in this patriotic work of sustaining the Government, and all loyal men will flock around its Standard.

How They Lie.

If the secessionists are ever called to answer for their lying reports in the present rebellion, their fate must be deplorable. Munchausen in his palmiest days never related such fabulous stories. In their accounts of the late battle, they make no use of truth at all. The Charleston Courier says they took 500 wagons and provisions enough to last 50,000 men a year, but this does not come up to the following, taken from correspondence in the same paper:

I wrote you that the enemy, when they came to Manassa to bury their dead slain in the battle of the 19th, commenced intrenching themselves. They formed their intrenchments of human bodies; took their dead comrades, and piling one on the other, dug a trench and threw the dirt on the bodies to form a breast work. I am not sure that it is wicked to relate anything so horrible, and admit that a civilized man was guilty of it, but it is true, notwithstanding.

The enemy crossed the Potomac with a grand army. Gen. Scott in a splendid carriage drawn by six fine horses, passed part of the day at Centerville—Mrs. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and other ladies were with him.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune does his best to rival his competitors in the manner of invention. He asserts that a "great number of civilians and ladies attended the army on its march," and that in their flight they scattered "trunks, band-boxes, hoop-skirts and everything belonging to ladies' attire." Here too, is another fiction from the same mint:

Among the curiosities brought in here is a carriage, which many believe to have been the carriage of Gen. Scott himself. It is a complete domestic establishment on wheels, with parlor, dining-room, bed, sofa, and everything that could conduce to the comfort or convenience of the occupant. The captors say there was also found in it a bath, which the General is supposed to have used to cool off his gouty feet.

Attempted Suicide.—At a late hour Wednesday night, Sarah Graham, a girl about eighteen years of age, was found by the police in West Twentieth street, New York, suffering from the effects of a potion of laudanum. She was conveyed to the station house, where she stated that she had been out of employment for some time past, and having no means of supporting herself had taken the poison for the purpose of self-destruction.

Arrest of a Rebel Officer.—Col. Tyler, adjutant general of the rebel army, was arrested in Cincinnati last week. He had come to pay a visit to his wife.

THE WAR AGAINST REBELLION.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI!

GEN. LYON KILLED.

Events in Missouri have been of a most stirring character the present week. Our last issue found Gen. Lyon at Springfield, expecting an attack from the rebel forces, who were approaching in two columns. On Saturday morning Gens. Lyon and Siegel marched nine miles out of Springfield, with 8000 strong, to attack the enemy, which numbered 23,000 men. It was a bold undertaking, but Gen. Lyon, expecting that the rebels would be reinforced, determined to give battle immediately.

Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back toward their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Siegel's artillery on the right, there then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had his horse shot from under him. The colonel of one Kansas regiment having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on!" He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was much hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Siegel had a very severe fight and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them all off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon three; first, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages. He saved one gun by compelling the rebel prisoners to draw it. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, retreating and setting fire to their train of baggage waggons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue them, so the battle may be considered a drawn one. A portion of the rebel artillery was admirably served, and their infantry fire was also very severe.

Our loss is variously estimated at 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded. Our boys captured about 100 horses from the enemy. The rebels carried two flags, the confederate and the stars and stripes, Gen. Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering his baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he didn't wish to fall into the rebels' hands.

It was reported that Gen. Price the leader of the rebel forces, and Ben. McCulloch of the Texan Rangers, were killed, but this report is now denied. It was too good news to be true. The loss of Gen. Lyon is greatly lamented. He was educated at West Point, was in the Mexican war, and was a brave officer. At this time it is hard to spare one so valuable. He was 42 years of age.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 15,000 rebels, is marching on Point Knob. The federal force there is about 5000, with eight pieces of cannon. We may look for further fighting in Missouri soon.

On Wednesday Gen. Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis, took possession of the police office and arrested the president of the police commissioners, who is a traitor, and negotiated a loan of $250,000 from the St. Louis banks. Heavy guns were mounted to command all approaches to the city.

By order of the war department, the forces from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are undoubtedly now in Missouri to reinforce Gen. Siegel.

Three federal scouts returned Tuesday evening to Cairo from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. These prisoners state that Pillows's Tennessee forces had re-landed at New Madrid, and with Jeff Thompson contemplate an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

Gov. Harris of Tennessee, being informed that Gen. Fremont is preparing with 25,000 men to operate against Pillow at New Madrid, said he could put 50,000 equipped men into the field in a few days, and would reinforce Pillow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE—BURNING OF HAMPTON.

On Friday, the 2d, Gen. Magruder, with a force of 7,000 men, including 200 cavalry and eight pieces of cannon, left Yorktown and advanced toward Hampton, reaching the outskirts of that place on Wednesday at noon. On the same evening, after firing on our pickets on this side of the river, Magruder, with 500 rebels, entered the town of Hampton, and giving to the few inhabitants remaining there only fifteen minutes in which to leave, set fire to the houses and destroyed the village. The flames raged throughout the night, and by noon on Thursday only seven or eight houses were standing. The rebels retired before the morning of Thursday. Meanwhile, Col. Weber's regiment was guarding the bridge, the passage of which a company of rebels attempted to force, being repulsed with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The greater part of the 500 buildings were of wood, and being very dry the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps 20 white people and 40 negroes in the town from inability to move, some of whom were in their houses when they were fired, and the rebels did not awake them.

The rebels who burnt Hampton are encamped at Great Bethel. One rebel captain, who penetrated within our line of pickets at Newport News, reported the place as too strong to be attacked.

Crosby's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, has not yet been heard from. It has been absent four days—an effective force, with three days provisions; but no apprehensions are felt for its safety.

RETURN OF PRISONERS.

A flag of truce was on Monday sent from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a number of released prisoners who were captured at Bull Run, being chiefly surgeons. These have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after their capture. Col. Corcoran is well. They estimate the number of our men now prisoners in Richmond at from 1,000 to 1,200. They state that Beauregard declares the rebels had only 15,000 engaged on their side at the battle of Bull Run, and that they would have fled when defeat impended had they not been buoyed up by the expectation of reinforcements from Johnston. Their wounded are thought to number 1,500.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

From Gen. Banks' column we learn that Col. Stone is to have a separate command at Point of Rocks. That place is now guarded by the New York 28th, strengthened by detachments from other regiments. Though reports concerning the advance of the rebels upon our position in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry are frequent, they are not considered trustworthy, and that portion of Virginia opposite Point of Rocks through which the enemy must pass to make an attack is so thoroughly watched by scouts that perfect security against surprise is felt.

SMALL SKIRMISHING.

On Tuesday evening, a freight train from Baltimore, arriving at Sandy Hook, brought intelligence that a fight was progressing at Berlin. Other rumors were circulated that several regiments of rebels were approaching the Potomac river, opposite Berlin, from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting another battery to stop the railway trains. An officer from Berlin states that the fight consisted of about 25 rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard at an abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. No one was seriously wounded. The rebel force at Lovettsville consists of about 500 cavalry, supported by considerable infantry.

A few days ago the captain of the steamer Resolute landed at Herring Creek on the Potomac, and broke up a rebel depot for arms.—He was fired at with muskets, but landed in a boat and destroyed the premises. He found a rebel party from Maryland concealed in a house, whom he chased for a mile.

A party of rebels at Webster, Va., were broken up recently by the 4th Virginia regiment, who killed 21 of their number and disbanded the rest.

REBELLION IN KANSAS.

We have intelligence from Southern Kansas that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Mathews, a leader from the Osage Country. It is reported that men have been killed, and sixty families driven from the Cherokee neutral land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt County, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place.

The Reason Why.

The public has been surfeited with reasons and excuses for the great run at Bull Run on a certain Sunday yet fresh in the memory of the country. First it was caused by a fright among spectators, then a rapid driving of a baggage wagon; next by a sudden charge of the rebel black horse cavalry, but finally Gen. McDowell, who should be authority in the case, tells us that our worn out and weary troops were put to flight by the sudden appearance and charge of fresh troops from the rebel side. He admits that it was a thorough route of our army, which utterly demoralized it. The numerous explanations given have left the public about as deep in the fog as it was the day after the flight, but the report of the commander, which bears evidence of frankness and sincerity, should be received as authority, and all others rejected.

Still the newspaper press is giving the story of every returned soldier or spectator of the fight as an explanation to the affair. Some of these stories are perfectly ridiculous, while others require a large stretch of credulity to believe. An exchange suggests that the panic must have originated with Horace Greeley, who, finding that our army was making slow headway towards Richmond was taken with the colic and fell back to the rear, followed by a crowd of admirers, who always follow where he goes. This unexpected movement threw the troops into disorder, and the panic or colic became general. This is a very reasonable conclusion to arrive at, certainly quite as clear and probable as others that have been given. Our own opinion, scientifically given, is that a sudden and uncontrollable desire of the belligerent attacking bipeds to vacillate and absquatulate, took possession of them, and without mature reflection, or due consideration of consequences, they performed a retrograde movement in a series of rapid evolutions, not conformatory with military precision or discipline; or to speak more intelligibly, and in a classical manner, they executed in the highest perfection the movement familiarly known as *legabus runabus!*

The Prince Goes to Manassas.—Prince Napoleon went to Manassas last week, and staid one night, dining with Beauregard and Johnston while there. He only, of the entire party, could be accommodated with a bed, the suit being compelled to sleep in their carriages; and he had but one good meal while there. The rebel soldiers, he says, have no tents, but sleep anywhere, under hedges, and trees, and are miserably fed. The negro driver was put in charge of a soldier, but allowed to walk about the premises. The Prince was quite reserved, and did not encourage the rebels in the least. He does not think their fortifications very formidable.

A Southern Lady Foiled.—A lady called at a coffin-maker's in Boston, a few days ago, and wanted a burial casket in which to carry home to the South her son, who, she said, had died at Harvard College. On being closely questioned she left, and did not return. It was ascertained afterwards that she had been buying percussion caps about the city, and there is no doubt but that she intended to smuggle them through the lines as the remains of her dear "relative," hermetically sealed.

A Traitor Hissed Down.—Mr. Breckinridge, the traitor Senator from Kentucky, attempted to speak in Baltimore, on Friday, last week. He was hissed and hooted down by Union men, who called him a traitor, a villain, and other appropriate names. Mr. Valladingham, the traitor representative from Ohio, was with him, but concluded not to speak. There was quite a muss in the crowd, and several arrests were made.

A Traitor Named.—Hon. Charles Faulkner of Virginia, late U. S. Minister to Paris, was arrested at Washington a few days ago.—The grounds for arrest were that he had purchased arms for the rebels while abroad, and was going home to take command of a regiment of which he had been elected Colonel.

A Poor Compliment to the Poets.—The Committee on the National Hymn report that they have received 1200 manuscripts, each of which has been read and considered, and are unanimously of the opinion that no one of them is suited for a national hymn.

National Fast.—President Lincoln has appointed Thursday, Sept. 26, a day to be observed as a national fast.

Demoralized.—Recent advices from the South state that the demoralization of the rebel army is great, in consequence of a deficient commissariat and no pay.

Poor Fishing.—The codfish seem to have seceded from their accustomed haunts this year, as vessels from St. Johns, N. F., report a very slim catch.

Rebel Steamer Driven Back.—The rebel steamer George Page, lately ran out of Acquia Creek, but was immediately engaged by the Ice Boat and compelled to put back.

Re-enforcement of Rebel Batteries.—Five boats of armed men were seen a few nights ago to cross from the Maryland side to White House, where batteries are reported to be going up.

Mr. Cass.—It is said that Hon. Lewis Cass is writing, and intends to publish, the history of the events which, in his knowledge, have produced the present state of things with the slave oligarchy.

Parson Brownlow Shut Up.—The Knoxville Whig, an outspoken Union paper, has been suppressed by the rebels in Tennessee. The Whig told too hard truths, and could not be tolerated.

Head Blown Off.—A man at New York, while blasting rocks, on Saturday, approached a charge, supposing the fuse had gone out, when an explosion occurred, and a piece of rock took his head off.

Mail Robbing.—The Louisville Journal complains that drafts and money for business men in that city are confiscated by official rebel mail robbers. Every letter from the South, it says, is opened.

Squelching Newspapers.—In addition to the vile rebel sheet at Concord, N. H., a democratic paper in Bangor, Maine, has been knocked into pi for expressing its sympathies with the rebels.

Soldiers' Bounties.—The War Department has issued an order informing soldiers that the bounties provided for soldiers by the acts of 1838 and 1850, having been repealed by the act passed at the last session, will not in future be paid.

The Income Tax.—The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars under the tax on incomes laid by Congress.

Light Artillery.—The French used in the Crimea light artillery, which six men could carry. Such guns were not rendered useless by having their horses killed. A few such pieces could be used to advantage in our armies.

Southern Capital.—The Memphis Bulletin is assured that Memphis will eventually be the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy. Richmond only beat her by one vote at the last session of Congress, and that, too, while Tennessee had not a member on the floor.

Female Spies at Washington are more troublesome than those of the other sex.—They have become bold and ingenious, using every means in their power to obtain information for the rebels. These dangerous traitors will have to be suppressed before the war can be carried on successfully.

Salmon in Canada.—The salmon fisheries of Canada are once more becoming important. By order of Government artificial obstructions to rivers have been removed, allowing the fish to reach their spawning beds without hindrance, and already salmon are more plentiful in Canada than ever before.

A Man Drowns Himself and Wife.—A man named Michael Burke grasped his wife and jumped overboard from the steamer Key City, near Guttenberg, on the Mississippi river, on the 31st ult. Both were drowned. They belonged in Dubuque. Both had the delirium tremens.

Strange Cruelty towards a Child.—A woman has been brought up at Aricia, Spain, on a charge of inconceivable barbarity. She stripped her infant child, smeared it all over with honey, then laid it in the sun until the little creature expired in agony from the stings of insects attracted by the bait.

A Dangerous Spot for Huckleberry Parties.—A party of boys and girls, while out picking berries in Dudley, stirred up a big rattlesnake, which sprang upon one of the boys, fastening its fangs in his boot leg, where it hung till after being killed. Fortunately the boy's leg escaped the poisonous fangs.

Making Money on the Battle Ground.—The military chest of the rebel General Garnett, which was captured by our troops, was found to consist of sheets of the unsigned notes of the Fairmount Bank. The President of the bank accompanied General Garnett, as one of his staff, signing such quantities of the notes as were wanted from time to time.

The Crops in the West.—There can be no doubt that the West is to have unprecedented crops. All accounts agree that such fields of wheat and corn were never seen in the West before. In the Western portion of the Empire State—well termed "the garden of New York,"—we see the accounts are altogether encouraging, not only as to field crops, but likewise as to fruit.

Scarcity of Ice.—One of the consequences of the increasing isolation of Wasington is, that ice is becoming dear and scarce in that city, where the thermometer pointed to 120 degrees of heat on the 7th. The ice trade will have to be made with trains between Washington and Baltimore, when the enemy shall have succeeded in shutting us out of the Potomac, by shutting that river up.

The Loss at Bull Run.

Our loss at Bull Run, in men, arms, ammunition, and other articles, has been variously estimated by those who witnessed the battle and flight, yet the public has felt that the worst has not been told, and that the rebel accounts, exaggerated as they appeared, approached as near the truth as our own reports. The official report of Gen. McDowell is given in such a manner as to show no desire to conceal the actual facts, and from this report we gather the following:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Officers,	19	64	40
Men,	462	947	1,176
Total,	481	1,011	1,216
Grand total,		2,708	

The loss of artillery amounts to seventeen rifled cannon, and eight smooth bore guns. In ammunition the loss amounted to 150 boxes of small arm cartridges, and 87 boxes of rifled cannon cartridges. Thirty boxes of old fire arms, thirteen wagons of provisions, 2,500 muskets, and 8,000 knapsacks and blankets were also lost in the retreat and during the battle.

His report attributes the failure to the hurried manner in which the expedition was organized, and an attack without suitable preparation to maintain it. The brigades were all strangers to each other, and many of the soldiers did not know their officers. McDowell himself had not before been with them. "The trains thus hurriedly gathered together," says General McDowell, "with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday."

The attack was urged on by members of Congress, who went out with carriages to witness the fight. Had it not been for the continual cry of "On to Richmond," it is evident that the disgraceful defeat and flight would never have occurred.

Mexico in Rebellion.—The advices received by our Government from Mexico are most unsatisfactory. Rebellion and anarchy are rampant in nearly every State in that Republic. The Juarez government is entirely powerless, and is liable to be overthrown at any moment. Latest advices from our minister which were to July 14, from the city of Mexico, state that there was little hope of doing anything with the treaty. The Congress in session there was opposed to any arrangement which would give any right of way across their territory for our troops. This state of things had been brought about by the operations of the agents of the Davis rebel government, who were doing all in their power to prevent any such grant to the United States government.

Brutal Outrages.—George Shattuck, a professional gambler, is under arrest at Cambridge for committing rape upon Melinda S. Rockwell of that place, while visiting her by permission of her parents. The gambler has consulted his cards, and predicts that he shall be acquitted, hoping to prove that the girl encouraged his embraces.——James McGrail, meeting Emma Adella Collum, a girl of 17, in Holden, on a by road, rudely accosted her, and on receiving unsatisfactory answers, knocked her down with a stone, cutting the scalp in several places. He then dragged her one side and left her insensible, where she was found in a few hours after. The brute has been arrested.

A Vexed Question Settled.—Gen. Butler, having written to the secretary of war for advice in regard to slaves who escape from their masters and take refuge in our lines, has been directed to receive all who come, and to employ them as far as possible, keeping a record of their names and the names of their masters, stating whether the latter are loyal or not, with a view of compensating all loyal masters for the services of their slaves. Butler, in his letter takes such a view of the case that it can hardly be objected to by northern abolitionists.

Warning to Sabbath Breakers.—Thomas Armstrong, convicted of the murder of Robert Crawford, was hung in Philadelphia on Friday, last week. On the scaffold he said not a word about his crime, but uttered this sentence: "My friends, let me say in passing, I die in peace with my Maker, and if at this moment a pardon were offered me on condition of giving up my Maker, I would not take it. The few people here, I would advise to take warning by my fate. Sabbath breaking was the first cause."

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday evening, Edward E. Hall, a conductor on one of the military trains of the Northern Central Road, was killed a short distance from Harrisburg. He was turning the brake, when the chain broke, and he was precipitated to the track, where fifteen cars passed over him. When the mother of the young man heard of the accident, it had the effect of turning her brain, and she is now a raving maniac. Mr. Hall was a young man, about 21 years of age, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

The Sick and Wounded.—Less than 400 are reported sick in Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, while the following report reaches us from the other side:

Gen. Johnston acknowledges eighteen hundred sick in the hospitals at Winchester, and twelve hundred sick in the Culpepper Court House hospitals, while the sick and wounded received at the hospitals at Charlottesville since the battle, number over a thousand, and every farm house in and around Centerville and Manassas Junction is converted into a hospital, and filled with sick and wounded."

Lowell Mills to be Stopped.—The Merrimac company in Lowell will shut down their entire works in about two weeks. The News says that nearly every corporation in that city has been partially or entirely closed. How long they will remain so is a matter of uncertainty.

The Veteran and the Young Warrior.—At the President's dinner to Prince Napoleon, Gen. Scott entered the reception room leaning upon the arm of Gen. McClellan. It was six-foot-four leaning upon five-foot-eight! Seventy-five upon thirty-five! History waiting upon prophecy—memory upon hope!

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Rev. C. W. Biddle, of Newark, N. J., will preach at Antique Hall, on Sunday, Aug. 25.

Three Rivers.—The new school house at Three Rivers has been provided with a cast steel bell weighing 600 pounds.

Palmer Hotels.—Notwithstanding the unusually small amount of travel this season, we are glad to learn that our hotels are doing a fair business. The Palmer House has been crowded lately, and the Antique and Nassowanno have also received a generous share of public patronage.

Cotton.—Now and then we see a load of cotton go by our office to the mills in this town. The Thorndike Company have enough to keep their mill, now in operation, running a year. The Palmer Company have about 500 bales on hand, and the Duckville Company have also an ample supply for the present year.

How it Came Out.—A short time since we published an item, stating that Jerome Colburn of this village had lately returned from a slave voyage on the ship Brutus, of New Bedford. That item led to an investigation, and the arrest of A. H. Bigelow and A. H. Potter of New Bedford, who are charged with having fitted out the ship for slave trading.

Schools.—The fall term of high school will commence next Monday at the Town House.——Miss Fannie Nelson has opened a primary school in the Hall over the marble shop.——Miss Mary E. Squier proposes to commence a select school in the school house about the first of September. Enquiries concerning it can be made of Mr. Granger, town clerk and school committee.

Monson.—Albert Norcross, Esq., long a resident of Monson, removes his family this week to Warren, where he has formed business connections in woolen manufacturing. He leaves behind a large circle of warm friends, who are exceedingly sorry to have him go away. He has occupied many posts of honor and confidence in M., for which he has proved himself worthy. We bespeak for him a hearty, friendly reception in his new home. We doubt not our loss will be their gain.

A Party of six or eight gentlemen who went from Palmer to Long Pond, in Wilbraham, fishing, the other day, got into a leaky boat, and became so mystified by rowing in a circle, that they imagined that several of the party had been drowned. They rowed hastily towards the shore and jumped out as soon as they came where they could see bottom. They returned home slightly adulterated with water. So one of the party reports.

Withdrawal of a Legacy.—Henry King, formerly of Palmer, of whose death at Allentown, Pa., we spoke a few weeks ago, left an estate worth $300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife, and the other half to his brother; but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

Not Very Complimentary.—A boy baby found on somebody's doorsteps, in Chicopee, sometime since, was taken to the Monson State Almshouse by one of the overseers of the poor. The overseer on arriving here went up to the institution in the almshouse team driven by "Frank," and accompanied by Miss Browning, one of the schoolma'ms at the institution, who with motherly care carried the baby in her lap. The overseer of the poor thereupon combined the names of driver and schoolma'm, and named the baby Frank Browning, reporting the same on his return to Chicopee. It was fortunate for the baby thus to get a name, but we hardly think Frank and the schoolma'm will thank the overseer for placing them in such paternal relations. But the sequel is not so pleasant, for little "Frank" died the other day, and was carried down to the knoll by the meadow where State paupers are buried with no headstones or epitaphs to tell who lieth there.

Ordination at Staffordville.—Rev. Henry Martyn Vaill, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Staffordville, Ct., on the 14th inst. The services of the occasion were as follows: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Chapiot, of Coventry; prayer by Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Union; sermon by Rev. Dr. Vaill, of Palmer, founded on the 116 Psalm, 25th verse, *"Save now I beseech thee, O Lord: O Lord I beseech thee, send now prosperity;"* prayer of ordination by Rev. Mr. Bentley of Wellington; charge by Rev. Mr. Morse of Brimfield; right-hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Ide of Stafford Springs; address to the people by Rev. Mr. Marsh of Tolland; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Fessenden of Ellington. The singing was excellent, reflecting much to the credit of the choir. While the morning of the day was unpropitious, the afternoon shed a brighter light upon the occasion, inviting such numbers together as to fill the beautiful little church to its utmost capacity. The services were eminently appropriate, to which an attentive audience listened with unabated interest to the close. The bell, which had but just arrived, through the stirring enterprise of the people, had received its appropriate place in the spire, and sounded forth its exhilarating peals for the first time, to summon the people to the house of God. May it do its office for a great many years to come, to cheer the hearts of this most highly favored community, who have been greatly blessed in their persevering labors to secure among them the stated ministrations of the word and ordinances of the Lord. Com.

Foreign.—The London Times, and Herald, discourage the negotiation of an American loan in England. The Paris correspondent of the Post asserts that the French and British Governments are arranging for concerted action upon American affairs, and that a conflict is expected.

Brigadier-General.—Ormsby M. Mitchell, the well-known lecturer, and professor of astronomy, who is a Kentuckian by birth, and received an education at West Point, is appointed Brigadier-General.

Clearing out Traitors.—Eighty removals have been made in the Patent Office since the first of June.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Mass. Democratic State committee have called a State convention at Worcester on the 18th of September, at 10 A.M. The committee take unequivocal ground for the maintenance of the Government, and Mr. Seamans of Springfield went so far as to say that he would not acknowledge a Southern Confederacy so long as God gave him breath. He would go for a military dictator if the present government could not put down the rebellion. Mr. G. W. Whitney thought no party at the North was responsible for the war. It was the work of ambitious leaders at the South. Mr. Lincoln was the head of the government, and if he had overstepped the constituional limits in some instances, we must support him on the great question of maintaining the Government. Will our democratic friends who charge this war upon Mr. Lincoln make a note of this?

WOUNDING CREATES MADNESS.—A soldier writing from the seat of war, speaks of the late battle as follows: "A careless rebel shot so near my brain as to graze my scalp for two inches, taking off a lock of hair and drawing enough blood to entitle me to a place on the list of wounded. My side was turned to the enemy and my head was partly bent, looking down at a man who had just fallen dead. It struck just back of my ear, and felt like the touch of a red hot iron. I had heard before that such wounds excited one's anger, and didn't believe it; but it is so. I was furious for half an hour, and loaded and fired twice as fast as before."

ARREST OF A REBEL.—Major John Williams, of the rebel army, was arrested in Boston, on Friday last, whither he had fled to escape officers who were put on his track at Baltimore. He was lately in Washington making observations, but is now shut up where he can reflect at his leisure upon secession and what he has seen in the loyal States.

GARIBALDI AND FREEDOM.—It is stated that the President has offered Garibaldi the post of Major General in our army, and that he is coming to fight for freedom. We hardly think this statement can be relied upon. It may have grown out of a letter from minister Fogg, who writes that Garibaldi said to him, "If your war is for freedom, I am with you with 20,000 men."

THE BLOCKADE.—The blockade of Southern ports has been so neglected, that the Gulf now swarms with Jeff Davis' pirates. The Government is now awake to the importance of the subject, and all the inlets to Southern harbors will be thoroughly stopped. One hundred vessels have recently been purchased for that purpose.

THE BLOCKADE.—The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might here be specified. The Navy Department is in the possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

SOUTHERN NEWS.—The Southern papers recommend their people to dispense with the usual signs of mourning for their slain relatives, as they give the streets and churches a gloomy appearance. This is proof positive that the rebels suffered severely in the late engagements.

ARREST OF A COLORED VILLAIN.—A wandering negro, calling himself George Anderson, and professing to come from New York, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit a felonious outrage on one of two women whom he found blackberrying near Fair Haven, on Wednesday. He has since been arrested.

COLD STORM.—A cold, northeast rain storm set in on Monday evening and continued without cessation for thirty hours, pouring down like a deluge most of the time. The weather on Tuesday and Wednesday was cold enough for overcoats and coal fires.

A PLEASING EVOLUTION.—The Killingly, Ct., Transcript states that the members of the 13th Masssachusetts Regiment, in emulation of the 6th at Webster, performed the pleasant duty of kissing all the young ladies at Danielsonville, on their passage through that village.

SHIP A. B. THOMPSON.—This vessel, belonging in Maine, was captured by the privateer steamer Lady Davis, some time since, and taken into Charleston. She has been condemned and sold, and the proceeds divided among the captors.

☞ Some newspapers have already disregarded the agreement made with Gen. McClellan, in regard to the transmission of intelligence of army movements, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. Gen. McClellan is determined to enforce his policy.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Paymaster Randolph B. Marcy, father-in-law of Gen. McClellan, who, when captain in the Utah Army, won great credit by an expedition to Mexico in the dead of winter, has been appointed Inspector-General of the army, with rank of colonel.

DEAD.—Ex-Gov. Adams of South Carolina is dead. He was an old secessionist and slave-trade revivalist, and lived long enough to see the rebellion handsomely under way, but not to hear of the Bull Run victory.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—Government is about to build some iron-clad steamships, which, from their size, it would seem to be its intention to employ in the harbors of the towns of the Confederacy.

HOW IT SOUNDS.—A soldier in giving his description of the battle of Bull Run, says that when a cannon ball strikes a man it makes a sound like hitting a sofa sharply with his fist!

EDITORS KILLED.—Four editors of prominent Southern journals were killed in the battle of Bull Run. They should not have got in the way of Yankee "shooting sticks."

A BRITISH SECESCHER.—The British consul at Baltimore has been detected in giving comfort to the rebels, in words if not in deeds. He should be booted out of the country.

SICK.—Mr. Buchanan, last President of the United States, is sick. The country became sick of him long ago.

☞ The ladies, individually and collectively, without a single exception, pronounce Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus to be the best and most wholesome article in the market. They say it makes nicer, whiter and lighter biscuit and cake, and requiring less shortening than any other saleratus, and is much better to use with cream tartar than soda. Try it. Most of the Grocers and many of the Druggists sell it, and sold at wholesale by wholesale Grocers. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Receipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Monson, July 28, a daughter to JOHN N. LACEY.

In Belchertown, 7th, a daughter to LIBERTY JENKS.

In Monson, 11th, a daughter to JOHN DENIN.

DIED.

In Belchertown, 9th, IRA HOUSE, 76.

In Brandon, N. Y., July 25th, Mrs MARY PARMENTER, 102½. She had always enjoyed good health up to the age of one hundred.

In Jenksville, 11th, the infant son of George Streeter.

In Ware, July 26th, ARTHUR WALLACE, 10 months, 2 days, son of W. C. Sheldon; Aug. 5th, Miss ELIZA GREENLEAF, 59, the last one of the original members of the East Cong. Church, who have continued residents in town? 10th, very suddenly, HENRY RUGGLES, 10 years, 9 months, only son of R. L. Hathaway.

MONSON ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of 12 weeks will commence on the fourth Wednesday, 28th inst., August, under the care of Rev. H. M. Grout, with able Assistants in all the Departments.

Liberal aid extended to Beneficiaries.

For particulars apply to the Principal, or to the President, A. Ely, D. D.

Monson, Aug. 3, 1861. 3w.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS, Gives me confidence that I shall BE ABLE TO SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

PLASTER!
HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.—*To all whom it concerns.*—I hereby give notice that from and after this date I give to my son, David Hathaway Wyatt, his time for his own sole benefit, and that I shall claim none of his wages, or any emoluments from him hereafter. DAVID WYATT.

Greenwich, July 30, 1861. a3

NEW

DRY GOODS

STORE.

WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

I have taken the store in

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

formerly occupied by G. H. Jenks as a shoe store, and fitted it up and filled it with a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

FANCY SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
POPLINS,
BERAGES,
GREY GOODS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, very low.
SHAWLS, of all kinds,
PIANO COVERS,
WOOL TABLE COVERS,
STAND COVERS, &c., &c.,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
LINENS,
YARNS,
NAPKINS,
WORSTEDS, &c., &c.,
DAMASKS,
STRIPED SHIRTINGS,
TICKING,
Wool and Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Caledonia Checks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' CAPES, In great variety.

CARPETINGS. A large assortment.

BOOTS & SHOES, Selling low.

MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

The whole comprising one of the

BEST ASSORTMENTS

Ever offered in this town or vicinity.

I would Invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer and adjoining towns to

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK,

Which will be shown freely, and we will try and make it for your advantage to trade.

J. F. TOBEY, AGT.

PALMER, Aug. 17, 1861.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.

See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

TWO GREAT PLACES OF ATTRACTION!

MANASSAS JUNCTION,

AND THE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

—OF—

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

Where crowds are daily getting GREAT BARGAINS In DRY GOODS, Bought for Cash at PANIC PRICES.

We have received this week

NEW GOODS

In every department. We are selling

NEW SILKS At ruinous prices.

NEW DRESS GOODS At half their value.

NEW GREY GOODS In every style, from 6¼ to 50.

PRINTS, Of every make and quality, both English and American.

CLOAKS AND CAPES, Of the latest styles on hand and made to order.

CLOTHS, Of every description, for Cloaks and Capes, at low prices.

WHITE GOODS, Hosiery and Gloves, Cambrics, Linens, Trimmings, &c., &c., AT COST.

DOMESTIC GOODS, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Merinos, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Crashes, Table Covers, Table Linens, Bed Spreads, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CARPETINGS, We offer our entire stock of Carpets at two-thirds the original Cost. ☞ Now is the time to buy a Carpet.

OIL CLOTHS, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4, at less than cost.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

&c., &c., &c.

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING!

We have a complete line of

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer

☞ *VERY LOW!* ☜

Every one wishing to Purchase anything in our line should visit our store and EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing, as we are selling from our entire Stock at

PANIC PRICES.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever intr'duced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. janI9 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., 46 1y Albany, N. Y.

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all druggists. jyI 6m

COLLECTOR'S SALE, for non-payment of taxes.—The lot of land with house and barn thereon, situated on the corner of the roads in Palmer Center, leading towards Ware and Warren, opposite the residence of Elias Turner, and occupied and owned by Stephen Hayes of said Palmer, is assessed on the tax list committed to the subscriber, collector of taxes of said town of Palmer, for 1860, in the sum of nine dollars and twenty-cents. I hereby give notice that the above described property will be sold at public auction the fourteenth day of September, 1861, at nine o'clock A. M., at the Antique House in said Palmer, for the purpose of discharging said tax, and all incidental costs and expenses.

Aug. 10, 1861. L. S. HILLS, Collector.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.

Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

DR. HENRY O. ADAMS.

OFFICE and residence for the present at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Goff, South Main st.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

New Settlement of Hammonton.

This thriving place was started by Landis and Byrnes about two years ago, and has since arisen to a large population, and has become one of the most prosperous settlements in the country. It is said that hard times have not yet been known there. These gentlemen divided up some thousands of acres of excellent land, laid the same out into broad avenues and roads, and then directed their energies to procuring sale for it amongst intelligent and thrifty people of means. The place possessessing one of the most delightful climates in the world, an excellent soil easy of culture, and the best market in the Union, being only thirty miles southeast of Philadelphia, by railroad, at once recommended itself to this class of people. They pursued the wise policy of refusing to sell the land to speculators, but selling to those only who would agree to improve within a reasonable time, the result has been that a town and improved rural settlement has risen up as by magic, and broad avenues extend themselves for miles, lined with neat and charming cottages, and planted with young shade trees of different varieties. Within the past three years over five hundred handsome buildings have been constructed, among which are two schools and an educational institute upon a collegiate principle, fine stores, mills, and other business improvements.

The most marked feature of the place, however, is the number of vineyards; numerous grape growers from the West and other sections, have located here in consequence of the adaptation of the soil to the vine, and it is estimated that enough land has already been set out in vines to make this one of the greatest wine producing districts in the Union. Numerous pear, peach, plum and apple orchards have also been set out, whilst the cultivation of the blackberry is carried on extensively.

Many settlers adopt this place as their home in consequence of the salubrity and health of the climate. Those afflicted with asthma, rheumatism, phthisic, and pulmonary affections, have been known to be cured, and all have been benefited. The increase of weight amongst strangers going there is often such as to surprise them.

Another important feature is the temperance and morality of the place. Though attempts have of course been made to introduce groggeries, yet the influence of the founders of the place, and the settlers have prevented any one obtaining a license to sell liquor, and the train of evil usually following the opening of groggeries has thus far been kept out.

We understand that the crops there—of wheat, oats, grass, corn and potatoes—are luxuriant in the highest degree. We think it would be better for all persons to visit this place before going to the far West, away from home and friends. There can be no doubt of the facts of the case, when a mere visit will determine them. In another column an advertisement, giving a full account of this settlement, will be found.—*Commercial Journal.*

The Evils of Medical Malpractice,

"The report of the City Inspector," says the New York Herald in an editorial published May 9th, 1860,—"to the Board of Health which we published yesterday, reveals an alarming state of affairs in the condition of the public health, showing not only an increase of 1,819 deaths within the past four months over those of last year, but a frightful increase of mortality from scarlet fever, croup, bronchitis and pneumonia:—the increase of deaths from these several diseases form one-fourth of the total. This fact warns us of the necessity existing for some means of protection against unskilled and half educated Physicians. The public are thus constantly exposed to malpractice at the hands of ignorant men, who follow the profession merely as a means of making money, without the ambition or the qualifications which pertain to the educated practitioner." How widely different have been the results in the above disorders from those who have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment is manifest by the fact that not a single case of death occurred wherever the Pills and Ointment had been taken in time. Thousands of mothers owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Holloway for being the means of saving the lives of their darlings. There is no idle theory or speculation in the use of these medicines. The effect is invariably the same—sure and certain—where all the instructions given are strictly fulfilled. The Pills cool and purify the blood, while the Ointment locally applied in scarlatina, croup or bronchitis, allays the inflamation and speedily restores the little sufferer to the enjoyment of health. In Europe, we learn that hundreds of lives have been saved in cases of diptheria, for which the Ointment is a certain cure, and for all diseases affecting the throat, penetrating as it does, the affected glands, which no internal medicine alone can reach—so effectually as to act with sufficient celerity to save the patient. This extraordinary Ointment will give permanent relief to all asthmatic patients, and may therefore be considered as a sovereign remedy.

Heavy Coinage at the United States Mint.—The mint has been coining $400,000 a day, chiefly in double eagles. It has now in its vaults $3,500,000 in bullion, which will be manufactured into half and quarter eagles, and dollar pieces. Very little silver or copper is being coined.

Hot.—Fifteen persons at St. Louis died last Sunday from the effects of heat.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 Broadway, New York,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch —alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

Price $1 per Bottle, - - - - 6 Bottles for $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most
UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,
One of the largest assortments of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by
CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.
☞Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 29, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!
COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,
of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,
THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of
VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N, Y. City.

Used by—the City Post Office.
Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by—the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

Henry R. Costar.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. Givens, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
Geo. Rose, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
Ecker & Stouffer, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy—Mosquitoes.
To destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy—Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c.
in all country villages and towns.
Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co., Harral, Risley & Kitchen,
B. A. Fahnestook, Hull & Co., Bush, Gale & Robinson,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co.,
Wheeler & Hart, McKisson & Robbins,
Hegaman & Co., D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Hall, Ruckel & Co., F. C. Wells & Co.,
Thomas & Fuller, Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner,
P. D. Orvis, Hall, Dixon & Co.,
Penfold, Parker & Mower, Tripp & Co.,
Dudley and Stafford, Conrad Fox,
And others.
BOSTON, Mass.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. | Weeks and Potter,
M. S. Burr and Co. | Jno. Wilson, Jr.
and
All the Principal cities and towns in the UNITED STATES.

AGENTS.
Dr. HOLDEN, Ware.
Higgins & Allen, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.
☞Country dealers can order as above.
Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!
For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia. Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hill & Thompson will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!
☞A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.☜

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,
As the reader may perceive from its location,
IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.

☞Improved Places are also for sale.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.

☞Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.

This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.

Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for
RICHARD J. BYRNES,
When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.

☞Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
☞Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets,..................$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability or assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
☞Provide for your family while in health!
☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
Non Forfeiting Policies Issued.
☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.
Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.
☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. HOPKINS,
Having taken the Store formerly occupied by
CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)
And having Stocked the same with a
GOOD ASSORTMENT
—of—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,
Would be happy to wait on his
FRIENDS and the PUBLIC.
Palmer, April 13, 1861.

COAL.
WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated
FRANKLIN COAL,
Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.
We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the prize of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.
A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change indiet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. Smith, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. Ayres, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. Baxter, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
John A. Mordo, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. Hammond, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. Thompson, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
Fannie M. Thompson, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
Albert Smith,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.
Henry A. Fuller,	18 " " " "
W. H. Allen,	"
Elmer Townsend,	45 & 47 Pearl st., "
Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver,	"
Samuel Wales, jr.,	City Hotel, "
C. Kimmes,	215 Washington st., "
Henry D. Gardiner,	Webster st., East Boston
Geo. H. Plummer,	1 Maverick Sq., " "
Abram Weeks,	Webster st., " "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,
F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.
For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

Agents.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer. W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Langley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!
25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroadd, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!

Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

SAPONIFER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.
Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.
Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits..
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.
On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.
Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.
N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.
N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

FISK & GOFF.

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LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Aug. 1861.

There are some men who think they cannot be very prominent unless they have some title attached to their name. Should the war continue a few months longer, there will be Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains enough manufactured to last a long time.—Titles had become so reduced that most men had to take up with Deacon or Esq. A lady in this city who had several marriageable daughters, says, should there be a number of battles, and many of our young men killed, she don't know what will become of all the young ladies. She regards the killing of young men one of the greatest evils of war.

As the battle at Bull Run occurred on Sunday, it has been the subject of much discussion; besides, it appears that all the most important movements made by the soldiers, was on the Sabbath. It was stated, that in the Revolutionary war, and in many others, that when a pitched battle was fought upon the Sabbath, that the army making the attack always lost the battle. It was also stated that the Jews and some other nations, were never known to pitch a battle on Sunday.

The 15th regiment who have been encamped near the city since the 28th of June, left last Thursday for the seat of war. They marched into the city and countermarched through Main street, in full uniform with their knapsacks and muskets, and equipped throughout for the war. It was a novel spectacle to the hundreds who thronged the streets to witness them.

Prof. F. W. Bardwell, of Antioch College, (formerly of New Braintree,) went over into Virginia to see a squad of Antioch students serving in the 2d Ohio, and not desiring to leave the field "to the sound of the enemy's cannon," he took a musket, joined the ranks and fought through the battle from Friday morning to Thursday night. He says the only reason he could see why one half of the soldiers were not killed, was, that the rebels fired too high—shot over their heads—altho' the balls and shells flew all about them, only one in his company was killed. He also says that a great mistake has been made in choosing incompetent men for officers. It required a good deal of persuasion before the 2d regiment would consent to risk themselves under such officers.

The 2d regiment took back with them a little "contraband" about 10 years of age, which they bought for 50 cents.

It seems to be a curious idea that only lawyers, governors and wealthy men are capable of making officers.

Few places offer better advantages for obtaining an education than this city. Besides the high schools and academies, there is the Oread Institute, Female College, Young Ladies' Institute, Miss Robinson's School of Design, and the Highland School, an English, Classical, Scientific and Military School for boys. The annual examination and exhibition of the Young Ladies' Institute took place week before last, proving to the large numbers present that young ladies can be taught to write and cypher as well as young men.

The Female College which became embarrassed last spring and suspended operations, has compromised matters and gone into operations again. It is a Baptist Institution.

J. R. B.

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE DESCRIBED BY A SECESSION OFFICER.—The following, written by a rebel officer, named Kirk, is taken from the Louisville Courier:—

"Upon the field were a thousand little tokens of the hard fought day—evidences of the desperate and determined struggle. There were little mementoes, too, of home and the happy hours of the past, that the slain had lost. I found pleading and beseeching letters from Rhode Island and Maine sweet-hearts to their bold soldier lovers. One girl in Fall River wrote that she knew the "craven Southerners" would dread to meet the brave Rhode Island boys. A New York girl writes that she expects her Johnny home on Sunday, but that Sunday found him a lifeless corpse on the field of battle, and the poor maid will watch long for his coming, but ever in vain. Scattered in confusion were bibles and playing cards, tracts and tidy pin cushions, and other little indices of womanly care and affection."

ENGLISH HORRORS.—England seems to be a "Chamber of Horrors." The London Times well remarks, "crimes of the worst dye lie in profusion before us." Within a few days the papers have recounted the details of a father inflicting murderous blows on his only son; two gentlemen shooting, hacking and smashing one another to death in a back drawing-room in a by-street in the Strand; a surgeon charged with a professional murder upon an unhappy patient; several husbands murdering their wives; a lady attacking her aged mother with a bludgeon; a boy stabbing his school-fellow; a poor girl impaled by a runaway horse on the railings of Eaton Square; a miller murdering his wife because of a wrangle about a trifle of money as they drove home from market; one man killing another with a pitcher because he aroused him from bed to ask a business question; and various minor crimes.

ROCKET BATTERIES AGAINST MASKED BATTERIES.—Rocket Batteries are suggested as means to drive the rebels out of their masked retreats. Those used in the British service are propelled through a thick iron tube, the fuse being cut to burn a given distance, as in the case of a shell; to the rocket is attached a pole from eight to ten feet long, which coming in collision with any object, has the effect of starting the rocket in the opposite way; in the meantime the projectile is vomiting a perfect sheet of liquid flame, lighting up everything for a mile around, and igniting everything of an inflamable nature, while the dense smoke arising therefrom will cause the best disciplined soldiers to leave their guns and flee in search of purer atmosphere. It finally terminates in a shell of the most destructive kind.

☞ A colored girl named Amelia Stone, 24 years of age, born in Geneva, N. Y., sold herself into slavery in New Orleans, on the 30th ultimo.

STORY OF A BRAVE WOMAN.

IT was a warm and sultry morning of the last of June. The inhabitants of Monmouth were all astir with the knowledge that the two armies were in their midst, and by their motions sustaining the probability that a general action was to be hazarded. The British army, now commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, had assumed one of the strongest situations. Upon the high grounds about Monmouth Court House they laid their flank on the border of a small wood, the last guarded by a deeper one, and the rear running toward a morass.

The army was disposed in such an adjacent position as to be able to harass the enemy in the rear, and take advantage of their first movement. The other generals, Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, Stewart and Scott, were directed to hold their troops in readiness to suport the front.

Early in the morning notice was given that the van of the enemy was in motion. Gen. Lee immediately prepared to make an attack upon them, and he was soon joined by Generals Dickinson and Morgan, with their spirited troops.

In full view of the house of Hollis and Molly, this action commenced. Hollis put on his military suit at once. The spirit which animated every true American was newly aroused at this spectacle, and he was impatient to mingle in the strife.

"Will you go, Hollis?" asked Molly, anxiously.

"Yes, dearest. Can I remain here tamely, and not offer my assistance in the defence of my country? I shall be only a private; but there will be work enough for me to do."

"Remember the fate of your father," faltered Molly.

"I thought you were brave, my own wife," said Hollis, with a smile of affectionate pride.

"Battle scenes have not lost their charms for me yet, though I confess to unusual misgivings this morning," replied Molly.

"I shall return at night, darling, it may be with new glory attached to the honorable name which father transmitted to me. I must fight those red coats, Molly, God bless you, and good-bye for the present," bringing her to his heart with a parting caress.

"A blessing go with you husband," said Molly, as Hollis sped rapidly from the door.

They advanced so near Molly's house, that she could plainly distinguish their motions.

"O that I was a man!" she exclaimed; "I would give those British tyrants free doses of death. To think of the approach to our very doors! Of their burning the beautiful homes of some of our neighbors, because they would not turn traitors!"

She discovered Hollis engaged in the duty of cannoneer, and she watched his motions with the deepest interest. As the morning deepened into day, the weather became intensely warm; not a leaf of a tree moved, and the sun poured down such volumes of heat, the earth seemed brazen and parched to a painful endurance.

"Hollis will suffer with thirst!" Molly bethought herself; "I will go and carry him a pitcher of water from the cool spring."

She hastily communicated her intentions to Mrs. Rodgers, the housekeeper, and threw on her hat.

"I would advise you, remonstrated Mrs. Rodgers, "to keep within the house to-day. The Britishers will kill you, like as any way, if you go out there."

"I shall go," replied Molly. "How good the water will taste to him when he is struggling so hard in this heat."

Her glance now fell upon Hollis again; his hair was thrown back from his forehead, he had cast aside his coat, and he was loading and discharging the cannon with an admirable coolness, while the balls of the enemy whizzed about his head. Molly was strongly impressed by the picture; he had never looked so glorious to her before, save when he was about to sacrifice his life at the pine-tree, the central object of savage ire. She would not be restrained longer, skipping away to the cold spring, a few rods distant, she filled the pitcher, and remembering Hollis's liking for spearmint, paused a moment to break off a few leaves of the rich bed, fringing the bank at her feet. These she settled in the pitcher as she ran up to Hollis. He received her offering gladly, blessed her for the thought in a low voice, and drank the whole before he resumed his duty.

Molly ran away again regardless of the many eyes which have been attracted by the strange sight of her white muslin dress amid the bloody strife. She returned to her post of watching with breathless anxiety, for the battle waged closer and fiercer. Unconsciously she would break forth into words of encouragement for her favorite generals, as she distinguished their uniforms, or the noble horses which they rode falling beneath them.

Once more she ventured out to carry water to Hollis, for he nobly and unremittingly worked on in the face of the foe. She had refilled her pitcher, when, turning, she saw Hollis fall to the ground. With a blanched cheek, and a horrible foreboding rushing over her heart, she lost no time in reaching the spot.

Alas! he was dead! A shot of the enemy had killed him instantly.

"Take that cannon away, said Gen. Wayne to one of the soldiers; "We cannot fill the place by as brave a man as has been killed!"

"No," returned Molly, looking upon the general with a face like death, yet calm in its inspiration of bravery heightened to heroism; the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it, since my brave husband is no more, for I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death."

Molly was now fairly aroused. She loaded and discharged the cannon, while the officers beheld her with undisguised admiration.

"There!" she exclaimed, after the first fire; "take that, ye remorseless enemies, and wait for the next."

Again and again she discharged the cannon, dealing death and destruction at every shot.

"Whom have we here?" inquired General Washington, attracted to the spot by the singular spectacle.

"An angel of the host of Michael. The powers of hell would drop before her!" replied General Wayne.

Molly now determined on a *coup de maitre*. Accordingly she reloaded the cannon with double the ordinary quota; then discharged it. A terrible crash succeeded. Molly was thrown into the air several feet, then she fell to the ground with violence. Three British soldiers were killed, and an officer of high rank was apparantly mortally wounded. Many who stood by were thrown down, and general confusion prevailed.

This last discharge had broken the cannon into fragments!

For a few minutes Molly was insensible, but she soon rallied and rose with a steady eye. The soldiers loudly applauded her, notwithstanding which she immediately withdrew to her home, followed by two soldiers with the body of her husband.

On the following day Molly was surprised by a visit from Generals Washington, Wayne, and Lafayette, who had witnessed her brave conduct at the battle ground. Molly retained her self-command.

"Our army, madame, being about to leave Monmouth, we took this early opportunity to express to you our entire approval of your action of yesterday," said General Washington.

"Sir," said Molly, "I only wished to serve my country; the death of my husband made me almost frantic."

"You merit a coat of arms like our Joan of Arc," observed Lafayette; "hers contained two golden lilies and a sword pointing upwards, bearing a crown."

"I should prefer eagles in place of the lilies," said Molly.

"You shall have an epaulette for your coat of arms," said General Washington, rising in his accustomed dignity of manner, "I here confer upon you the rank of Captain, as a testimonial of my regard for your service."

The other generals arose, and crossing their arms upon their breasts, beheld the scene with a smile of gratification.

"Many thanks, General," said Molly, the tears rushing to her eyes; "but would that my husband had been spared to have received this honor instead of myself."

"I trust that you will come to a glorious end," remarked Gen. Lafayette, "unlike the Maid of Orleans, who was burned at the stake."

"I have come to that already," returned Molly; "at least I have been taken prisoner by the Indians, and confined to a tree, where I should have been burned alive had not he who afterwark was my husband nobly offered his life for mine."

"Are you indeed that young girl who figured so conspicuously at the murder of Miss McCrea?" inquired Gen. Wayne.

Molly bowed.

"Brave madame!" exclaimed Gen. Lafayette; before we leave, permit me to salute you after the custom of my country when we would honor noble ladies like yourself."

A blush suddenly overspread Molly's cheek as the chivalrous general imprinted a kiss upon her brow. A few calm, earnest words, like a benediction, Gen. Washington added to Molly, and the distinguished visitors took their departure.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Mrs. Rodges, who had partially witnessed this scene; "you are now really a captain! This is the most awful thing I ever heard of in my life."

A YOUNG PATRIOT.—When Lieut. Governor Patterson was Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature, some dozen boys presented themselves for the place of messenger, as was usual at the opening of the House. He inquired their names, and into their condition, in order that he might make the proper selection. He came, in the course of his examination, to a small boy about ten years old, a bright loooking lad.

"Well, sir," said he, "what is your name?"

"John Hancock, sir," was the reply.

"What!" said the speaker, "you are not the one that signed the Declaration of Independence, are you?"

"No, sir," replied the lad, stretching himself to his utmost proportions, "but I would if I had been there."

"You can be one of the messengers," said the speaker.

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.—Messrs. Neill Brothers, of Liverpool, in a circular just issued, state that with a consumption of 41,000 bales per week, the present supply in Liverpool, 860,000 bales, will give out by the 13th of December. They are of opinion that only a small amount can reach England from the United States, while the blockade is enforced, and that the supply from Egypt cannot be sufficiently increased. In conclusion they say that, however the question is looked at, it wears a most discouraging aspect.

VIRGINIA RECEIVES HER SHARE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—A day or two ago the United States paid over to the only legislature and recognized authorities of the State of Virginia, the full amount which the "Old Dominion" was entitled to receive, under the memorable act of 1841. Upwards of forty-one thousand dollars were paid in solid gold to the true and loyal government of Virginia.

SHE WOULDN'T BE A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—A man went to the Syracuse rendezvous to enlist, a day or two ago, but was followed by his wife, who objected to the arrangement. He persisted, and finally she attacked him, and gave him a sound beating on the spot. He ran up the street, closely pursued by his indignant spouse, and the last seen of him she had him by the collar leading him home.

LITERATURE DOWN IN SECESSIA.—The New Orleans True witness says: "Oakland College has been suspended; La Grange College, Tennessee, the same. Also Stewart College, at Clarksville, Tenn.; the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and the Centenary College, at Jackson, La." The same paper adds; "In each case the war fever carried off most of them."

THE DIFFERENCE.—A year ago butter sold at 17 cents per pound, cash; our market is now glutted with the article, and merchants are paying ten cents per pound in trade. A pound of cheese, one year ago, was worth 10 cents, cash; it is now sold for 6 or 7 cents in goods. Hay is worth $6 per ton—a year ago it brought $12. Who wonders at farmers grumbling?—*Woodstock (Vt.) Age.*

☞ A patent has recently been taken out in England for making the leather uppers of shoes without seams, so as to save the expense of sewing.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Tenth Mass. Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Brightwood, Aug. 12.

I received your paper of Aug. 10th to-day, and I can tell you it was like seeing an old familiar face; and it brings to mind the promise I made of writing you after we had got into camp. We arrived safely in Washington sixty hours after our embarkation at Boston. Nothing of interest occurred on the passage, save seeing schools of purpoises now and then, which afforded marks for our boys to fire at, until we arrived in Chespeake Bay, when all eyes would, on seeing a sail in the distance, look to see if Jeff. Davis' flag waved over it. We were stopped once only by the blockade, to know where we hailed from, where going, and what troops were aboard. All being satisfactorily answered, we were permitted to pass on. As we sailed up the Potomac many points of peculiar interest presented themselves to view. We saw but one secession flag, and that very distinctly by the aid of a glass—saw where masked batteries had been placed and dislodged—passed one that fired into boats the next day after our safe passage, and lucky were we that they did not open grape and shell upon us. With a thousand men upon our decks, and no guns of large calibre to defend ourselves, many must have fallen had they improved the opportunity.

It was the Sabbath when we passed up the river, and as we saw but very few people upon either shore, and those of the darker hue, we concluded that the white portion of the population had gone to church and left the blacks at home to take charge of affairs and make observations. Acquia Creek and Matthias Point we passed in safety. They will be places of interest in future history. As we neared Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington, the bell tolled, and all the officers and soldiers stood upon the decks with heads uncovered, and in silence we passed the grave of the "Father of his Country." A little farther up we came to Fort Washington, now filled with soldiers, who came out to cheer us as we glided past to our destination. We very soon came in sight of the capitol in the distance, and encampments in vast numbers could be seen by the aid of the glass, looking like so many villages. As we passed Alexandria the Union flag was floating from the Marshall House, where the lamented Ellsworth met his sad fate. Those who had never seen Alexandria were disappointed in the appearance of the city that had received so much notoriety of late.

On arriving at Washington, the boat I was on—the Ben De Ford—having the left wing of the Regiment, stopped and unloaded at the arsenal. The S. R. Spaulding with the right wing proceeded up to the navy yard and unloaded there. We arrived about noon on Sunday and did not get ready to go to camp until nearly night on Tuesday, as no place had been provided for us to "pitch our tents." Our first impression of Washington was very well expressed by one of our lieutenants, who is something of a wag, "that if he owned Washington, and anybody wanted it, they might have it in welcome, and he would not fight for it."

The city does not strike a stranger favorably, so far as I have seen it. We passed the White House on the way to our camp, and halted a few minutes in the street in front of it to rest. We reached our destination after dark, with a smart thunder shower upon us and darkness all around, save when illumined by the lightning's flashes. We were in a strange part of the country, with more than a thousand men, and one hundred and twenty-five horses. All was confusion, and it was some time before we could pitch our tents so as to shield our sick and afford a shelter from the pouring rain. It was the close of a terrible hot day, and we turned in supperless, thinking of our homes and those who are so quietly occupying them; but with the brightness of the following morning we were all right again. Kalorama was the name of our first camp, about two miles from the capitol, where we staid one week only, and then we were brigaded with the 7th Massachusetts, 2d Rhode Island, and 36th New York Regiments, Gen. Couch of Massachusetts commanding. We were ordered to move, going about three miles; there we staid two days, and as we still continued to have measles with us, we were ordered to move again about a mile farther north, where we now are. This is the most pleasant camping ground I have yet seen, being upon high ground with excellent springs of water about us, oak groves, a good open ground for parades and drills, and said to be a very healthy locality. My tent is under a walnut tree, and I think it much more pleasant than where the sun can strike upon it with the thermometer at 135° as it was in some places here during the past week. The health of the Regiment, as a general thing, is pretty good, save the measles which we had on Hampden Park and at Medford, and which stick to us like a brother, having now fifteen in the hospital. Of course we have diarrhœa in abundance, which we expected; climate, change of food, green corn, apples and peaches in abundance, and the imprudence of the soldiers, all ailing in a measure to produce sickness. I have not time to speak of the farms or farmers here, or of the schools and school houses, which I may do at some future time.

Yesterday, Sunday, which is not observed in war as in time of peace in the Puritan New England way, I rode with Lieut. Col. Decker the length of the line of pickets of this brigade, about ten miles, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon was invited with the other staff officers to dine with the Hon. Frank Blair, senior, who lives one mile from here, and found Montgomery Blair, his son, and Hon. Preston King, Senator from New York, there also. Mr. Blair, has a beautiful situation, or plantation, perhaps I should have said, consisting of 500 acres of land.—He has about a dozen slaves. He says he is going to free them. Mr. Blair is a fine old gentleman, and seems glad indeed that he has such neighbors as the 10th Regiment.—You will recollect that in the early part of the secession movement, the rebels were going to hang him, at any rate he says they threatened to hang him in front of his own house, and he prepared himself to give them a warm reception, keeping about 40 men well armed for some length of time to protect himself and his buildings which they threatened to burn. He says they are much more civil now, since they feel obliged to be.

A secession flag waves defiantly now, about 10 miles from here, and our boys can hardly be restrained from going for it, and it is only by the command of the officers that they are not on the way for it.

Gen. McClellan visited us to day and spoke of this regiment in flattering terms. He inquired of Col. Briggs if he could rely on him and his regiment, and was told that he could in any and every emergency. Col. Briggs is very popular with the men under his command. You will hear from me again. W. H.

LEARNING TO SPELL.

Bad spelling is discreditable. Every young man should be a master of his native tongue. He that will not learn to spell the language that is on his own tongue and before his eyes every hour, shows no great aptitude for the duties of an intelligent man, a man that cannot see with his eyes open. Accordingly we have known the application of more than one young man made with great display of penmanship and parade of references, rejected for his bad spelling.

Bad spelling is a very bad indication. He who runs may read it. A bright schoolboy, utterly incapable of appreciating your stores of science, art, and literature, can see your blunders. You will find it hard to inspire that boy with any great respect for your attainments. Bad spelling is therefore a mortifying and inconvenient defect. We have known men thrown into very prominent positions so ashamed of their deficiency in this respect that they never ventured to send a letter until it had been revised by a friend. This was, to say the least of it, sufficiently inconvenient.

We say again learn to spell. Keep your eyes open when you read, and if any word is spelt different from your mode, ascertain which is right. Keep your dictionary before you, and in writing, when you have the least misgiving about the spelling of a word, look at it at once, and remember it. Do not let your laziness get the better of you.

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following is a table of the comparitive losses of life sustained in the battles of the Revolution:

	Brit. loss.	Am. loss.
Lexington, April 19, 1775	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775,	1,054	456
Flatbush, Aug. 12, 1776,	400	200
White Plains, Aug. 26, 1776,	400	400
Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776,	1,000	9
Princeton, Jan. 5, 1777,	400	100
Hubbardstown, Aug. 17, 1777,	800	800
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777,	800	100
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777,	500	1,100
Stillwater, Sept. 17, 1777,	600	350
Germantown, Oct. 5, 1777,	600	1,250
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, (sur.)	5,752	—
Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777,	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778,	400	130
Rhode Island, Aug. 27, 1778,	260	214
Briar Creek, March 30 1779	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779,	600	100
Camden, Aug. 16, 1779,	375	610
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780,	950	96
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781,	800	72
Guilford C. H., Mar. 15, 1781,	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, Apr 25, 1781,	400	460
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 1781,	1,000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 1781, (sur.)	7,072	—
Total,	35,481	7,913

AFTER PRAYERS, LOOK OUT.—The Indianoplis Journal reports the following in the proceedings of the great Union meeting—fighting meeting—in that city on Saturday night last: "We cannot resist giving an anecdote related by Mr. Newsmith, as illustrating the difference between the two sections of the country. During the past winter, said the speaker, Robinson of Rhode Island, was unfortunate enough to form the acquaintance of Wigfall of Texas. Wigfall was blustering away in his windy style about what the South was going to do in the event of war. Robinson listened until he had finished, and then replied, "Mr. Wigfall you don't understand our people, if you accuse them of cowardice. You are mistaken. You of the South talk big—then you take a drink—then put in more big talk—then take a drink. We Yankees don't operate that way. We sit down and calculate the cost, and what is to be gained, before going into anything. Having made up our minds, we say, "Let us pray," and *after prayers you may look out for hell!*

☞ An Irishman while at work in a stone quarry near Milwaukie, saw an animal which he recognized as one of his neighbor's kittens glide under a large flat stone upon which he was at work. He called a companion to hold the stone while he got the poor thing out without hurting it. Getting down upon his knees, he reached gently under the stone and drew the cat gently forth; then dropping her instantly, he clapped both hands to his nose and instantly exclaimed: "Howly mother! what has she been eating?" It was a skunk.

A BIG PENSION.—Peter Van Buskirk, of Washington, is 99 years old. He was on the revolutionary pension list as a private. As such he had received $5 a month. But he claimed to have been assistant forage master, and he recently found the evidence to establish his claim. He is therefore awarded arrearages to the amount of $16,200.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT OF OUR ARMIES.—Out of 200,000 three months and three years men enlisted for the Union armies, at least fifty thousand are of foreign birth, principally German and Irish.

EXPENSE OF GETTING SOLDIERS TO WASHINGTON.—It costs Government $5,50 for carrying each soldier from New York to Washington by railroad. The cost per head from Boston to Springfield is about $1.

UNWISE VIRGINS.—Virginia, the two Carolines, Georgia, Allie Bama, Flora Day, Louisa Anna, Mrs. Sippie, and we don't know how many others. Missouri and Mary Land appear to be getting wiser.

☞ Perhaps, after all, the truest philanthropists, the dearest lovers of our race, are the flens, musquitoes, and South Sea islanders.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A SAILOR GIRL HUNTING FOR A LOVER.

In the County Clare, Ireland, lives a respectable, well-to-do family, of the name of De Lackery. The family is not extensive, but comprises among its members a dark-haired, black-eyed, plump young lady, not yet sixteen, named Bridget Dockay. About four years ago, when Bridget was but little over twelve years of age, she made the acquaintance of a dashing young sailor, and speedily became enamored of his blue shirt and wide turn-over collar, to say nothing of his pleasant face and jovial spirit. The sailor-boy was also captivated with the juvenile Bridget, and their childish love was blissfully indulged until one unlucky day the parents of the lovely maiden awoke to a realizing sense of the inevitable tendency of affairs, and took measures accordingly. Believing Bridget to be too young and inexperienced to have a lover, they took steps to get rid of him, telling him that he had better wait a year or two before launching upon the broad sea of matrimony; they gave him an outfit, and induced him to go upon another voyage, hoping that time and absence would cure the young lady of her folly. For a few months letters from the absent lover reached Bridget regularly, but suddenly they ceased altogether, which Bridget attributed to an unfair interposition on the part of her papa. Suspense was gradually devouring the little Miss, and having imbibed a love of adventure from her briny lover, she resolved to seek him the wide world over.—So Bridget assumed the garb of a sailor, and one night, when her parents were sound asleep, quietly stole away from her home without once stopping to say good bye. Proceeding on foot, with now and then a "lift" from some good natured teamster, she journeyed to Liverpool. Arriving there, Bridget, disguised as a sailor, frequented the docks for several days, and eventually succeeded in shipping under the assumed name of Edward Johnson, as cabin boy on board an American bound passenger ship. Faithfully she performed all the duties required of her on the passage, her true character never once being suspected. Reaching New York, she was regularly discharged, and coming ashore sought high and low, throughout those places where sailors most do congregate, hoping to encounter her truant lover. Her search was fruitless, and in despair, the bold-hearted damsel shipped on board another vessel, bound for a foreign port. This time she went before the mast as a true-blue sailor, in which capacity she gave entire satisfaction to both officers and crew, no one of whom suspected that the stout built, chubby, hard-fisted, undersized boy was a forsaken maiden searching in the forecastle for her sailor lover. For three years and a half Bridget kept up this disguise, crossing the ocean five times in various ships, and visiting also several ports in Spain and other foreign lands.

A few days since Bridget arrived once more in New York, and being discharged, put up at a sailor's boarding house in Water street. On Thursday evening Bridget was "cruising" about the city in company with several other sailors, and at last strayed into a drinking saloon. Here the disguised maiden invited her companions to "take a nip," which of course they did at her expense. Other drinks were then called for, and after they had been disposed of, the men were ungenerous enough to insist that Bridget, who appeared to have plenty of money, should foot the whole bill. To this she objected, and was in consequence handled rather roughly. During the little melee which ensued one of the sailors struck Bridget just "above the belt," and immediately exclaimed "My God! it's a woman!"—Thereupon Bridget hitched up her pantaloons and took to her heels, never slacking her pace till she was snugly ensconced in her own boarding house. Still she was not safe, for a policeman of the Fourth Ward, hearing of the trouble in the saloon, and having learned the facts in the case, proceeded to the boarding house, and took Bridget into custody.—She was conveyed to the station-House, where she unhoosed herself, relating in detail, the adventures of her life. On the following morning she was taken before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, who transferred her to the care of Miss Foster, matron of that institution, who soon arrayed her in the more becoming though less convenient garments of her sex. Bridget has made up her mind to abandon the sea forever, now that she has been discovered, and will seek a situation in some benevolent family.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

VIEW OF FIGHTING.—Here is what the celebrated Major Jack Downing said several years ago on fighting:—

"In the matter of fighting there is one thing I always keep my eyes on, and I found Gen. Jackson of the same way of thinking, and that is, to depend less on folks who say they are ready to shed the last drop of their blood, than on folks who are ready to shed the first drop. Give a man eight dollars a day to make speeches in Congress, with the right of free postage, and you hear enough of "last drop" matters; when it comes to camp duty, then the "first drop" folks have to stand to the rack at eight dollars a month.

JUDGMENT FOR NEWSPAPER ARREARS.—The publisher of the Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder has recovered in judgments and costs over two hundred dollars, from one of his delinquent subscribers, who had taken the Recorder for a long time without paying for it, and like the boy who pulled the tap from a barrel of cider, had a good time in seeing how "long the darned thing would run." He knows now just how much the good thing cost him.

PRICES IN ILLINOIS.—A letter from a friend in Princeton, Ill., gives the following as the price of produce in that place: Wheat 45 cts. per bushel; oats, 8 to 10c; corn 8 to 10c; potatoes 5 to 6c; eggs, 3 cts per dozen; butter 5 to 10c per lb. A gentleman just returned from a trip through southern Illinois reports hard times. He says shelled corn is worth but from 6 to 8 cents per bushel there. *Cleveland Plaindealer.*

☞ "Are you in love, Maria?" "Yes-mother." "How much?" "Well, I don't know exactly, but I should think about five feet eight inches, or thereabouts, for that's just Jake's height."

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

Last week closed and the present week opened with exciting rumors that the rebel army was about to attack Washington. The telegraph wires more than once intimated that fighting had commenced, and people went to bed for several nights in a feverish state of anxiety, expecting the next morning papers to furnish tales of bloodshed, if not an account of the fall of the Capital. But the Capital still remains unmolested, and the rebels keep their own ground, with the exception of extending their line of pickets towards the Potomac. The plan of the rebels is no doubt to invade Maryland, at some point where the river can be forded, or to block up the Potomac with batteries below Washington, and cross on flat boats. They have assurance that Maryland will rise in arms when it has an opportunity to do so.

Government has called on the loyal states for all the regiments now forming, whether full or not, or whether armed or not, and they are being sent forward as fast as possible. At least 50,000 troops have been added to our army on the Potomac within a week.

The President has issued a proclamation forbidding all commerce between the loyal and rebellious states, declaring that all goods or merchandise taken in transit from either section will be forfeited. The secretary of state has also issued an order that no person will be allowed to leave this country without a passport, and all persons returning will be arrested unless provided with passports from our ministers abroad.

The rebels at Manassas have been reinforced by from 15,000 to 20,000, and it is said that troops from every other point in the state have been removed to join the main army. Southern papers are crying "on to Washington," as ours were awhile since sounding the charge upon Richmond.

We have important news from Missouri, which will be found in another column. It is stated for a third time that Ben McCulloch is dead, which we hope may prove correct.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation ordering all persons in the seceded states, who do not recognize his piratical government, to leave within forty days, or they will be treated as enemies.

Our own army, and the defences of the Capital were never so strong as at this moment. Yet we are prepared to hear of hostilities between the two great armies at any time.

Breckenridge Democrats Turning in their Coffins.—The New York Breckenridge Democrats met at Albany and passed resolutions condemning the war, and favoring a peace Convention; also endorsing the action of the Democratic State Committee in refusing a coalition with the Republicans. They do not propose to call a Convention of their party in the State, but recommend to their friends to unite with the regular Democratic organization.—One of their members was expelled for having accepted office under the National Administration.

Red, White and Blue Around the Moon.—On Saturday night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a remarkable phenomenon was visible in the Western sky. The moon was surrounded by a halo of red, white and blue, extending a distance of seven or eight degrees. The colors were distinctly marked, presenting a beautiful appearance, and attracted the attention of a large number of citizens of Jersey City. The colors were visible about ten minutes, handsomely picturing "our banner in the sky."

A Divided State.—The Convention at Wheeling, Va., the capital of the new State, has voted to divide the State; the new one to embrace 39 counties, and to take the name of Kanawha. The U. S. Attorney is of opinion that such an act is as revolutionary as secession, but admits that the loyal people of a State may maintain an executive organization when the disloyal State has revolted.

Renewal of the War in the Caucasus.—Accounts from Russia state that the war has broken out again in the Caucasus, and that the Russians have been beaten in three several encounters. What tends to aggravate the check is that a regiment of Cossacks attached to the army of the Caucasus have shown signs of insurbordination, and have refused to serve against the insurgents.

Unfortunate Fire.—The house and barn occupied by Mrs. Hiram Stevens in Rockland, Me., were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday forenoon. Furniture saved; no insurance on the building. The house was owned by a daughter of Mrs. Stevens, who had been enabled to purchase it with her earnings, (as a factory operative) to furnish a comfortable home for her mother, and it was nearly paid for.

From Georgia.—According to a proclamation of Governor Brown, of Georgia, that State has furnished seventeen thousand troops for the rebel army, and equipped them at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the arms, which of course, cost nothing, as they were stolen from the Government. Gov. Brown says all the arms at his disposal are now exhausted.

Change in the Cabinet.—It is rumored in high political circles that Mr. Cameron is to be removed from the Cabinet, and that the removal was to have taken place on Monday, but he requested an extension of time. It is also asserted that one of the conditions of the recent loan is that the Cabinet shall be partially reconstructed.

Northern Comfort.—The speech of Mr. Vallandigham, secession member of Congress from Ohio, in opposition to the war, is being printed in all the rebel papers of the South that are big enough to hold it.

A Family Quarrel.

The Democratic party finds in itself strong elements of disaffection, which must eventually complete its dissolution. The same faction which split off in the National Convention at Charleston still retains life, losing none of the bitterness which it imbibed from the fire eaters in South Carolina. The Breckinridge party of 1860 is the rebel party of 1861. To be sure, there are exceptions, for many good men at the North were unwittingly led into the movement, and have taken the first opportunity to wash themselves of that political taint, being utterly ashamed of the alliance. There are others who cling to the rotten carcass, through motives which it is difficult to fathom, creating trouble for themselves and the party at large with which they endeavor to affiliate. Since secession divided the northern and southern wings of the democracy it has been supposed the northern wing would act as a unit if it acted at all against the Republican party. But in this we are mistaken. No sooner do they talk of conventions, or meet to consult together, than dissensions spring up which threaten the peace of the party if not its entire destruction. The State Committee of Massachusetts, at a meeting held the other day, were divided in opinion in regard to the war, and now we have a more violent demonstration of the same feeling in Maine, where a State Convention was recently held. The Convention was divided upon the war question, one party denouncing all countenance or support of the administration while pursuing the war, while another, and the smaller part, advocating the putting down of the rebellion at all hazards. After a stormy time, and a good deal of saucy talk a set of anti-war resolutions were adopted, and a set of milder ones presented by a majority of the committee on resolutions, rejected. The war party then seceded from the convention and opened another convention in an adjoining hall, and both wings made separate nominations. The Union-loving portion of the party nominated Col. Charles D. Jameson, of Bangor, as its candidate for Governor, while the rebel portion put in nomination ex-Gov. John W. Dana, the author of the celebrated Fryeburg resolutions. Thus early in the campaign of this year do the democracy quarrel and split upon the only question now before the country.—The Republicans are united on this question, and we see no reason why the Douglas wing of the Democratic party cannot unite with them in supporting candidates who are in favor of putting down the rebellion. The other wing will find more congenial companions down in Jeff. Davis' kingdom.

A Change in Armory Superintendents.—George Dwight, who was appointed superintendent of the armory at Springfield about three months ago, has been superceded by Capt. Dyer of the army, the change being necessary to conform with an act which passed the late session of Congress, changing the government of the army from civil to military. The brief paragraph making the change was hardly noticed on its passage, and was probably introduced through the influence of Major Ripley of the ordnance department, who was removed from the Springfield armory several years ago, to make room for a civil superintendent. Mr. Dwight, in the brief time he has occupied the place, has given entire satisfaction, showing by energy and executive ability that he is just the man for the position. The change of armory superintendence from military to civil, was brought about through the persevering efforts of the late Charles Stearns, and the return to the old system will be likely to make his bones turn in their coffin.

Interesting to the Ladies.—A meeting of ladies has been held in London—ladies who represent the fashion and ton of the metropolis, one of whom announced that Queen Victoria desired the rejection of crinoline (hoops) as an act of humanity. Numerous cases of death by fire were cited to show that they were the result of wearing hoops, and her Majesty proposed setting the example by discarding those fashionable articles. This announcement created great surprise among the hooped ladies, but none of them dared protest, though there was evidently much dissatisfation.—Should the Queen appear without hoops, the ladies of her court must follow her example, and then of course other ladies will unhitch their wire harnesses and collapse. If Victoria succeeds she will do an act of humanity for which the world will be grateful.

The Reward of Treason.—Ambrose L. Kimball, editor of the Essex County Democrat, a paper which has expressed sympathy for the rebels, and denounced the war, was tarred, feathered and rode on a rail by several hundred citizens on Monday night. He was made to get down on his knees and swear to speak no ill against the North in future.—The office of the Sentinel at Easton, Pa., was destroyed the same night for advocating peace and compromise. Col. Johnson, a newly elected Congressman was made to show his colors at the same time.

Gen. Butler.—Dispatches from Washington say Gen. Butler has been authorized to raise a division of 5000 men in Massachusetts, and is to be granted leave of absence to superintend its organization. He will have full power to thoroughly equip the division, provided it does not cost more in Massachusetts than it would in Washington. We fear he will meet with small success in that enterprise.

Soldiers Responsible for their Guns.—Every soldier who loses his gun, whether in cowardly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have twelve dollars, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. This will show the men that guns are no toys to be thrown away whenever it is inconvenient to carry them.

The Spirits Heard From.—We have a lengthy communication from D. J. Mandell, in reply to our article enquiring after a spiritual view of the rebellion, which will be published next week.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

FALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

There is no truth in the rebel statement that Gen. Siegel's force in Missouri has been captured by Gen. Hardee, neither is there any truth in their report that a division of Governor Banks' column had been surrounded and captured near Harper's Ferry. The latter story grew out of the fact that a body of rebels approached Milton from the direction of Lovettsville and fired across the river at the Union troops stationed there; but no one was injured, and no prisoners were taken.——Intelligence has been received from Rolla, Mo., to Saturday last. Gen. Siegel's brave little army was encamped at a place 8 miles from the city, under command of Major Sturgis. A flag of truce had arrived from the enemy's camp to procure medicines for the wounded, and to propose an exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Siegel, Major Conant and several other officers arrived at St. Louis from Rolla on Monday morning. The train also brought a large number of the wounded of different regiments, who were taken to the hospitals or their friends.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

On Monday night about 12 o'clock, a battle took place at Charleston, Mo., about six miles west of the Mississippi river, and nearly opposite Cairo, Ill., between the federal force, 220 strong, consisting of the 22d Illinois regiment, under Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Rawson of the 11th Illinois. The rebel forces were estimated at 600 to 700, commanded by Col. Hunter of Jeff Thompson's army. The federalists were victorious, routing the enemy, killing 40 and taking 17 prisoners. Our loss was one killed.

Capt. Noleman, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point at 6 o'clock Monday evening, for Charleston, to join our forces under Col. Dougherty, but failed to form a junction. They met a party of rebels numbering about 100, and gave them battle; killed 2, and took 35 horses, without the loss of a man.

The town of Commerce, Missouri, 40 miles above Cairo, which had been taken and a battery planted there by secessionists, was retaken Monday night by 500 troops, sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their own battery on the approach of our troops. Their number was about 150 infantry and the same of cavalry.

ANOTHER REBEL REPULSE.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that on the 20th a battle took place at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha valley 8 miles beyond Ganley. The rebels, 400 strong, advanced to a place where the 11th Ohio regiment had erected barricades. The traitors were driven back with a loss of 50 killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments from the enemy.

A BLOODY REBEL TRICK.

On Thursday, last week, the steamer Resolute was ordered from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering.—Seeing a battoux filled with barrels on the shore just below the Point, a boat was sent with six men to bring it off. No sooner had the boat touched the beach, than a volley of musket balls opened upon them from rebel forces concealed in the woods, killing three men instantly. The men were pierced with from ten to two balls each. Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their position, or as soon as they had time to reload. The Resolute was about 700 yards from the shore, and fired in the midst of the rebels one shot of canister and nine of shrapnel, with, it is thought, extensive havoc, while other reports are positive to this effect. The scene on board the small boat is described as heart rending, the dead lying stretched in it and covered with their own blood. The boat was towed a short distance from the shore by one of the crew named Sanderson, who quietly stepped into the water for the purpose and thus concealed himself from the enemy. Another uninjured man, it is said, lay in the boat stupefied by the scene, while the wounded man helped Sanderson row the boat toward the Resolute.

CLOSING THE POTOMAC.

On Friday, at Aquia Creek, a new battery concealed in the woods opened fire on the Pocahontas with rifled cannon. Although nearly four miles off the shot passed through the rigging, splintering the vessel and came very near killing some of the officers. It was useless for the Pocahontas to return the fire and she was speedily moved out of the way. The Pocahontas was utterly unaware of the existence of the new battery which makes the fourth at that place. Our officers report that unless the government takes immediate action to expel the rebels from these positions on the banks of the river, navigation will be completely closed. The enemy's batteries already command a large part of the Potomac.

COWARDLY SURRENDER.

Maj. Lynd of the 7th U.S. infantry, in command of about 500 federals in New Mexico, has surrendered to the Texas rebels, 3000 in number, without firing a gun. Lynd abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th, marched toward Fort Stanton, 18 miles from Fillmore, and there he surrendered his whole command.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and our commanding officer is having it fortified and entrenched.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Thirteen vessels, seven of them steamers, carrying 2000 men, are expected home within 40 or fifty days, and will be added to the blockading force. The Brazil squadron, the frigate Congress and another is expected daily. The African squadron, three vessels, one the Mohican, equal to the Iriquois, should be here in September, the China squadron a month later.

Gov. Magoffin deputies W. A. Dudley and F. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and George Johnson to Jeff Davis, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

Senator Wilson has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of flying artillery attached. He will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

Lieut. Crosby's recent expedition to Accomac and Northampton counties has nearly broken up the contraband trade between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. In some of the places he visited there was strong, outspoken Union sentiment.

It is reported that Mr. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London Times, will not be permitted to cross the Potomac again, on the ground that his letters do not fairly represent the condition of affairs, and have a tendency to create injurious impressions abroad.

Washington special dispatches say it is understood that Secretary Seward intends to inform Lord Lyons immediately that British subjects are engaged in furnishing aid to the rebels in direct violation of the Queen's proclamation.

Gen. Fremont has offered Thomas F. Meagher a position as aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

The reported capture of the privateer steamer Sumter is contradicted.

England and the War.

We are just hearing the echo of the battle of Bull Run from England. Russell, the war correspondent of the London Times tells his story in his own way, reflecting the bitterest censure upon northern troops. The Times takes up the howl of Russell and sneers at the North for boasting of its prowess, and then fleeing before rebel troops. Russell acknowledges that he did not see much of the battle, but he gives a graphic description of the retreat, coloring it to suit his fancy. He says that the behaviour of our troops was scandalous and unworthy of soldiers. In a second letter he says what everybody here will disbelieve:

He says that having acquired further information respecting the fight he has come to the conclusion that there was not a bayonet charge made by the Federal infantry during the day, and that there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until the latter broke their ranks and ran away; there was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments; there was not a single battery charged or taken by the Federalists; there were no masked batteries in play by the Confederates; there was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or other troops. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed this execution then retired. He says there was no desperate struggle except by those who wanted to get away.

The London News and Telegraph defends our Northern army against the attacks of the Times, asserting that the end and aim of the South is to extend and perpetuate slavery.—The Times publishes the secession speech of Vallandigham, adding that only a victory by which the stain of Manassas may be effaced and the South induced to come to terms, can secure President Lincoln from the consequences of having begun the civil war. The articles in the Times are well calculated to encourage the secession cause, which it seems to have had at heart since the outset.

The News remarks:—The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromises or to acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory.

The Telegraph says:—The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Magenta or to Solferino in actual slaughter, was marked with more envenomed hostility. The dominant feeling in England in this unhappy quarrel is one of unfeigned and bitter sorrow. If Americans labor for one moment under the impression that the successes or reverses of one or the other section of the combatants will awaken anything like a partisan feeling in this country, they are most grievously mistaken.

The Mexicans Claim Gen. Beauregard.—The Mexican Diaro, is positive that the grandfather of Beauregard was a Mexican bandit, named Boregailio, who acquired great wealth by his depredations in the mountains of Sierra Madre. At his death, the gang broke up and his son, Boregallio, jr., emigrated to New Orleans, where he bought two large estates, the first he called Touton, and the second Beauregard; hence his name of Touton Beauregard. This account corresponds with the character of the man, who has a natural inclination to commit "depredations" on somebody.

Shoeing the Enemy.—On the schooner Graham, libelled by Marshall Murray, of New York, on suspicion of being in the service of the rebels, sixty-nine cases of upper leather, $4000 worth of sole leather, and barrels of pegs, together with approved machinery for making shoes were found. It is alleged that this cargo is one of the number which are to be sent South in the hope of running the blockade, and filling a contract with the rebels for a million pair of shoes.

A Chance to Invest Money Safely.—An opportunity will at once be given to people all over the country to subscribe to the Government loan, and subscriptions may now be made with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, either at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York. Under this loan every $50 note will bear the interest of one per cent. a day, and larger notes at the same rate. Subscription books will soon be opened in all the principal cities and towns.

Awful Slaughter in China.—Late China papers state that the insurgent have taken an important city called Sew-chang-yuen, 400 miles from Ningpo. At Chapoo, which place was also conquered, the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the eaves and rocks, many dying of privations and starvation.

An Apology.—The Springfield Republican apologizes for having stated in a communication that "Rev. Gordon Hall had died *in the richness of sin!*" instead of "in the interior of Africa." We are not sure, however, that the original statement is not as near correct as the other.

Not on the List.—Whisky is no longer considered contraband. Five thousand barrels have been permitted to leave Cincinnati for the South, with an order from the Collector to pass the commodity into the lines of the seceshers. It may have the effect of thinning their ranks materially.

The British Fleet.—The Quebec Mercury says the object of the British fleet in going South is only the general one of protecting British interests, and to demand that free access shall be had to the important Southern ports so long as they are not blockaded in a manner deemed legal by international law.

Quite a Loss.—It has been estimated that the State of Virginia has already lost, under the contraband rule of the government and by the slave stealers of the South, more than five housand of her colored bondmen.

Spiking Guns at Home.—Some scoundrels at Seaton, Conn., recently spiked two of the Messrs. Hotchkiss' cannon, and cut to pieces several sets of artillery harness.

Outside.—A letter from a member of the Tenth Regiment, and another from Worcester, have an outside seat in this week's paper.

Gen. Wool has assumed command of Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Butler returns to organize a division of 5000 men—if he can.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The Second Advent Campmeeting commences at Wilbraham, (Collins' Depot) on Monday next.

Earlier.—The night express train for Boston now leaves Palmer at 8,54, instead of 9,14 as heretofore.

New Postage Stamps.—Our postmaster has received the new stamped envelopes, and the new style of stamps, but those having the old ones can use them till otherwise notified.

J. W. Hopkins, of this village, is second lieutenant in the Springfield company attached to the 21st regiment, which left Worcester for Washington on Friday.

The High School has sixty scholars, with a prospect of a dozen more, the latter from Belchertown. Miss Julia Randall, of Three Rivers, one of the best pupils in school, is to be made assistant teacher.

Returned from the Wars.—John Waite, son of Mr. Waite of this village, who is drummer in Col. Cowdin's Regiment, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, has returned on a short furlough.

Picnic at Wilbraham.—The Sabbath School connected with the Pynchon street church, (Methodist) at Springfield, held a picnic on the Methodist camp ground near Collins' Depot, on Wednesday. About 400 persons were present, and all appeared to enjoy the occasion hugely.

Thorndike.—A correspondent writes that a singular malady prevails among young men in Thorndike. They are suddenly seized with cramp in the stomach, and are drawn over a hitching post, fence or wall, or anything that happens to be near. Had they not ought to take some bitters, or is the complaint caused by taking too many bitters?

Still Running.—The night passenger train between Boston and New York via. Palmer is to be a permanent thing notwithstanding the mails have been transfered to the shore line. An elegant sleeping car is attached, so that passengers may ride and sleep as comfortably as in a steamboat. The train is well patronized, bidding fair to pay handsomely.

School Picnic.—The scholars of Miss Mary Jones' school in the Mason District, held a picnic in a neighboring grove, on Friday of last week, the school closing on that day. Including parents, friends and children, about two hundred were present; and the occasion was enlivened with speaking and singing by the children, and remarks from visitors. Miss Jones has kept one of the best schools in town.

Moonlight and Music.—About the "witching hour" last Wednesday night, we were awakened by strains of music coming in through our window on beams of moonlight. A choir of two voices "a little lower than the angels" accompanied by one of the other sex, furnished the music. We "heard entranced," and after the serenaders had departed, went back into dreamland with the sound of heavenly melody ringing in our ears.

A Baby Comes to a Wedding.—On Tuesday evening a six weeks' old baby was left in the hall of the hotel at Monson, kept by Mr. Amasa King. There was a wedding in the house the next day, but the baby had nothing to do about it, for the selectmen took it to the State Almshouse before the ceremony, and named it Charles King. The mother is supposed to be a young Irish woman, but the father isn't.

Serious Accident near Collins' Depot.—Last Monday morning while Sumner Sibley, master bridge repairer on the Western Railroad, was at work on the bridge over the traveled road near Collins' Depot, he fell a distance of twelve or fourteen feet, striking upon his back and injuring his spine so badly that it is feared he cannot recover. He was taken to his home in Warren, where he lies unable to move. An Irishman fell at the same time and was considerably hurt.

A Conscience-Smitten Young Man.—Last Monday a young man from this village drove up to the spectacle and jewelry store of D. D. Moody, in Monson, during the temporary absence of the owner, and, turning the key which had been left in the door, entered. On coming out he met Mr. Moody and inquired in a familiar manner for his son, and drove off. On making an examination, a watch was found to be missing. Next day the young man called on Mr. Moody with a serious countenance and confessed that he had stolen a watch from him the day before, taking the article from his pocket as proof of his declaration. He said the act had so troubled him that he could find no peace of mind, and he had returned the watch hoping to be forgiven. Mr. Moody generously forgave the erring youth, giving him advice which, if followed, will keep him out of any similar misfortune in the future.

Growth of Spiritualism.—We hear but little of spiritualism, so much is the public mind engrossed with our national troubles; notwithstanding which the "ism" is gaining strength in this vicinity, embracing among its firm believers and supporters some of the best families. Men of wealth and influence, whose strong heads and scrupulous judgement would seem a barrier against any such invasion, have become strong advocates and disciples of the medium doctrine. The way new converts are made is something after this fashion: The near friend of a deceased person is confidentially told by one of the believers that a message has been received from the departed, who desires to communicate with earthly friends. If the friend expresses a desire, or can be prevailed upon to receive a communication, two or three of the believers will meet, and a message is read, purporting to have been received through a medium at a sitting of a "circle." The friend, if at all credulous, listens eagerly, and is often "affected to tears" by the words of love and consolation from the departed. An invitation is given to attend a meeting of the "circle," where other messages are received, which have a tendency to increase confidence that the departed spirit is really speaking to the disconsolate friend. A few such sittings usually make a new convert to the faith, and the "circle" grows larger from week to week. Meeting's are held every Sabbath, and the attendance is usually large.

A Young Mail Robber Arrested.—Frank E. Dickinson, a young man of 19, formerly a clerk in the post office in Ware, and a telegraph operator, was arrested last Monday in Enfield, where for a short time he has been clerk in the post office, for robbing the U. S. mail. Mr. Holbrook, the mail agent, had been put on his track, there being strong suspicions of his dishonesty, and by means of decoy letters he was entrapped. The evidence of his guilt was so abundant and conclusive that he confessed his crime. He was taken to Boston and committed for want of $2000 bail. Young Dickinson was employed by Mr. Merriam, postmaster at Enfield, for the purpose of detecting him, as numerous letters containing money sent from Enfield had been missed while he was clerk in the Ware office. He stole money from the mail the next day after being employed by Mr. Merriam, and the latter found fragments of forty or fifty destroyed letters among the waste paper, in about a week after he had been in his office. On Monday detective Holbrook sent two decoy letters from Belchertown, and following the mail over, found he had stolen one of them, which he produced on being arrested. Dickinson was married a short time since to a young girl from Palmer, and had been living on the fruits of his dishonesty while in the Ware post office.

Gov. Andrew Calls for More Troops.—On receiving orders from the Secretary of War to hurry forward more troops, Gov. Andrew issued the following stirring appeal:

To the Citizen Soldiers of Massachusetts:—

Again in a moment of public danger your country calls you to the post where the heroic soldiers of April hastened with generous alacrity and sublime devotion.

Two regiments encamped at Lynnfield, two at Dedham, and one at Worcester, are yet incompletely recuited.

They will march immediately. Whether few or many, they will march—armed, uniformed, and equipped,—on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the present week.

The 17th Regiment needs two hundred men; the 18th, four hundred; the 19th, three hundred and fifty; the 20th, five hundred; and the 21st, two hundred men, in order to fill their ranks to the maximum number allowed by law.

Citizen Soldiers of Massachusetts! Duty, Honor, the dearest sentiments of Patriotic Love and Devotion, call for your brave hearts and unconquerable arms!

Quite Indignant.—According to telegraphic despatches in the secession papers, dated New Orleans, Aug. 13th, the steamer South Carolina made her appearance off Galveston a few days previously, and attacked the battery upon Galveston Island, without serious effect on either side. During the engagement the South Carolina sent several shells over the city, one of which falling in the midst of a crowd of spectators, killed one and wounded several others. The Galveston people are quite indignant that an attempt should be made to bombard that city without previous warning.

Closing the Avenues of Trade.—The President has issued a Proclamation, declaring all commercial intercourse between the seceded States and other parts of the United States to be unlawful, and all goods and merchandize passing to or from the said seceded States, with the vessels conveying the same, to be forfeited to the United States. Also, that from and after 15 days from the date of the proclamation, all vessels belonging to any inhabtant of the States in rebellion, found at sea or in any part of the United States will be forfeited.

"Who is Brown?"—Brown, of the Groton Mercury, uses up over a column in answering this question, quoting numerous celebrated characters of that name, including the editor of the Mercury, to show that "Brown" is and always has been one of the greatest men living. In the list he forgot to mention one "Brown" who was hung in Virginia, and a fellow named "Brown" of Springfield who was recently sent to jail for stealing chickens.

Death of the First Female Lecturer.—Miss Anna Laura Clarke, of Northampton, the first woman lecturer in this country, died Thursday night, at the age of 73. From 1810 to 1818 she gave public lectures on historical subjects throughout the free States, and met with good pecuniary success. She was unostentatious in dress and manners, and was a great lover of republican simplicity.

Good Way to Settle a Difficulty.—A woman named Skellan, residing in Clarkson, N. Y., poisoned herself with strychnine in one of the streets of Brockton, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon. She had a difficulty with her husband, and immediately left for the last named place, where she procured the poison of an apothecary.

Newspapers Presented.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court have presented the Journal of Commerce, News, Daybook, Freeman's Journal and the Brooklyn Eagle, for expressing sympathy with the rebels, and ask advice of the Court in the matter, saying, "they will be glad to learn that their conduct is subject to indictment and condign punishment."

Sudden Death of a Volunteer's Father.—An aged man named John Percill, died suddenly, on Friday, in Albany, N. Y. His death was caused by deep grief, brought on by the enlistment of his son Thomas, his only support. He was an honest and industrious citizen.

The Blockade.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) Times of the 3d inst., announces the ship Finland, Capt. Jones, four hundred and fifty tons, from Liverpool, just arrived, and commenced discharging.

House Flooded Off.—The house and wheelwright shop of Sumner Whitcomb, near Johnson, Vt., was carried away last week by a flood, giving the inmates hardly time to escape with the clothes they had on.

Gold for the Rebels.—The sum of $150,000 in gold was received by the Quartermaster's Department at Savannah on the 11th.

Brutal Conduct.—Last Monday Mr. Horace Peck of Warren, who is an elderly man, visited Ware to transact some busines, and soon afternoon started to return, accompanied by his son. When nearly opposite the upper stone bridge he was attacked, without any provocation, by Patrick Collins, a notorious character, who knocked Mr. Peck down, striking him several blows, and kicked him. He also struck Mr. Peck's son several blows. A warrant was issued for Collins' arrest, but he contrived, by the aid of the Irish in that neighborhood, to keep out of sight of the officers during the afternoon. Late in the evening, constable Snow found him in Owen McArdle's saloon, drinking cider, and attacked him, being assisted by two young men. As they passed out of the door, the Irish in the saloon, and a large number in waiting outside fell upon the officer and his assistants, and from their great numbers overcame them, liberating the prisoner, who escaped, since which time he has not been found, nor have any of the rescuers been arrested. The officer and his party were badly beaten, particularly Mr. Gardner, whose head and face were terribly bruised, appearing to have been kicked when prostrate.

Wine and Millinery.—The export of wine to America has fallen off during the last six months fifty per cent, and articles of millinery forty-five per cent. Notwithstanding that complaints are general of the great losses sustained by the civil war in America, which closes against them some of the best markets, hopes are entertained that the treaties of commerce in progress of negotiation will open fresh ones.

The Southern War Tone.—The New Orleans Picayune notices the fact that the Manchester manufacturers are making arrangements to obtain their cotton from the South through ports in Mexico, and calls upon the Government to pass such laws as will make their policy in regard to the coming crop effective.

A Dangerous Plaything.—Joseph Carye of Plymouth, has been exhibiting a rattlesnake at Hartford, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and for which Barnum has offered him $72. Mr. Carye captured the reptile alive, it being first discovered by his little son, who played with it a while, and then called his father to come and see his horse.

An Anti-Doctor Sect.—Two children having lately died in London, the police, in trying to find out the cause of their death, discovered that their parents belonged to a sect called the "New Lights," who think it a crime to use any medicine, God alone being the arbiter of human life and death.

The Rebel Force.—Official returns of the rebel forces show them to be two hundred and ten thousand strong. The recent act of Congress at Richmond calls for four hundred thousand more, a part of which, it is said, they expect to get from the States of Delaware Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

Forced to Confess.—The Richmond papers have been forced to acknowledge that Hampton was burned by rebel troops, acting under the orders of Gen. Magruder. What they previously denounced as an act of vandalism they now justify as being a case of military necessity and strictly "constitutional."

Like Soldiering.—It appears that 234 of the New York Seventh Regiment have joined other military organizations and are already in the field or preparing to leave as soon as possible. This is about one-fourth of the regiment, and is a pretty fair show of "active" members.

Drowned Rhinoceros.—On the night of the 9th the steamer Kentucky City collided with Dan Rice's steamer, 40 miles below Lacrosse. A cage which contained a trained rhinoceros was knocked overboard. The cage sunk immediately, drowning the rhinoceros, which was valued at $20,000.

Onward to Washinoton.—Troops are being forwarded in great numbers by every conveyance to Washington, and it is estimated that by to-day about seventy-five thousand men, in addition to those already there, will be in the capital from the ten States just called upon by the Secretary of War.

Arrest of a Catholic Priest.—J. A. King, a Catholic Priest, at New York, has been arrested for abusing the Government, and contending that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized, and inducing soldiers to desert.

A Husband or Death.—A young couple in Danbury, N. H., contemplated marriage, but were opposed by the parents of both. The consequence was that the young lady, named Josephine Morton, drowned herself.

Reduction of Rents.—In many places we notice that landlords are reducing rents to accommodate the business of tenants which the times have greatly diminished. We should like to see the man that would reduce our rent.

Elopement.—The wife of Henry Bradley, of Danville, eloped a few days since with a man styling himself Dr. Antonie Camp, recently of St. Johnsbury. When last heard from the guilty pair was at Littleton, and about to start for Washington.

A Miracle Worker in Trouble.—A Dr. T. E. Jones, who pretends to cure all diseases by divine power, was arrested at Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days since, and compelled to refund $75, which he had taken from a cripple, under pretence of making him a sound man.

The Biggest Lie Yet.—The Charleston Mercury says the pockets of Northern soldiers left dead on the field of Manassas were filled with U. S. shinplasters of denominations as low as five cents. No specie.

All Hands Lost.—During the hard storm of last week, a schooner went down to the eastward of the light house on Strafford shoals, Conn., and it is reported that all hands on the vessel were drowned.

A Home Man.—Jonas Babcock of Northborough, Mass., is now eighty-four years of age, has always lived in that town, and been a healthy robust man, and yet has never seen the "Hub of the Universe."

Suicide by an Escort of Travelers.—J. Spooner, of Bridgeport, Ct., but recently a resident of Savannah, Ga., committed suicide at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Saturday morning. He has been engaged for some time past in escorting families from the South to the North, and was formerly an agent for the Adams Express Company at Savannah.

Massachusetts Arms Recovered.—A posse of police on Monday night seized among other things a loaded Minie rifle, in a private house in Baltimore, together with a cavalry sword, which were taken from the Massachusetts Sixth on the memorable 19th of April.

Beauregard a Catholic.—Gen. Beauregard is a Catholic. It is said that on the morning of the battle, prayer was offered to Almighty God, and the holy sacrament administered to the General and large numbers of his men.

☞Gold Medal Saleratus is making a great sensation among consumers, as they find their health depends upon its use. It will strengthen weak stomachs, cure dyspepsia, save one-half the shortening, make one-eighth more bread, cakes or biscuit from the barrel of flour, and withal is perfectly healthy. Try it. The grocers and druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty street, New York. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

Be of Good Cheer.—Debility and Languor.—Out of many there is but one infallible remedy, "Holloway's World renowned Pills," and only one source of this disorder—the stomach. When we consider the sympathetic affinity existing between the condition of the stomach and the action of the brain, we can easily understand the *rationale* of Holloways' treatment. Through the stomach and circulation his Pills act on the general system, and by purifying the blood, renovating the digestive organs, and stimulating the secretions of the liver, they give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body, and vigor to the whole constitution. Holloway's Ointment is the only sure remedy for old sores, ulcerated legs, cutaneous eruptions, &c. 17

Historical or Remarkable Events.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

To Consumptives.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the receipt with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. Wm S. ALLEN,
June 26.—2m No. 66 John St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

The health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Ware, 17th, a son to Joseph R. Lawton.
At West Warren, August 18th, a daughter to Lewis Elwell.
In Monson, 18th, a daughter to Rev. A. C. Hamilton; 20th, a child to Wm. Durkee.

MARRIED.

In Monson, 21st, by Rev. T. G. Colton, Chas. Fuller and Fronia A. King.
In Windsor Locks, 9th, by Dr. R. Chaffee, Chas. H. Lamphear of Chester, Ct., and Nabby D., daughter of S. G. Lamphear of Monson.
In Southbridge, 3d, Frank Rivers and Julia Lonsway; 14th, J. M. Bean and Nancy Taylor.
At Three Rivers, 21st, by Rev. E. Hayden Watrous, D. D. Baldwin of Coventry, Ct., and Mary Hoxie of Palmer.

DIED.

In Ware, 17th, Azizah Knight, 69; same day, William, 10 months, son of James Davis, jr.
In Taunton, 13th, Hiram G. Bragg. He was married the day previous to his death.
In Belchertown, 6th, a child of William Carey, 4 months.
At Greenfield, 10th, Lizzie Lincoln, daughter of M. E. Darling, aged 10 months.
At West Sandwich, R. I., 14th, Sally, wife of Paul Crowell, 81. She was the mother of 15 children, and had over 100 lineal descendants at the time of her death.
In Northampton, Aug. 6, an infant son of James B. Potter.

1000 PATRIOTIC UNION and COMIC ENVELOPES for $10 00.
All different styles, including Secession envelopes from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee. You can order from 50 up to 1000 at one cent each, the secession ones at 5 cents each, a great curiosity for these war times, of CHARLES A. MILLER.
a24 1m 25 Ann St., New York.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand

FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

I have taken the store in

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

formerly occupied by G. H. Jenks as a shoe store, and fitted it up and filled it with a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

FANCY SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
POPLINS,
BERAGES,
GREY GOODS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, very low.
SHAWLS, of all kinds,
PIANO Covers,
WOOL TABLE COVERS,
STAND COVERS, &c., &c.,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
LINENS,
YARNS,
NAPKINS,
WORSTEDS, &c., &c.,
DAMASKS,
STRIPED SHIRTINGS,
TICKING,
Wool and Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Caledonia Checks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' CAPES,
In great variety.

CARPETINGS.
A large assortment.

PAPER HANGINGS,
4,000 ROLLS, at all prices.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Selling low.

MILLINERY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

The whole comprising one of the

BEST ASSORTMENTS

Ever offered in this town or vicinity.

I would Invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer and adjoining towns to

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK,

Which will be shown freely, and we will try and make it for your advantage to trade.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

PALMER, Aug. 17, 1861.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, Aug. 20th, 1861

Adams Chas	Henry Alonzo G	Peck Robert
Allen Moses [2	Howard H C	Rice Henry
" Mrs Elizab'h	Kelley David	Seaver Amy
Bailey Miss Ell'n	Merrill V B	Smith N W
Billings Augusta	McCarthy Kate	Synnott Thom's
Bacon H	Miller Jas	Sturtrant Jno W
Donald Rich'd O	Powers Pat	Wheeler Marsh'l
Dufrene T	Parker D F	Woodruff E

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health,
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

TWO GREAT PLACES OF ATTRACTION!

MANASSAS JUNCTION,

AND THE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

—OF—

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

Where crowds are daily getting GREAT BARGAINS In DRY GOODS, Bought for Cash at PANIC PRICES.

We have received this week

NEW GOODS

In every department. We are selling

NEW SILKS At ruinous prices.

NEW DRESS GOODS At half their value.

NEW GREY GOODS In every style, from 6¼ to 50.

PRINTS, Of every make and quality, both English and American.

CLOAKS AND CAPES, Of the latest styles on hand and made to order.

CLOTHS, Of every description, for Cloaks and Capes, at low prices.

WHITE GOODS, Hosiery and Gloves, Cambrics, Linens, Trimmings, &c., &., AT COST.

DOMESTIC GOODS, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Merinos, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Crashes, Table Covers, Table Linens, Bed Spreads, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CARPETINGS, We offer our entire stock of Carpets at two-thirds the original Cost.
☞Now is the time to buy a Carpet.

OIL CLOTHS, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4, at less than cost.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

&c., &c., &c.

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING!

We have a complete line of

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer

☞ *VERY LOW!* ☜

Every one wishing to Purchase anything in our line should visit our store and EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing, as we are selling from our entire Stock at

PANIC PRICES.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever intr'duced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of Herrick's matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand;
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by Herrick's matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to Herrick's Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with Herrick's Pills.

☞Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
4C 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

COLLECTOR'S SALE, for non-payment of taxes.—The lot of land with house and barn thereon, situated on the corner of the roads in Palmer Center, leading towards Ware and Warren, opposite the residence of Elias Turner, and occupied and owned by Stephen Hayes of said Palmer, is assessed on the tax list committed to the subscriber, collector of taxes of said town of Palmer, for 1860, in the sum of nine dollars and twenty-cents. I hereby give notice that the above described property will be sold at public auction the fourteenth day of September, 1861, at nine o'clock A. M., at the Antique House in said Palmer, for the purpose of discharging said tax, and all incidental costs and expenses.

Aug. 10, 1861. L. S. HILLS, Collector.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞Risks taken on the most Reasonable Terms
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861 tf

DR. HENRY O. ADAMS.

OFFICE and residence for the present at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Goff, South Main st.
Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

MEM.—Virginia settled in 1607—unsettled in 1861.

☞ The rebel Congress has passed an act for the imprisonment or expulsion of all Union men.

HEMP.—Congress appropriated $300,000 for the purchase of hemp. Will that be enough to hang all the traitors with?

FREEDOM IN "DIXIE."—A man belonging in Auburn, N. Y., at present in Georgia, laments the want of freedom of speech in Dixie. He says he received two hundred lashes recently for hoping the Union would be sustained.

☞ It appears that while our regiments average about one thousand men, the Southern regiments do not average over six hundred and fifty.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—It is reported that congressman Ely, a prisoner at Richmond, has sent a letter to the President, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

THE TENTH REGIMENT, encamped near Washington, has suffered considerably from sickness, about 200 members having been in the hospital since their arrival at the seat of war.

A CHIP OF THE OLD TYLER.—Lieut. Col. Tyler, arrested at Cincinnati, the other day, is a nephew of President Tyler. Will he be released on taking the oath of allegiance?

GOOD IDEA.—A depot has been established in Philadelphia where the names of all persons who are known to sympathise with the rebels are registered. Such a depot in this vicinity would contain quite a number of names.

GENEROUS TO FOREIGNERS.—The recent R.I. Legislature passed a resolution of amendment to the Constitution, allowing all foreign born citizens who may serve their country in the present war, by enlisting in the army, to vote on the same qualification as native born citizens, was adopted.

SUBMARINE BATTERIES.—The bogus submarine batteries picked up in the Potomac were intended to mislead us with the notion that the rebels could not make effective ones, but those sunk by Maury in the channels leading to Southern ports are known to be well made and of terrific power.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

☞ Any regard to Cost. ☜

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroad, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!

Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers.
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.—tf. G. M. FISK, }

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most
UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,
One of the largest assortments of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by
CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 29, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!
COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,
of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,
THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of
VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c.
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. GIVENS, No. 91 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.

AGENTS.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.
☞ Country dealers can order as above.
Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,
Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!
For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
W. E. WRIGHT,
Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of
WARE, AND VICINITY,
that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
To do business as a
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.
A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS,
Gives me confidence that I shall
BE ABLE TO
SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.
W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

FOR SALE!
ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!
☞ A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. ☜

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,
As the reader may perceive from its location,
IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.

☞ IMPROVED PLACES are also for sale.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.

☞ Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.

This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.

Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for
RICHARD J. BYRNES,

When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.

☞ Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - - $1,530,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $259,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.
Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.
☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. HOPKINS,
Having taken the Store formerly occupied by
CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)
And having Stocked the same with a
GOOD ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,
Would be happy to wait on his
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
Palmer, April 13, 1861.

COAL.
WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated
FRANKLIN COAL,
Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.
We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.
A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
JOHN A. MORTO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.	
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIRMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st., East Boston	
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq., "	"
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st., "	"

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER.

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 59 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.
A NECESSITY in every Household.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.
The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.
☞ The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N. Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.
Terms Cash.

☞ For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health,
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.
J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

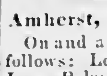
Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.
On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness, to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861. NUMBER 16.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cent per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

THE CUP OF HERCULES.—The wine cup has slain more than the sword, and the spurious decoctions drank by our soldiers in the form of brandy, whisky and wine are more dangerous than the rifled cannon of the rebels. Let them beware of it. Even Alexander the Great, the man who conquered the world and then wept that here his ambition must be stayed, was himself conquered and slain, when but thirty-two years of age, by drunkenness. It is recorded of him that he was forever solemnizing new festivals and banquets. On the night of his death, having spent the whole day in carousing, a second entertainment was offered him. He met his friends. There were twenty guests at the table. He drank to the health of each separately, and then pledged them severally.—After this, calling for Hercules cup, which held six bottles, it was filled, when he poured it all down, drinking to the health of a Macedonian, Proteas by name, and afterwards pledged him again in the same enormous bumper. He had no sooner swallowed it than he fell upon the floor, and next day expired.

"Here then," said Seneca, "is the hero, invincible by all the toils of prodigious marches, by the dangers and sieges and combats, by the most violent extremes of heat and cold; here he lies, conquered by intemperance, and struck to the earth by the fatal cup of Hercules."

Soldiers, beware of the cup! Contract no friendship with an enemy so dangerous.

LOVE OF THE WONDERFUL.—What stronger pleasure is there with mankind, or what do they earlier learn or longer retain, than the love of hearing and relating things strange and incredible. How wonderful a thing is the love of wondering and raising wonder! 'Tis the delight of children to hear tales they shiver at, and the vice of old men to abound in strange stories of times past.—We come into the world wondering at everything; and when our wonder about common things is over, we seek something new to wonder at. Our last scene is to tell wonders of our own, to all who will believe them.—And amidst all this, it is well if truth comes off but moderately tainted.

SHOOTING TOOLS ON THE ANVIL.—The Springfield armory employs seven hundred hands, who turn out twelve hundred rifled muskets per week. Colt's works employ about eleven hundred hands, and Sharp's factory has also a very large number of men at work. All these factories are making arrangements to increase their facilities for the manufacture of arms, and in a short time they will be able to produce six thousand muskets and rifles each week.

A BANNER TO BE PRESERVED.—The Odd Fellows of East Haddam, Conn., have received for safe keeping, from a corporal of the Fourth Regiment, a satin banner taken from a lodge room in Harper's Ferry, which was sacked when the rebels occupied the place. It is the intention of Middlesex Lodge to return the banner at the close of the war.

CHANGE OF HOSPITALS.—The suggestion of Gen. Butler, to transfer our sick and wounded, who are in a condition to be moved, from the Washington hospitals to the Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis, has been acted upon, and there they will more rapidly improve under a change of atmosphere.

PLEASURE RIDING IN AMBULANCES.—General McClellan has issued an order forbidding the use of ambulances, which have often served as pleasure vehicles, for any purpose except transportation of sick and wounded, the drivers to be furnished with passes by a brigade commander.

ONE PRIVATEER THE LESS.—One of our vessels of war is said to have captured the Southern privateer steamer Sumpter, at the port of Curacoa, where she had gone for a deserter. If our ships will only pick up the Jeff Davis, the bloody teeth of the privateers will be extracted.

THE SUBURBS OF LONDON.—London proper, or the business portion of the city, has actually decreased twelve per cent. in population since 1851. The population is now 113,000; in 1851, 130,000. The great part of the population live in the suburbs.

NEW USE FOR GOLD.—It has been discovered that a small amount of gold added to steel or iron when melted, gives it extraordinary tenacity. We have noticed that gold gives a good many things pretty strong "tenacity."

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE IN SPAIN.—The powder magazine at Villafeliche, in Arragon, has been blown up. One hundred mills were burned down, and twenty workmen killed or seriously wounded.

SENSIBLE LITTLE GIRL.—A little girl of four years old was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as to what became of little girls who told lies, she innocently replied that they were *sent to bed.*

A GROWING MAN.—There is a man in East Bridgewater sixty-four years old, who weighs 326. He has never ceased growing since he was born. He has gained over twenty pounds since last autumn.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE.—Joseph K. Annington, formerly of St. Johnsbury, was burned to death at Hartford, Iowa, on the 29th ult., by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.

☞ The Quebec Board of Trade has decided that the British shilling be taken for twenty-four cents only.

Charity.

When you meet with one suspected
Of the authorship of shame,
Whom the world has quite rejected,
As a thing of fallen fame;
Watch each look of thine and action,
Taunt him not with words of flame,
Lest the words so lightly spoken,
Yet may blight thine own good name.

When you meet with one who follows
Paths of infamy and sin,
Working out his own destruction,
Bidding others "enter in;"
Think how sad is his condition,
Strive to lead him right again,
For a look of cold suspicion
Makes destruction's pathway plain.

"There are spots that bear no flowers,"
Not because they bud and blight,
Not because the Summer showers
Never fall like dew-drops bright;
Better have a word of kindness
Sometimes met with cold disdain,
Than once, thro' haughty pride and blindness,
Cause the weak a thrill of pain.

A Summer Song.

Summer is sweet—aye, summer is sweet—
Minna mine with her brown, brown eyes;
Red are the roses under his feet,
Clear the blue of his windless skies,
Pleasant it is in a boat to glide,
On a river whose ripples to ocean haste,
With indolent fingers fretting the tide,
And an indolent arm round a darling waist,
And to see as the western purple dies,
Hesper mirrored in brown, brown eyes.

Summer is fleet—aye, summer is fleet—
Minna mine with her brown, brown eyes:
Onward travel his flying feet,
And the mystical colors of autumn rise,
Clouds will gather round evening's star—
Sorrow may silence our first gay rhyme—
The river's sweet ripples flow fardier far
Than th' golden minutes of love's sweet time;
But to me, whom omnipotent love makes wise,
There's endless summer in brown, brown eyes.

LARGE ARMIES.—Before this year is out, the United States, including all its parts, will probably have more men under arms, in proportion to its population, than any other civilized people. First will be the Federal army of a half million, and with the naval force making six hundred thousand. Next will be the Confederate army of four hundred thousand. Some think the South cannot raise that number of men; but they mistake; they could raise nearer double that number, if they had the means of arming them. They consider this a war of invasion, designed to subjugate them; and if any one will ask himself how many men we could raise, if New England was invaded, as we thought, for depriving us of our property and robbing us of our rights, he will see that any number of men would be forthcoming. Thus we shall have in the field and fleets a full million of men. But this does not more than half cover the number. Every one of the thirty-four States, with the Territories, has its military system. Some of them have camps where thousands of them will be drilled; some have a State militia kept under arms; and in other cases committees and private individuals are raising companies and regiments, minute men, who could be called into service at once. Finally, come our Home Guards, to be found in almost every city and in many of the large towns from Maine to Texas, whose duty is local defence. This will give a total of from a million and a half to two millions of men, or at least one in twenty of the free population, and a much larger force than France or Austria could raise in time of war.

THE LONDON STANDARD ON THE REBELLION.—If the Standard, of London, represents fairly the views of the religious portion of the people—as we suppose it does—the rebels who are in arms need expect but little aid or sympathy from that quarter. It remarks:

"Great light has been thrown on the subject of Southern character by the last letter of Dr. Russell to the Times. The portrait he draws of Southern society is absolutely horrible! There is in it putrescence enough to diffuse plague and pestilence throughout the New World.

For our own part, we do think the less the civilized world has to do with secession States the better. We can scarcely conceive of any class of mankind, no matter by what means collected, in whom we should place less confidence. It puts us in mind of the fraternity of robbers and their leader, Signor Roland, who villainously boasted, in rehearsing his terrible career, that "God had given him grace to grow old in his profession, in spite of the dangers to which it was exposed!" The God of the ruffians is the Devil! It makes the blood run cold to think of a new kingdom founded in slavery and ruled by such sons of perdition.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE BIBLE.—What an illustrious book is the Bible! It rises like a streak in the desert land—its source in the skies, and its fountain in the valleys of the earth. It has rolled on, century after century, enriching every land with verdure and beauty, reflecting all the glowing sky above it, diffusing "whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report" around it. It shines into the soul of the morning sun, and makes her heart sing with joy, and enables her orphan to lift her eye to the wide shore of the eternal sea, and to say, Immensity is my home; Eternity is my lifetime; the mighty God that built the Universe is my Father, my Portion, my Friend. It plants in man's heart the hope of joy, the halo of glory and immortality. It erects in man's conscience the rule of right and wrong. It is emphatically the standard of Christianity.—Wherever that standard is unrolled, there Freedom finds its noblest footing.

CONNECTICUT PUTTING IN FOR MARTIAL HONORS.—The Hartford Times states that Capt. Totten, whose artillery did such service in the great battle of Aug. 10th in Missouri, is a New London man. He is a regular army officer, and has been engaged in nearly all of the recent engagements in Missouri. His battery made a gallant and successful fight at the battlefield near Springfield. The enemy's camp was entirely destroyed by the shells.—It is said that the rebels, in overwhelming force, charged on his artillery three times, and were repulsed with great slaughter. In that bloody battle, Connecticut furnished the lamented leader, Gen Lyon, and the most effective Captain of artillery.

☞ Why is a hen immortal? Because her son never sets.

THE BATTLE OF THE NATION.

WHAT CHRISTIAN INTUITION DISCLOSES, AND WHAT "THE SPIRITS" SAY.—AN HUNDRED STATES IN PROSPECT.

DEAR SIR:—

You and I are old friends, and have been, ere now, mutual helpers in various things. I have to thank you for several acts of kindness and co-operation which form a part of the pleasant remembrances of my past life. As we are mutually cognizant of each other's integrity, I trust that this will be received and published by you in the same appreciative spirit toward me with which I enclose it to you.

I have seen, in the Barre Gazette, an allusion to an article in your paper, to the effect that "we hear nothing from the spirits and rappers concerning the Rebellion." To this I need only say that "the spirits and rappers" definetly and thoroughly endorged on this "Rebellion" years ago, before the public at large, at all thought it possible or probable. It is of little use to snub the departed Washington, Webster, Jackson, &c., for not advising with us on this subject; for long have their predictions and advices been given in most unmistakable terms, and in published documents, which are available to you in your own columns, if you wish it. Not long after Webster's death I saw a distinct announcement of this war, through then quite a young man; and after that, midway in Buchanan's Administration, I was made acquainted with another, through a little girl, who had never been handled in any such manner before, and who was unexpectedly entranced to make a speech while visiting a gentleman who had never witnessed any manifestations, and who told me that the remarks were remarkably statesmanlike and profound. But the declarations on this point, both published and unpublished, have been very numerous. We have even, for some time back, been having similar prophecies from the old country; and as to the whereabouts of certain eminent departed persons in this conflict,—they are at their posts. Taylor is announced as overlooking and managing the South, in the region of Sumter, et cetera, and Jackson has special charge of his old post in the District of Columbia; while intelligences of a higher unfolding under God, and with special prayerfulness to Him; and acknowledging the superintendence of the Man of Nazareth, are laboring for, and arranging the whole with reference to the truest results of ultimate peace and equity. Spiritual communications have, almost from the very outset, announced a Grand Spiritual Convention, in which JESUS holds the preeminence and the Presidency; and I gently warn you that Taylor will hardly bring back the South, and Jackson be scarcely able to hold his own at Washington as well as he did at New Orleans, until the disposition to attack the enemy on *Sunday*, with, also, various other points, be set aside from our Northern forces; for these experiences are specially thrown upon us with a view to bring the nation to the consideration and application of those Christian principles which have been so grossly neglected by the masses, and many of them by the churches as well as by the Government; and those brighter and more powerful God-seeking intelligences, who hold the balance in any crisis like this, will never give their special aids and interferences—the Divine unction, through them, never its particular interposition to turn the scale, fully—till we have shown an inclination to heed, at least in some degree, the duties and obligations which we have so largely discarded. But more of this presently.

From the above remarks on the *distinction* between spirits, you will naturally judge that any pre-announcement from spirits on a lower plane, would not be equally reliable with what might be given from those of a higher perfection or maturity; also you would perceive that "mediums," as such,—or those who take every impression from whatsoever quarter,—would be apt to be a little wide of the mark, in particulars, though the general statement might be a truth; as was the case with the prophecy of Jonah concerning Nineveh. Such has been, to some extent, the case in mediumistic prophecies concerning the "Rebellion," &c., but this difficulty has been fully provided for in what may be called the Intuitions of the Christianized Mind. In fact, many Spiritualists, like almost all the world beside, have yet to learn that these prophecies, so freely given since the "rappings" were taken up, are but essential repetitions of what had been previously predicted; and that the whole spiritual movement of the last ten years, is substantially in aid of a *movement*, which was begun years before, with a direct view to the disasters now befalling our nation, and the regulation and recovery of the country from the threatened ruin.

Thus *my own* predictions of these present turmoils dates back full five years before any of the prophecies through the since numerous "mediums;" and previously to that, I was methodizing my plans and measures for the correction of existing and on-coming abuses. My *Warning* to the People was given in a general "Appeal to the Nation," which was published in the Boston Post of Jan. 11, 1847. Between that time and my first acquaintance with you, I had widely distributed a programme of Principles, on which I foresaw our nation, or any other nation, could only be wisely and firmly established. On a Fourth of July in Ware, at which all the clergy and the mass of citizens participated, and, again, subsequently, at Palmer Depot, I presented and illustrated the HIGHER UNION in its relations to the present Union of these States; and since then have widly circulated the same idea in relations to the Black Man, the Red Man, and the thousands of the White Race, who, under existing conditions, even by the prosperity of others; are rendered houseless and homeless, and are pauperized and vagabondized. These *outreachings* of mine have been submitted to those who are eminent, as well as to those who are not—to Congress and to Presidents as also to the People at large. When, for instance, Houston was talking about his "Protectorate over Mexico," I assured him that this country, would ere long, have enough to do to protect itself, and advised him to hold himself prepared to be as faithful to the interests of the *Negro* race, and to impoverished millions among the *whites*, as he had been to the *Indian Tribes*. Buchanan I warned at the beginning of his administration, and again, afterwards, of the results of his career; and it is but a short time since that I addressed a letter to President Lincoln, and gave him hints which he can wisely adopt; (though it would astonish the country,) and, if he *does not* so adopt them, he will be *driven* to the same point by course of events in which the people will be even still worse astonished, and the affairs of the nation yet more complicated.

I have been thus particular as to my own doings, in these matters, because I wish you to see that the sources of information on this subject are not merely "mediumistic," as it is in common parlance expressed. And, as I have hinted at the importance of what I have called *Christian Intuition* in this matter, you yourself, and many of your readers can judge to some extent at least, what should be done in the existing exigency of our national affairs. The *Fast*, for instance, which Mr. Lincoln has lately appointed, is *not* the Fast which the world was told, ages ago, the Lord had "chosen;" and consequently it will be of no more avail to "bow down our heads like bulrushes," now, than it was when Mr. Buchanan appointed observance. To "keep the day according to our respective creeds," as Mr. Lincoln recommends, is one thing, but to "break the bonds of wickedness, and let the oppressed go free," as Heaven has specially appointed is another; and this latter *must* be attended to before our nation makes much headway out of the volcano of troubles into which it is flung. The *seat of Government* should be *removed from Washington*; for it is altogether out of character that the heads of our nation, and the capital, should be situated in the midst of a horde of hostile plotters, whose spies can swarm hither and thither, and stratagems of the basest character be conceived and carried forward at pleasure, in spite of every precaution. Our national metropolis will necessarily be removed, ultimately, to a more central portion of our territory, and if we will not, under present circumstances, remove it, as is due to our own dignity, then we shall be very apt to suffer under the indignity of being "shelled" out of it by some some sort of a rebel *hocus pocus*; for you may lay it down as a positive circumstance, that we shall have but comparative success till we have put this contest upon the ground of a complete hostility to slavery. Mrs. Lincoln little thinks what she jeopardizes by obtaining *new carpets* for the White House; and Brother Jeff. Davis little knows how the *gain* would be his greatest "loss," in case he succeeds in his designs against Washington.

The removal of Government from Washington, and the interference of European Governments, were among the first announcements of spiritual prophecy concerning this present civil war, and will be more or less completely fulfilled, according as the nation *does* or *does not* take counsel with true wisdom. Important changes or improvements in the priciples of our Government have, also, been predicted; but as my own intuitions on this latter point are more full than merely mediumistic indications which have thus far been given, I will briefly submit a few ideas, as follows: In the Eastern section, along the seaboard and slave borders, the struggle against the Rebellion will be severe and prolonged; perhaps complicated and made more intense in case of European interference. Our very nationality will, maybe, appear to be in danger; but in the West the grand openings will be promptly made for the Grand *Beneficiary* action, (long since contemplated and commenced,) which will solve, and finally arrange the whole difficulty on a better basis than the great mass have yet dreamed of. I have for years *calculated* that Kentucky and Western Virginia would hold their own for the country, as they are now doing; and not only they, but sections of States immediately South of them will probably merge their present imperfect ideas of *Union* into the nobler principles of *True Union* which will, ere long, overspread the whole country. Missouri will soon follow suit. *The citizenship of the Blacks* will be acknowledged not only in these sections, but also in Northern States, some of whose laws even forbid them a home. The *Indians* will be more fully cared for by arrangements which have already been largely agitated by myself as well as others. The *Pacific Railroad* will be built on principles of which the mere politician has, yet, but little cognizance, and, in connection with measures which will secure protection for the poor, homes for the homeless, and prosperity for the people. By the necessary division of existing States and territories, and the *addition of Canada, Mexico*, &c., to our national circle, we shall in the ultimate results, number a *hundred States*; and our *Stripes* buried in the back of oppression, and our *Stars* mingling in the rising Day-Beams of Humanity, our nation shall be the *Morning Star of Nations*, with a head whose *added power* shall only be to help Human Progress and happiness.

These I say, are my own estimates of the war in its results, &c. I publish them with the same confidence I did my original announcement of civil strife, fifteen years ago. Keep your eye open, friend FISK, and let every reader of this keep also an open eye to see, and a ready hand to aid the vital, Christian Principles which are to be associated with our National System, to effect these results.

Yours cordially, D. J. MANDELL.

Athol Depot, Mass., Aug. 17, 1861.

FIDELITY OF HIGHLAND SERVANTS.—Highland servants are proverbially matter of fact. Mr. Campbell, a country gentleman about leaving a house in the mountains, told his man, Donald to bring down everything from the bed room. Shortly after, going out into the hall, he found that the faithful creature had removed everything in the shape of furniture from the room, and made a pile of fenders, fire-irons, chairs, carpets, &c., in the entry. On another occasion he told Donald, "Carry any ladies who may call, up into my parlor." A few minutes afterward, Donald appeared on the stairs, very red in the face, struggling with a dowager, whom he was attempting willy-nilly to lug up bodily, according to literal orders.

☞ Some philosophers were disputing very learnedly and dully on the antiquity of the world. A man of wit, tired of their long discussion said, "Gentlemen, I believe the world acts like some old ladies, and does not choose to have her age discovered."

LINGERINGS OF THE PAST.

Old styles and customs linger, particularly in those districts where knowledge has not much access. On the downs of Suffolk, while a living line of "navigators" were burying that wonder of modern times—the electric telegraph—in this wild and picturesque land, the shepherd might be seen playing on the same simple pipe that had been carried in those parts for many centuries.

The use of oxen in the yoke may still be seen, even within six miles of the metropolis in the direction of Epping Forest. In the southern districts the men are sowing and ploughing the fields at this day dressed in the same costume as the figures engaged in the same pursuits are shown in Anglo-Saxon illuminations; and in Southern Italy, in the rural districts, there does not seem to have been the slightest change, in the fashion of the materials of dress since the days of the Cæsars.

The coats of the men are of undressed sheepskins with the wool on, and the rest of their attire is made of flax cultivated in their own fields, spun with the distaff, and woven with a loom quite as simple as those in use in the days of Homer. A recent writer on South Italy remarks, that in several parts of the Campagna at Rome, the dresses of both sexes are identically the same as we see represented in bassi-relievi and other sculptures in the Vatican, in the great gallery at Florence, or in the splendid museum at Naples. This identity of custom is found in numerous districts of the Neapolitan kingdom. At Paestum, dug up under the eyes of the author, the workmen discovered a great many female figures beautifully executed in fine clay or terra cotta; and the custom of these figures, which must have been buried in that spot for some 2000 years, was the same, without the slightest variation, as the present dress of the female peasantry of the district.

In the northern part of England, a sword-dance is performed by the coal-miners at Christmas time, dressed in picturesque costume and gay with ribbons, each armed with small swords. Bands of miners thus arrayed wander throughout the neighborhood, and visit the houses of the gentry and villages.—This dance is as old as the time of the Romans, if not of greater antiquity. In the "harvest homes" and other ceremonies, the antiquary can readily trace the lingering of customs of classic origin, and in the bonfire lighting on the hills and other practices at New Year's time, customs connected with more barbarous ideas.

The stone handmill for corn grinding is still in use in many parts of the world, and in the Holy Land and many other parts of the East, both old and young may be seen working with the distaff, weaving at looms, carrying leather water-bottles formed of the stitched skins of animals, drawing water from wells, or threshing corn with flails in barns of the same form as prevailed when our Saviour wandered in that interesting land.

Railways are now branching over Egypt; they are now taking root in the ancient land of India. How far is the day off when the whistle of the locomotive and the progress which accompanies it will be the means of multiplying the resources of those prolific lands, and rendering their products available in a tenfold extent for the uses of mankind throughout the world?

In art and literature there are conventional ideas which have been retained and handed down from one generation of workers to another. In Gloucestershire, not long ago, we saw the common stone cutter of a rural district fashioning pig-troughs of a purely Gothic form, and ornamenting them with so much skill, that those who had not witnessed the operation might mistake them for remnants of old churches.

In the county of Northumberland, where the blood of the inhabitant is a good deal mixed with that of the old Danish naval warriors, we have often noticed in carvings a singular correspondence with the ornamentation of a Scandinavian origin: this is to be noticed in the little lingerings of carvings in ships and boats. We have seen the helms of some of the small steam vessels on the Tyne fashioned with the heads of beasts and birds, and covered with interlaced and zig-zag ornament. The carvers who executed these works were neither antiquaries nor educated artists, and yet, if one of those helms could be so exposed to the weather as to give it the appearance of age, many of the learned would be inclined to compare it with the details of an ancient style of art.

The art of wood cutting, as it was practiced in England before Bewick's days, is still carried forward with wonderful integrity. By chance we met with an artist who executed this description of engraving, and so skillful was he in this style, that the most cunning collector of all broadsides and ballads could not well distinguish between his works of yesterday and those of a hundred years ago. It is remarkable in this metropolis, notwithstanding the changes and improvements of the public taste, and the entire revolution which has taken place in wood engraving, to find persons who can design, draw, and cut figures on the old Tyburn gallows type, the milk-maid with her pails, the cottages and meadows, the Babes in the Wood, and other decorations of children's books, with all the imperfections and absurdities of a kind of art which in these days would be disgraceful to a schoolboy. There is, however, a market for such productions, in the same way as there was for the parrots and cats of the Italian image-man's board about thirty years or so ago.

It should be remarked that the artist just mentioned had as good an opinion of his artistic ability as might be expected in Michael Angelo or Albert Duel, and that he had a supreme contempt for the modern style of wood engraving, which he denominated "mere clap trap, sir, mere clap trap."—*London Paper.*

NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—The State department at Washington has collected during the last 70 years, more than three thousand volumes of American, English, French, Spanish Mexican and Chinese newspapers. Most of the files are complete and well bound. The American journals filed for any length of time, are democratic, owing to the general proclivities of the federal government.

SLANDER.—If you find a person circulating malicious reports about his neighbors, it may be set down as an invariable rule that any such person is dishonest. Not only dishonest, but from his infamous disposition, dangerous to all with whom he may be acquainted. He circulates false impressions, and sets people upon an erroneous course of judgment and conduct in respect to others, which may frequently be ruinous to their prosperity. It does a general injury to society, more than to the party slandered, as it destroys confidence. The person who is guilty of circulating malicious reports, must necessarily be deceitful, and therefore dishonest; he must be abandoned to every principle of moral feelings. In ancient times, when a man was convicted of being a slanderer, he was stoned to death as a danger and a curse to the whole community. In modern times there is even a better remedy than this—it is to cease all association with such characters. Treat them like lepers, abandon them to their kind, which is a social death, one by which they serve as an example to others. This rule is observed among all intelligent people, and should be invariably carried out till the desired object is accomplished.

WILLIAM TELL.—The German dramatist has flung a halo round William Tell which will cling to the name whilst Switzerland is a country, or patriotism any better than a name. Yet just one hundred years ago (in 1760), the eldest son of Haller undertook to prove that the legend in its main features, is the revival or imitation of the Danish one, to be found in Saxo Grammaticus. The canton of Uri to which Tell belonged, ordered the book to be publicly burnt, and appealed to the other cantons to cooperate in its suppression—thereby giving additional interest and vitality to the question, which has at length been pretty well exhausted by German writers. The upshot of the whole matter is, that the episode of the apple is relegated to the domain of fable; and that Tell himself is grudgingly allowed a common place share in the exploits of the early Swiss patriots. Strange to say his name is not mentioned by any contemporary chronicler of the struggle for independence.

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.—Have you made one happy heart to-day? How calmly you seek your pillow! how sweetly sleep! In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun ray into the gloomy heart. Children of sorrow meet us wherever we turn; there is not a moment that tears are not shed and sighs uttered; yet how many of those sighs are caused by our thoughtlessness; how many a daughter wrings the very soul of a fond mother by acts of unkindness and ingratitude. How many husbands, by one little word, make a whole day of sad hours and unkind thoughts. How many wives, by recrimination, estrange and embitter loving hearts. How many brothers and sisters meet but to vex each other, making wounds that no human power can heal. Ah! if each one worked upon this maxim day by day—"Strive to make some heart happy!"—jealousy, revenge, madness, hate, with their kindred evil associates, would forever leave the earth.

BLONDIN BEATEN BEFORE HE WAS BORN.—Blondin seems to have been outdone by a Venetian in the year 1689. Malcolm relates that on the last day of February in that year, a person attired in a tinsel habit, having a gilt helmet on his head, and holding in his right hand a lance, and sitting upon a white horse, with a swift pace ambled up a rope six hundred feet long, fastened from the quay to the top of St. Mark's tower. When arrived half way his tinsel coat fell off, he made a stand, and stooping his lance submissively, saluted the Doge who was sitting in the Palace. Then resuming his former speed, went on and entered the bell tower, then climbed to the summit of the tower and then returned, remounted his steed and rode to the bottom in a similar manner as he rode up. After swallowing this story, the reader will be prepared to take down at a gulp the Atlantic Ocean, and all the salt works on the coasts thereof.

THE EARTH.—The hollow ball on which we live contains within itself the elements of its own destruction. Within the outer crust—the cool temperature of which supports animal and vegetable life, and solidifies the stone, coal and metallic ears so important to our well being—there exists a mass of fluid igneous matter. Some of this matter occasionally escapes through the mouth of a volcano, or makes its presence felt by an earthquake; but neither the earthquake or the volcano are necessary to prove that fire exists in the earth. At the depth of 2480 yards, water boils; lead melts at the depth of 3400 yards. There is red heat at the depth of seven miles, and if we adopt the temperature as calculated by Morveau's corrected scale of Weilgeworth's pyrometer, we find that the earth is fluid at the depth of one hundred miles.

RELICS AT POMPEII.—Some interesting relics have been recently dug up at Pompeii. Among these was a thick golden ring with a precious stone, bearing a figure of Hercules, armed with his club, and engraved by the artist Sonoles, a contemporary of Augustus, and whose name is marked in minute letters. A full size female head of bronze, with glass eyes, and a bronze inkstand with a lid, and a sponge inside, still in a good state of preservation, were also disinterred, with a number of coins, and several curious buckles of gold.

A ROUGH HEARER NOT POSTED IN SCRIPTURE.—Some years ago Mr. Kimwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced as his text, "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old man stood up and said, "I tell you, folks, that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in Old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there is but one room in the house."

☞ "Tom," said a girl to her sweetheart, "you have been paying your distresses to me long enough. It is time you made known your contentions, so as not to keep me in expense any longer."

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

NEAR WASHINGTON.

There has been skirmishing between the federal and rebel forces along our whole line of pickets from the chain bridge to Alexandria, a distance of ten miles. On Monday night our troops advanced to within 2½ miles of Bailey's Cross Roads. On Wednesday our pickets were driven in by the enemy who were reconnoitering in force. We had only two men killed during the day. The rebels used artillery with some effect. On Tuesday they shelled the house of a Unionist just beyond Hunter's chapel, and a few days ago fired a cannon ball through Congressman Upton's house, near by. Tuesday night the rebels captured Bancroft's mills, with 200 bushels of corn, belonging to lawyer Wiley of Washington. It is thought that the enemy is advancing on the Orange and Alexandria road. Their lines are extended ten miles, and drawing near us. There are strong indications of an attack from the rebels. They are in full possession of Bailey's cross roads, and are bringing up baggage from Springfield, four miles distant. Our readers need not be surprised to hear of a battle near Washington at any moment. On Tuesday and Wednesday the guns of the enemy were heard in the city.

Here and There.

How striking the contrast between the people of the rebellious States and those of the North and West. The true character of each at this time stands out in bold relief. The people of the loyal States act in this rebellion with outspoken honesty, concealing no transaction however it may appear to their disadvantage, while in the rebel dominion, duplicity, dishonesty, and every kind of chicanery is resorted to, to help along an unrighteous cause. Here the press has hitherto been allowed to utter the rankest treason; here the newspapers publish every particular of our defeat in battle, giving the loss both in life and property, and also publish the rebel accounts of the same, distorted and magnified as they are beyond reason. It is not so in the rebel States. There the press is muzzled, and nothing of a discouraging character is allowed to be published. The people are not permitted to know what northern papers say, or the true condition of things in the progress of the war. Even the friends of dead and wounded soldiers are kept in profound ignorance of their fate, no official reports being published. The northern soldiers fight in the open field bravely and manfully, while their enemies skulk behind masked batteries, and shoot down our pickets like barbarous savages. They burn their own villages and charge it upon loyal troops, they steal forts, guns and ammunition declaring they are their portion; they send out piratical ships to rob, burn and scuttle our vessels upon the plea that it is retaliation for an invasion of their soil; they lie wilfully, when truth would do just as well; they swear allegiance to our government and treacherously violate their oath. Yet they claim to possess all the honor of gentlemen, all the nobility of the nation, all the chivalry of the country.

There is nothing of this sort in the loyal States. Everything relating to the rebellion is known and discussed in every neighborhood. Officers are criticised and condemned both by the press and the public, and there is no despotism like that at the South to forbid it. Knowing our cause is just, feeling no shame in our purpose, we talk and act with no desire to conceal from the world our opinions and intentions. Relying upon the honest patriotism of our people for the success of our arms, we can afford to be misrepresented by our enemies till victory shall crown our efforts and expose the base deception and dishonesty of traitors.

MODERN PROPHECIES AND SPIRITUAL REVELATIONS.—On the outside we publish a communication which informs the world that Gen. Taylor or his spirit has charge of the rebels down South, while Jackson is at Washington directing affairs in that quarter. If this is so Old Hickory has been more unfortunate than usual in his dealing with traitors. The world is also informed by prophetic "intuition" that the rebels will finally be subdued, that the capital will be removed to a more central locality, that Mexico and Canada will be added to our Union, which will ultimately number a hundred States. The communication should be read to be appreciated.

CUT OFF FROM THE MAILS.—The Postmaster General has directed that none of the N. Y. papers, recently presented by the Grand Jury for disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails. That is a righteous course to pursue. Government should no longer disseminate sentiments calculated to work its own ruin.

AN IRISH BULL.—The Galway Vindicator, in its comments upon the Bull Run Battle, perpetrates the bull of setting down the famous Black Horse Cavalry of Virginia as a cavalry company of "niggers"—volunteers fighting for the perpetuation of their own slavery. The appearance of this colored company occasioned, according to the Vindicator's ideas of the battle, the panic among the Northern army.

CRINOLINE EXCLUDED FROM THE SYNAGOGUE.—The Rabbis in Cracow and Tamon, Poland, have forbidden women in hoops from attending the synagogue. A little while ago, some Jewish ladies presented themselves at the doors of the sanctuary in the interdicted garb, and were driven away by a fanatic Jewish rabble, armed with knives, after a conflict in which blood was shed.

A TRAITOR SNUBBED.—Sixty-four of the leading democrats in Vallandigham's district, Montgomery county, Ohio, have issued a circular against the "despotic and traitorous course of the Vallandigham clique."

REPENTANT NEWSPAPER.—The Brooklyn Eagle has seen the error of its ways and has abandoned the cause of secession and treason. Very good. We presume some other journals will soon follow this excellent example.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

A NIGHT STAMPEDE OF THE REBELS.

A few nights since two large scouting parties, mistaking each other in the dark for the Federal enemy, mutally attacked each other. Their fire was sharp, their mutual retreat sharper, and each gave to the main body the alarm that McClellan was upon them in full force.—A retreat was immediately ordered from Vienna and the Court House, to a defensible point two miles in the rear, and was conducted with such haste that some of the sick died on the way. Another report says that they had been informed of a project set on foot by Gen. McClellan to get between them and the main army.

A SURROUNDED REGIMENT CUTS ITS WAY OUT.

On the 26th, the 7th Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, while quietly breakfasting, their baggage train being about three miles in their rear, were suddenly surrounded by a force of rebels, supposed to be commanded by Gen. Floyd, numbering 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and having 10 guns. The attack on the Ohio boys was made on both flanks and in front simultaneously. After a brave fight, lasting some time, Col. Tyler, finding the enemy too strong for him, ordered the approaching baggage train to be turned back toward Gauley bridge. The regiment, numbering only 900 men, then fought their way out of the force that with such fearful odds hemmed them in, making terrible havoc among the rebels. The number of our killed we have not learned; the missing number 200.

SEIZURE OF REBELS.

George Miles, of Petersburg, Va., and John Garnet Guthrie, of Richmond, Virginia, agents of tobacco houses, who have been in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, on a collection tour, and obtained about $170,000, have been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette. The money recovered is principally in bonds, acceptances, sight drafts and Virginia paper money. A large number of letters were found upon them addressed to persons in the South. Detective King of New York, assisted by United States Marshal Archer of Ohio, arrested Daniel C. Lowber of New Orleans, at Cresteline, Ohio. Lowber acknowledged himself as bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. Davis, but professes entire ignorance of their contents. The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New York some days since. Wm. S. Johnston, nephew of the rebel general, was arrested at the depot in Philadelphia, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the South. One spoke of the prisoner being an officer in the Confederate army.

REBEL CAMPS.

We learn from Washington that the line of the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad is dotted with rebel camps. At Leesburgh there are 3,000 infantry, and 6 cannon; at a point five or six miles below are 6,000 infantry, and 6 cannon; still further on, four miles beyond, are 3,500; in all Loudon county are 2,000 cavalry. The Potomac, however, remains too high to be forded, even by cavalry, to whose saddles the water comes.

FROM MISSOURI.

From Missouri we learn that from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army have left Springfield for the north. The national army will cut off the retreat of this body towards Arkansas, when they find it convenient to move thitherward again. The steamer Samuel Orr, a mail packet, was seized at Paducah on Thursday by the rebels, and sent up Tennessee river. Her officers and crew escaped in skiffs. The value of her cargo was $20,000. Jeff. Davis, according to reports from the South, is to send aid to Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A feeling of security pervades Washington, both in social and business relations. The reports that the citizens are panic struck, and men, women and children are fleeing from the city, are positively untrue. Some apprehension existed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by the the measures of the Administration to guard against all possible consequences.

Senator Wilson goes on to Gen. McClellan's staff, and will prove a good support to our new commander.

Rev. Jas. M. Green, chaplain of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, has been arrested, charged with tampering with the soldiers' letters.

A regular officer stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, says the troops are daily improving in efficiency, drill and morals. He is confident they will prove excellent soldiers in the next battle.

The Southern papers are complaining because no official rebel report has been made of the battle of Bull Run. They say the people want the truth, and there must be no suppression.

It is reported that Lieut. Rimmel, of the 2d cavalry, who with a part of his regiment was at Bull Run, has resigned and accepted a captaincy in the rebel army. He had the commission before the battle.

Authentic intelligence from Manassas states that since the battle at Bull Run the rebels have made extraordinary efforts to get reinforcements, drawing large forces from Tennessee, which had been held there for defensive operations on the Mississippi.

The State department has advices from all our foreign Ministers. They state confidently that there will be no movement among the European governments to recognize the rebels so long as the Federal Goverment keeps forces in the rebel States and hold Washington.

A gentleman from Louisville states that during the recent threatened riot in that city, Senator Breckinridge, instead of trying to prevent an attack upon the Federal troops, as has been stated, sought to excite it, declaring that if he had men enough to back him he would drive them out of the city.

The Government is considering the propriety of organizing a national detective police force to be distributed in the principal cities throughout the country.

The number of men who have marched to Washington, or who will soon march thither, under the new call is but little short of 100,000,—to be exact, 95,000. By the close of the first week of September, or thereabouts, the number will be about 200,000.

Accounts from Fortress Monroe state that five pilots who had been taken down for the purpose of navigating the coast of North Carolina, refused to take the oath of allegiance. They were sent to Baltimore.

The entire blame of the recent emeute at Lexington, Ky., belongs to Senator Breckinridge, who incited the assault upon the Union troops. A collision was averted by others.

The Union men of Western Virginia and East Tennessee prefer urgent requests for the service of General Lander in that section.

It is stated that there was a collision at Norfolk recently, between an Alabama and a Virginia regiment, growing out of the taunts of the former against the courage of the latter. Five or six were killed.

A foundry establishment in Charleston has just turned out a rifled cannon, from original models, and a percussion cap manufactory has been established there, capable of turning out 25,000 to 35,000 caps daily.

Out of three hundred of our wounded soldiers in the hospital at Washington, there is not one case of injury by a bayonet thrust.

Treason in Petticoats.

The Government has had no more subtle enemies to contend against since the rebellion commenced than female secessionists. They have been allowed a freedom which the other sex were denied, have acted as spies with a boldness surpassing their masculine leaders, furnishing information to the rebel army which could have been obtained in no other way. While petting our officers and soldiers they have managed to draw from them valuable information, and have passed back and forth to the enemy's country with comparative freedom. The Government found itself unable to carry on its plans successfully with this corps of female traitors and spies constantly upon its track, consequently it determined upon making an "example" of some of them.

On Saturday, Mrs. Phillips, the wife of an ex-member of Congress from Alabama, and her two beautiful daughters, were arrested. They have all along avowed their secession sentiment, and when the defeat at Bull Run occurred made an attempt to illuminate their house. Officers in searching their house found unmistakable evidence of their treason, and they are now guarded by soldiers, no one being allowed to hold conversation with them except in the presence of officers.

Mrs. Senator Gwin was arrested a few days ago in her own house, where she has been confined ever since, a proper military guard having been placed in the house to prevent any communication between her and rebel spies, who, it is supposed, have been in the habit of frequenting the house. A trunk was seized at the depot addressed to Mrs. Gwin. It was opened and found to contain a lot of gentlemen's shirts. Some of them were sewed together, in one of which was found a map of all our fortifications on the Virginia side of the river. This was an important discovery, and resulted in the immediate arrest of Mrs. Gwin. Altogether about six persons who have called upon Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Gwin and the wife and daughters of Mr. Phillips have been arrested and held. They are Southerners, and from circumstantial and positive evidence obtained against them are spies.

A woman fresh from Beauregard's quarters was arrested at Alexandria. Some twenty letters addressed to prominent citizens in Washington and Alexandria were found concealed in her under garments. This vigilance, if followed up, will soon cut off all communication between the rebels and Washington. At least, it will root out treason in petticoats pretty effectually. If women allow themselves to be employed in such business there is no reason why they should not be punished with the same penalty that is meted out to persons in pantaloons.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—William Carney was scalded to death at Porter's distillery, at Agawam, a short time since. He had just unhitched a horse from some part of the works, and was leading the animal across a plank thrown over a large vat filled with hot swill, when the bridge broke, precipitating both him and the horse into the vat. Mr. Carney succeeded in getting out and pulling off his clothes, and in a naked condition ran to his house, but he died in five hours after. The horse died before he could be got out.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—There has been a negro insurrection in Virginia, and many negroes were hanged for going into it. A servile war in the South could now be easily got up, and those who should engage in it could not easily be put down; but in a very few months it will be impossible to make the slaves move, as they will have learned that the Union troops are not concerned about the freedom of the black race.

TOUCHING.—When Captain Meagher, of the Sixty-ninth, on his return from Bull Run, called upon the young widow of Lieut. Colonel Haggerty, her only son, just old enough to dimly remember his father in uniform, seeing an officer entering the house, ran to his mother, joyfully exclaiming, "Papa has come home again."

UNION MEN ASSASSINATED.—A Union man named Moore was killed and another named Neille was mortally wounded, on Sunday afternoon, by a gang of five secessionists at Shatwell Tollgate, Ky., seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Union men pursued the murderers toward the Tennessee line.

A NEW REGIMENT FROM WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Horace C. Lee of Springfield has been authorized to raise a regiment from the Western part of Massachusetts, and active efforts are being made to have it ready in a short time. Young men should rally in the several towns in the western counties and fill up the regiment.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT, the democratic patriot of Kentucky, who saved the country from utter ruin under Buchanan, and has already saved Kentucky from secession, has been in Boston the present week, where he spoke to a large crowd. Northern democrats with secession proclivities will profit by reading Mr. Holt's speeches.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have called a Convention at Worcester on Wednesday, Oct. 1st. They invite persons of all parties favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war, to unite in nominating a State ticket.

ROBBED OF $5000 WHILE ASLEEP.—At Cincinnati, on Saturday morning, Mr. Bolby Lewis, while asleep upon a sofa in his parlor, was robbed of $5000 and a gold watch. The robbers entered the house by means of false keys.

THREATENED WITH TAR.—The Southern papers threaten to give Mr. Russell, of the London Times, a coat of tar should he make his appearance down South again.

INDIAN MURDER.—A family ten miles from Horicon, Wis., were all murdered by a party of Indians a few days ago, in retaliation for shooting a pony belonging to the Indians.

THE cost of conveying a regiment, with all its appurtenances, horses, wagons, and baggage, from Boston to Washington, is about $10,000.

REVOLUTIONARY STOCK.—Among a detachment of fifty recruits for Col. Hawkins' New York Zouaves, recently sent to Washington, were two grandsons of Paulding, who arrested Major Andre in the Revolutionary War.

NOVEL CURE.—At Poughkeepsie, the other day, a pedler had a severe fit that the people could not bring him out of, when a German came along and bit his finger. This brought him out at once.

A CHILD RAVISHED.—An Irishman recently from Hinsdale, and who has lately worked for Chester Hewitt of Pittsfield, was arrested on Saturday, charged with rape upon the person of a girl eight years old, who lives in the family of Mr. Hewitt.

NEEDLESS ALARM.—A great excitement was got up in Northampton, a few evenings since, on account of the loss of a child. The bells were rung and a general search instituted, in the midst of which the child was found where it had the best right to be—*at home and in bed.*

NOT AN ELOPEMENT.—Last week we published an item to the effect that Dr. Antonio P. C. Camps had eloped from St. Johnsbury, Vt., with the wife of Henry Bradley. It is now stated that the story is a malicious falsehood, nothing of the kind having occurred.

NO MORE LOTTERIES.—Secession has done one good thing. It has killed off a Lottery Company in Delaware. Ticket buyers have gone to the wars, like Marlbrook, and have made their investments in another kind of wheel of fortune than that which used formerly to roll away their money.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.—Cincinnati papers say the damage by the late flood in that city will amount to $200,000. So fierce and sudden was the rush of water in some of the streets, that the horse cars were overflowed and passengers sat with their feet on the seats.

THE HAVELOCK.—The havelock is said to be a failure for foot soldiers, but for cavalry invaluable, as it serves them for the double use of sunshade and fan. The Buenos Ayreans wear a similar article when on horseback in hot weather.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—Five children—the whole family—belonging to Joseph Wheeler of Alumette Island, Pembroke, Canada West, were burned to death in their father's dwelling house. The mother, in trying to save the youngest child, was dangerously burned.

THE NORTH BLOCKADED.—A lady in Boston lately received a letter from her daughter, now living in Virginia, inquiring if her brother who is on a sea voyage, had yet returned, and adding in good faith, that "she presumed not, as the Northern ports were so closely blockaded by the Southern war vessels that it would be impossible for his ship to get into port."

A FAIR AND WEALTHY TRAVELLER ROBBED. Mrs. Edwin James, wife of Edwin James, the noted London barrister, experienced a loss at Long Branch of $5000 worth of jewelry. The property was purloined while the family was at breakfast. Rather an unfortunate initiation into the mysteries of American fashionable life.

GEN. BUTLER'S POSITION.—Major General Butler is placed in command of the volunteer forces in the department of Virginia, exclusive of those at Fortress Monroe. They will include the 1st, 2d, 7th, 9th, and 20th regiments, the battalion of Massachusetts Volunteers, the Union Coast Guard and the Mounted Rifles.

LONG SLUMBERING HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named Wheatland died in Clinton, Iowa, last week, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog nine years ago, and the canine virus seems to remained semi-dormantly in his system until now. He had to be locked into an old freight car, in order to prevent his injuring those in attendance upon him.

TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.—The trial of Rev. Henry Bridge for the alleged murder of his wife Priscilla, is now in progress at Utica. The indictment contains nine counts, charging strangulation and cutting the throat of deceased; also smothering and cutting her throat on the 11th of December, 1859. The accused is a Congregational minister.

NOT AFRAID OF A SNAKE.—A few days saince, a daughter of Lemuel Piper, Esq., of Milton, while passing about thirty feet from her house, and where the children usually play, discovered a rattlesnake behind her. Not at all daunted, she obtained a pitchfork, returned, and thrusting it through its head, killed it. It measured 3½ feet, and was the owner of ten rattles, consequently 13 years old.

STRANGE TERMINATION OF A BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Harrison Corbin of Webster, while engaged in blasting rocks last May, was severely injured in one of his hands by a premature discharge. A week ago a rough, irregular piece of stone, about the size of a walnut, worked out of the back of his hand while he was engaged at his usual labor. Mr. Corbin preserves the fragment as a relic of the well-nigh fatal casualty.

MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—On Saturday Daniel P. Eaton of Auburn, Me., was arrested on a charge of murdering George C. Estes, at Hamilton's Gore, Bethel, on the 4th of August. They were seen going towards a pond, with the purpose of bathing, and afterwards Eaton was seen returning alone. He reported that Estes had got entangled in the eel-grass and was drowned, and that he (Eaton) came near sharing the same fate in trying to rescue him. When the body was recovered, it was found that one arm was broken, and his face was much bruised. The parties who procured the warrant state that Eaton was jealous of Estes, on account of a young woman.

CAMP-MEETING AT WILBRAHAM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE ADVENTISTS, AUGUST 29th, 1861.

Campmeetings are said to date back to the journeyings of the Israelites in the wilderness, at least three thousand years ago, but there was a long interregnum between the occasion when the children of God were fed with manna from heaven, and the time when our campmeeting brethren commenced feeding from pedler's carts and cookery stands. Campmeeting are clever institutions, so I am not disposed to question their origin or doubt their propriety. Indeed, I am in favor of all Christian denominations uniting once a year in a grand campmeeting. It would take off the sharp corners of their creeds, enlarge their spiritual vision, soften denominational prejudices, open new channels of social friendship, in short, humanize and christianize all professing Christians and make them better than they are. Think what a good effect would be produced by such a campmeeting every year on Wilbraham Mountain—embracing all recognized Christian societies in a circle of twenty-five or thirty miles. This is the case on Martha's Vineyard, and it should be so here. These grand old woods would then ring with songs of five thousand saints, and the gray old rocks and shady dells would echo back five thousand more.

THE CAMP AND ITS BRETHREN.

Religious services commenced here last Sabbath, though the campmeeting did not formally open till Monday. The camp this year comprises over fifty tents, counting in barber's shop and dining hall. Most of these, however, are small family tents capable of holding only a few persons. Up to the time of this writing, the attendance has not been so large as in previous years. There are many familiar faces among the brethren, but I miss others who have met year after year. The exhorter with long soap locks, the elder with patriarchial beard, and numerous sisters with hermaphrodite apparel, seem to be absent, at least I have not seen them. There is, however, a small smattering of Bloomerism on the ground, indicative of the "strong-minded" who dare brave the world's jeers, and suit their own convenience with convenient breeches. Elder Grant, one of the leading apostles, looks more trim and genteel than in years past; in fact there is a growing refinement in the personal and mental appearance of the Elders. There is also less of the beetle-and-wedge style of arguments used in preaching, a more cultivated manner being found equally as effective. The adventists, by their earnestness in saving souls, their exemplary lives and strong faith in the religion they profess, are certainly entitled to a respectable standing among Christian denominations. The present convulsed state of our own nation, and the disturbed condition of empires on the Eastern continent, present an excellent occasion to apply the prophecies. These things to them signify the beginning of the end of all earthly things. The seventh angel is pouring out his vial upon the earth, causing troubles and tribulations such as the world never saw. Their charts and maps limit the fulfilment of Revelation to 1867. One of their pamphlets bears this startling title: "The Coming Battle, and the appalling National Convulsions foreshown in Prophecy immediately to occur during the period 1861—7, about which time the Second Coming of Christ the judgement, and the Resurrection are indicated to take place; together with the utter demolition of all existing Civil and Ecclesiastical Structures, and the Inauguration of the Millenal reign of the Mesiah upon the earth with His saints for a thousand years."

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

Just before the services on Wednesday afternoon, Elder Hale stated from the stand a remarkable cure which he had been the instrument of effecting the day before. Col. Butler, a neighbor, was seized with a violent attack of cholera morbus. The Elder visited him and prescribed for him, then offered prayer for his recovery. Next morning the Elder arose and talked with the Father about Mr. Butler, and the Father assured him that his patient had recovered. He went down to Mr. Butler's, and, sure enough, found him up and dressed. The Elder intimated that through faith and the laying on of hands, as in ancient days, the cure had been effected. To my mind it was not so clear that the Col. had been cured by faith alone, and was inclined to attribute the miracle to ginger tea or Dr. Higgins' Antalgica. However, I sincerely congratulate the Colonel on his recovery, and shall not allow my incredulity to stand in the way of other miracles.

SCENES IN CAMP.

Tent exercises, after the regular out-door services, are highly interesting. Warm discussions spring up between unbelievers and the brethren and sisters, prayer meetings are going on in a dozen tents at the same time, and singing breaks out simultaneously in a dozen more. By the way, there is no singing so refreshing, so soul-inspiring, as camp-meeting singing. It is owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the effect given by the surrounding woods, which send back an echo to mingle with the original voices. Their hymns of praise are set to such tunes as "Darling Nelly Gray," "Near the lake where drooped the willow," and "Nelly was a Lady." If these were not favorites of negro minstrels they would seem as devotional as "Balerma" or "Old Hundred." It is custom that makes a thing sacred or sacreligious, as in the case of the fiddle, which at one time would not be allowed in church sooner than the banjo or bones would be allowed now. If the Adventists succeed in bringing into common use for devotional exercises those touching African melodies which everybody loves to hear, they will do a good thing for unborn generations. Numerous articles are hawked about the camp, from pop corn to the "bread of life," the latter being in pamphlet form and intended for spiritual use.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

The meeting will break up Monday morning. The last regular service at the stand will occur on the Sabbath, when several brethren will be ordained into the ministry, and a number of new converts will be baptized in the river. Should the day be pleasant a large crowd will be in attendance.

INCIDENTS OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

The gathering of pedlers, gamblers and horse-jockeys outside the camp is very limited, and "holes in the wall" are not plenty. The war has taken away the mass of persons who usually patronize the "outposts," leaving the campmeeting to quietness and the pursuit of moral virtues. Near a large brown house at the foot of the mountain, the veritable soap man is dispensing story and song with grease and alkali, a roulette table is in brisk operation, games, from "old sledge" to "penny lieu," are in progress, and a *fille de joie* is occasionally seen among the crowd. On Sunday, Alexis Wade of Ludlow, while under the influence of wordly spirits, got into a fight with another young man, and was badly handled, having his face barked and peeled, and his shoulder dislocated by coming in contact with the young man's fists. On Tuesday evening Mr. Taft of Belchertown, a foot pedler, lost an $18 watch in a mysterious manner, and a young man from Palmer, who cannot get money enough at home to pay his tailoring bills, lost $25 one day this week, on a roulette table. He then pledged his broadcloth coat and lost that, and was obliged to return home in "borrowed plumes." The "devil's camp" however is doing comparatively a small business this year, which is an indication that the millenium is approaching.

The Methodist Campmeeting commences on Monday next, of which it may be my privilege to tell you.

ARGUS.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

HORSE TROT.—A horse trot, for a purse of $50, will come off on the Park this afternoon.

VILLAGE SUBSCRIBERS, who have hitherto had their papers left by the carrier, will hereafter receive them through the post office, where they may be obtained Friday evenings.

RECRUITING OFFICES will be opened in Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham, and Ware next week, for obtaining men for the new Western Regiment. Eastern Hampden ought to furnish a company.

CALICO WALKS OFF.—Last Saturday a piece of calico, put out on a box in front of John Gamwell's store, mysteriously disappeared, and it is presumed that somebody will have a new dress in consequence.

BUILDING.—There has not been so much building going on in this village for several years as now. The war makes little difference with those who have money and a disposition to use it.

GOOD NEWS.—It will be good news to Palmer tax-payers to learn that the town expenses this year will be smaller than for many previous years, and that several thousand dollars of the town debt will be paid.

HURT BY A HORSE.—Walter Winter, of this village, while shoeing a horse at his shop, on Thursday, fainted and fell upon the floor, and was trod upon by the horse, hurting him severely, though not so much as to lay him up longer than a day or two.

DAILY FOOD CUT OFF.—Those persons in this town who have taken the New York Day Book, to comfort their secession proclivities, must forego the pleasure of that treat, since government has refused to allow the mails to disseminate treason.

PALMER BOYS IN THE 21ST.—In the Belchertown company which left last week in the 21st regiment, we notice the names of Thomas Francis, orderly sergeant, and C. B. Murdock, corporal, both of this town. Palmer contributed a dozen men for the company.

A MINE OF SPECIE.—In removing earth from under the out building now undergoing repairs, opposite the depot, a quantity of half dollar pieces have been found, amounting in all to $50. The coin, however, is counterfeit, and not worth 50 cents. It would seem that somebody who has occupied the building manufactured his own money.

POSTAGE.—The old government letter envelopes will not be received at the post offices in this town after this week. Next week the old stamps can be exchanged for the new styles. Persons having either on hand had better hurry up and exchange, as the government desire to spoil the envelopes and stamps in secession hands as soon as possible.

A STING WITH EVERY SWEET.—Mr. N. Taylor, of this village, found a swarm of bees in the woods, a few days ago, from which he took 35 pounds of honey. The bees resented the act by stinging Mr. Taylor severely on his face and hands. Half a dozen swarms of bees have been found in the neighboring woods by bee-hunters.

WOULD NOT DESERT THE STARS AND STRIPES.—Lieut. John D. Frazier, of the Belchertown company, in the 21st regiment, which recently left for the seat of war, is a native of Virginia. When hostilities began, he received a letter from a near relative in Richmond, requesting him to return to Virginia, and offering him a commission in one of the rebel regiments then forming. Mr. Frazier without hesitation rejected the offer, replying that "he had already marched once under the stars and stripes, and if he returned to Virginia to fight again, it would be under the same old flag." He has now given up a flourishing business in Holyoke, and gone to fight for the Union.

WARRIORS FROM BRIMFIELD.—Edward Darwin Keyes, Colonel of a regiment at Bull Run, and recently appointed Brigadier General, is a native of Brimfield. He is a brother of the late Hon. Edward L. Keyes, and his father was Dr. Justus Keyes of Brimfield, who was celebrated for his skill and extensive practice. We notice that Maine and Connecticut are each claimed as being the birth place of Gen. Keyes. Col. Fitz Henry Warren, colonel of the 1st regiment of cavalry from Iowa, is also a Brimfield boy. Capt. Johnson Eaton, a native of Brimfield, resides at St. Louis, but it is not known here which side he is on. He was educated at West Point, rose to the rank of captain in the army, and served as paymaster under Gen. Jackson. One morning, while Gen. Jackson, then President, was journeying on a western steamboat, Capt. Eaton sent him his resignation and in the afternoon pulled the President's nose. He inherits the war spirit of his father, Gen. William Eaton, and would be useful in the present rebellion, if engaged on the right side.

PICNIC OF LUDLOW SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The scholars connected with the Congregational and Methodist Societies in Ludlow, to the number of nearly four hundred, held a picnic on the Methodist camp ground at Wilbraham, on Wednesday last. They came in long rustic wagons, with banners flying and drums beating, bringing their gingerbread and confectionery, which was soon spread in bountiful quantity and in tasty order, with an abundance of flowers, upon long tables. A large American flag was hung above the stand, while smaller ones were distributed about the area in front. The banner of the schools had for its motto, "No Rum, No Tobacco, No Profanity." The exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. J. T. Leonard,

of the Methodist Society, singing by the choirs of the two societies, and brief remarks from Rev. Mr. Chapman of Jeneksville, Charles Alden, Esq., Mr. Southworth, Mr. Poole, Rev. Mr. Leonard, and Rev. Warren Mayo, of the Cong. Society. The singing was excellent, and two or three pieces executed by the Misses Parsons and Mrs. Seymour, accompanied by bass and tenor voices, were in the highest degree creditable to the performers. After these exercises the cake and "fixens" were passed around, everybody engaging in a medley of sociality, bread and butter, doughnuts, tarts and pickles. To close all, Capt. Elisha T. Parsons marshalled the children off the ground in an imposing procession, and they went home with the determination to come again next year.

A Bloody Tragedy at Sea.—The bark Czarina arrived at Boston a few days ago, having been the theatre of a terrible tragedy while at sea. The captain and mate had some trouble on the passage, which was apparently settled between themselves. A fortnight after they got into trouble again, and the mate—an Irishman—killed the captain in his cabin with a hatchet; then goes on deck, gets the second mate drunk, calls to him one of the seamen, splits his head open with a hatchet and throws him overboard; then treats the second mate in the same manner, and left them both to drown while like a fiend incarnate he stood upon the deck and laughed at their efforts to regain the ship. He then assumed command of the ship, threatening with death any one who should disobey his orders. He ordered the remainder of the crew to get out the long boat and prepare her to leave the ship, avowing his intention to set her on fire and leave the crew to perish in her. The next day he resumed his bloody work, and attempted to kill the carpenter—firing a revolver at him—firing at him twice and causing him to jump overboard and drown—also attempting to shoot a Russian passenger on board. At this point a blow from an adze in the hands of one of the men put a stop to his murderous career. After throwing overboard the body of the mate, the vessel was kept on her course, and soon after spoke an American ship, which furnished them with a navigator, who succeeded in bringing the bark safely into port.

Religious Treason.—The Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper at New York, was among those recently presented by the grand jury, as treasonable. In last week's paper it made use of the following religious rancor towards the protestant clergymen of New England:

"We are convulsed and torn by that devil from the tombs—New England Protestantism. The three or five thousand clergymen of that uneasy corner of the earth have noticed that their creed as such was dead, their preaching vain, their exertions futile, and that their only hold on the people was through their passion. These they have kindled, blown into a flame, nursed and fed with the faggots of hatred against their neighbors of the South, and so cunningly filled their well-paying pews to replenishment by means of the most unruly and unreasoning of human sentiments, under the guise of the sacred name of religion. The best things, in their abuse, are the worst. To offer a stone for bread is to outrage the possibilities of hunger; and to breed hatred and bloodshed is the utmost impalement of devotion. To do it demands the final corruption of a false form of religion, and that point the originators of this national suicide have reached and passed.

The above is certainly a novel view of the rebellion, but it can have no effect except among ignorant and misguided persons.

A Terrible Parson in Battle.—We have about come to the conclusion that the war correspondents for the Southern papers can beat those of the North. A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says Parson Rippetoe, a Methodist preacher and Captain of a Virginia company, performed prodigies of valor at the first taking of Sherman's battery (for it was taken, then lost, then taken again.) He cut the throats of the horses, and then engaged Lieut. Sherman in a hand to hand conflict with sabres. After a ten minutes' fight—both being accomplished swordsmen—he severed Sherman's head from his body at one blow.

A Mad Bull Among Children.—On Thursday of last week, a private school of small boys, at the corner of Greenwich and Dupot streets, New York, was let out just as a wild bull was passing. The animal charged upon the helpless crowd of innocents, and knocked down, tossed, or gored no less than four of them. The names of two of them were Ils and Cousins. All were picked up senseless and covered with blood. Two are seriously hurt, and if they survive, will be maimed for life.

Old vessels loaded with stones are to be sunk at the mouths of certain Southern harbors and inlets, and so shut 'em up. This work ought to have been done three months ago, when it was just as easy to do it as it is now, and when the necessity for doing it was just as clear as it is to-day.

One of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, had a letter of marque" from Gov. Wise, in which he was empowered to "pick off" Union scouts at $5 a head.

We have seen it stated in the newspapers that Mr. Joshua Pearl, known in this vicinity as a teacher, residing in Tennessee, had raised a secession flag on his house, whereas by letters recently received it appears he has gone to Michigan, leaving his family in Tennessee, and that his wife expresses her determination to reside there without the protection of a secession flag.

A Protector to Inflamable Dresses.—Sulphate of salt, or of soda, mixed in small quantities with the starch in which summer dreses or ladies' skirts are "done up," on the authority of Dr. Ordling, of Guy's Hospital, London, will make them absolutely incombustible.

From Gray to Blue.—There are to be no more gray uniforms in our army, as gray is the secession color, green though most of the votaries of Secessia are. Black would be the best color for the enemy. Blue is to be our color, externally as well as internally.

One Item of the War Expenses.—Massachusetts has thus far purchased one thousand seven hundred horses for military purposes, at a cost of $200,000.

The French and the Union.—The French press has nearly all come out against the American Union, since the Bull Run news reached Paris. The French cannot resist success. They loved Louis XIV, and Napoleon I, so long as they were victorious, but detested them when they began to fail in the field Even the Debats has given us the back of its hand, just as it came out in support of the Allies, in 1814, after they had taken possession of the French capital. True it is, that there is nothing so successful as success. The French think that the Union is to be licked as rapidly as they were themselves licked by the Allies in 1815.

Shot Dead by a Playful Dog.—A man named Michael Davis was accidentally shot on Thursday afternoon, at his residence in Front street, Philadelphia, in the following singular manner: He was preparing for a gunning expedition, and had a double-barreled gun. While looking into one of the barrels, his dog came by and jumped upon the trigger. The gun exploded, and the charge entered the head of Mr. Davis, killing him instantly.

Fact.—As a culinary preparation, Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is infallible. It has great advantages over yeast fermentation, and will make 25 pounds more bread or biscuit from the same barrel of flour, and much better. It retains all the glutinous starch and sugar that is in the flour, and from 2½ pounds of flour will make 3½ pounds of bread or biscuit, while the same quantity by yeast fermentation, will only make a trifle over three pounds, and require more than twice the quantity of shortening, besides being much more unhealthy. Try it, and be convinced. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

Holloway's Pills—An indisputable fact—Costiveness of the Bowels.—Many diseases that afflict mankind originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera—viz: indigestion, headache, nervous disorders, piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time, but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventually the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renorate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence. Read the advertisement elsewhere. 172

Historical or Remarkable Events.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

The health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Palmer, 29th, a daughter to James Perry.

MARRIED.

At Athol, 29th, James Howland of Ware, and Mary E. Thorp.

At Quincy, Ill., 15th, Joel West, formerly of South Wilbraham, and Eliza C. Bartlett.

In Stafford, Ct, August 22d, by Rev. C. W. Biddle, R. B. Stroud, of Mideletown, Ct., to Minerva Crawford of Stafford.

DIED.

In Brimfield, 24th, Martha B., 38, wife of Charles Collins. Worcester papers please notice.

In Ludlow, 22d, Ely Damon, 38; 27th, Edmund Sikes, 48.

In Ware, 16th, Susan M., 32, daughter of Asa and Jedidah Rice; 23d, Benjamin F. Saddler of Enfield, 18; 24th, Daniel B. Felton, 47.

Singing.—There will be a meeting of the Union Choral Society in the 2d Cong. Vestry on Friday evening, Sept. 6, at 7½ o'clock, for choice of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting. All members are requested to be present. All singers are invited to attend.

Per order. G. M. STACEY, Clerk.

Palmer, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES have been received at the post office in Monson, and will be exchanged for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from this date. The latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. E. B. MILES, P. M.

Monson, August 31, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Richard Emmott, who died at Palmer, in the county of Hampden; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES G. ALLEN, Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbidden harboring or trusting my daughter, Jane E. Prouty, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

CARLOS PROUTY.

Stafford Springs, Aug. 26, 1861. a31

AUCTION!—Will be sold at Public Auction, by leave of Probate Court, on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a certain LOT OF LAND, in the westerly part of Warren, containing 2 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Lewis Carpenter.

a31—3w A. M. KINGMAN, Administrator.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health,

See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

DR. HENRY O. ADAMS,

OFFICE and residence for the present at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Goff, South Main st.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

I have taken the store in

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

formerly occupied by G. H. Jenks as a shoe store, and fitted it up and filled it with a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

FANCY SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
POPLINS,
BERAGES,
GREY GOODS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, very low.
SHAWLS, of all kinds,
PIANO Covers,
WOOL TABLE COVERS,
STAND COVERS, &c., &c.,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
LINENS,
YARNS,
NAPKINS,
WORSTEDS, &c., &c.,
DAMASKS,
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
TICKING,
Wool and Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Caledonia Checks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' CAPES,
In great variety.

CARPETINGS.
A large assortment.

PAPER HANGINGS,
4,000 ROLLS, at all prices.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Selling low.

MILLINERY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

The whole comprising one of the

BEST ASSORTMENTS

Ever offered in this town or vicinity.

I would Invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer and adjoining towns to

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK,

Which will be shown freely, and we will try and make it for your advantage to trade.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

PALMER, Aug. 17, 1861.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
Every Man his own Physician!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOT

WORTH MUCH

THESE DAYS,

AND

GROCERIES

ARE

VERY

CHEAP!

AT

M. W. FRENCH'S.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post office box 4,586. aply

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.

See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

TWO GREAT PLACES OF ATTRACTION!

MANASSAS JUNCTION,

AND THE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

—OF—

W. W. CROSS & Co.,

Where crowds are daily getting GREAT BARGAINS In DRY GOODS, Bought for Cash at PANIC PRICES.

We have received this week

NEW GOODS

In every department. We are selling

NEW SILKS
At ruinous prices.

NEW DRESS GOODS
At half their value.

NEW GREY GOODS
In every style, from 6¼ to 50.

PRINTS,
Of every make and quality, both English and American.

CLOAKS AND CAPES,
Of the latest styles on hand and made to order.

CLOTHS,
Of every description, for Cloaks and Capes, at low prices.

WHITE GOODS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Cambrics, Linens, Trimmings, &c., &., AT COST.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Merinos, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Crashes, Table Covers, Table Linens, Bed Spreads, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CARPETINGS,
We offer our entire stock of Carpets at two-thirds the original Cost.
☞ Now is the time to buy a Carpet.

OIL CLOTHS,
8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4, at less than cost.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

&c., &c., &c.

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING!

We have a complete line of

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer

☞ *VERY LOW!* ☜

Every one wishing to Purchase anything in our line should visit our store and EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing, as we are selling from our entire Stock at

PANIC PRICES.

W. W. CROSS & CO.

Palmer, Aug. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!

Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of Herrick's matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by Herrick's matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to Herrick's Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with Herrick's Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all druggists. jyl 6m

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand

FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL,

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

1000 PATRIOTIC UNION and COMIC ENVELOPES for $10 00.

All different styles, including Secession envelopes from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee. You can order from 50 up to 1000 at one cent each, the secession ones at 5 cents each, a great curiosity for these war times, of CHARLES A. MILLER.

a24 1m 25 Ann St., New York.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Non-Resistant.

With Prue, the pretty Quakeress,
I fell in love—who wouldn't?
I gently pressed her for a kiss,
But Prue thought 'twasn't prudent.

What if with force I take it then?
I whispered, still persistent;
She sighed 'twill be quite cruel, when
You know I'm *non-resistant.*

A Word to Jeff. Davis.

Rock-a-bye, JEFFY, on the tree top,
Keep up your lies or the Rebellion will stop;
When you cease lying the Rebellion will fall—
And down come JEFFY, Confederacy and all.
Vanity Fair.

THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS A WILD COLLEGIAN.—The "wild man of the woods," whose appearance has created so much consternation in North Adams in this State, and in the adjoining towns across the Vermont line, turns out to be a student at Williamstown, who assumed the gorilla guise in a frolic which might have cost him his life. In Vermont he was pursued with guns, but so frightened his pursuers by his hideous appearance that they could not shoot straight, and he escaped harm.

THE WAR ON LIFE INSURANCE.—The war is having a marked effect upon the business of life insurance in New York city. Many parties who have been unable to meet their payments, are selling their policies for their cash value. Southern policy holders are withdrawing largely. The leading company of the city has cancelled one-third of its risks in "Secessia."

CONFISCATION.—By the Ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. Scott, in that State, has been confiscated to the public treasury.—Before the State can realize it, General Scott may probably make good his title with his sword.

FURS IN AUGUST.—The largest sale of furs for the season took place last week in St. Paul, Minnesota, the sum being $28,550,62, and the successful bidder a member of a Chicago and Boston firm.

GREAT

INDUCEMENT!

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS,

WITHOUT

Any regard to Cost.

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE AND DESIRABLE,

And we shall offer it at prices

That cannot fail to meet

THE

APPROBATION of the PUBLIC.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large invoice of TALMAS, Thin Dress Goods, etc. etc. etc.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, July 6.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers.
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
G. M. FISK, }
July 20,'61.-tf.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroadd, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!

Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston, Portland, Charleston,
Lowell, New York, Chicago,
Worcester, Philadelphia, Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield, Washington, Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.

Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health,
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful Settlement of Hammonton in another column.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. GIVENS, No. 91 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.

AGENTS.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
W. E. WRIGHT,

Formerly of Northampton, respectfully announces to the citizens of

WARE, AND VICINITY,

that he has purchased the stand occupied by D. CANTILLON, and is now ready with a NEW STOCK OF GOODS, To do business as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS OF THAT TRADE.

A long familiarity with the business in all its DETAILS, Gives me confidence that I shall BE ABLE TO SUIT MY CUSTOMERS.

W. E. WRIGHT.
ELY' BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
April 6, 1861.

FOR SALE!

ONE of the BEST PASTURES in the town of Brimfield, containing about thirty acres, well fenced. C. R. BROWN.
Brimfield, March 23, 1861. tf

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!

A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

As the reader may perceive from its location,

IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.

IMPROVED PLACES are also for sale.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.

Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.

This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.

Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for
RICHARD J. BYRNES,

When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.

Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?

Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, $1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

N. L. W. & Palmer Railroad.

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p. m. R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, July 4, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. HOPKINS,

Having taken the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. GARFIELD, (later by M. B. HINDS,)
And having Stocked the same with a
GOOD ASSORTMENT
—or—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY GOODS,
Would be happy to wait on his
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
Palmer, April 13, 1861.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
JOHN A. MUNRO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr., 50 So. Market St., Boston.
HENRY A. FULLER, 18 " " " "
W. H. ALLEN, "
ELMER TOWNSEND, 45 & 47 Pearl st., "
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, "
SAMUEL WALES, jr., City Hotel, "
C. KIBMES, 215 Washington st., "
HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster st., East Boston
GEO. H. PLUMMER, 1 Maverick Sq., " "
ABRAM WEEKS, Webster st., " "

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village, Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES
FOR PRIVATE USE AND
MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS.
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 20, 1861.—1y

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES.

A NECESSITY in every Household.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

The strongest glue in the world for cementing wood, leather, glass, ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. etc.

The only article ever produced which will withstand water.

Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is so convenient to have in the house.—*N. Y. Express.*

It is always ready; this commends it to every body.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house as water.—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Very liberal reductions to wholesale dealers.
Terms Cash.

For sale by all druggists throughout the country. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
Sole Manufacturers, 78 William st., N.Y.
July 6.—1y. Cor. Liberty st.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.